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Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 25th, 1843.

London:—Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Purkess, Compton-street; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; Guest, Birmingham; Paton and Love, Glasgow; and all Agents of this paper.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Sir,—No very material change has taken place in your position since I last addressed you, save and except the rich token that you have received of Irish confidence, and the large refresher given to you for increased exertion. And I think, Sir, that I may take the opportunity which has just presented itself of, at one and the same time, making a comparison between your situation and mine, and of replying to another of your charges against me and some of the Chartist leaders, to the effect that we were in the pay of the Tories. Just as I was reading the gratifying intelligence of your pecuniary prospects for the present year, and your ability to purchase delay, from the proceeds of a national contribution, I was presented with a Bill of Costs amounting to £569 9s. 2d. for a very short period,—in addition to many other Bills of Costs which I have also paid, independently of travelling and other expences,—at the suit of the Crown; and I beg to assure you, Sir, that while you can draw upon an Exchequer where your drafts will be honoured, the Carlton Club would be the very last source from whence I would be able to ensure the means of paying those expences imposed upon me by a Tory Government. But no more of that, Sir. I merely mention it as a single item of that persecution to which I have been exposed by a Tory Government on the one hand, and by your unjust insinuations on the other.

I shall now refer to what I consider the most important question for your consideration at the present moment. As long ago as June last I told you that the Irish Arms Bill would be the signal for transferring the power of the Executive into the hands of the Irish Orange faction. That law came into operation a fortnight since; and from the simultaneous demand of the Orange party for more troops, whether regular, militia or yeomen, to protect the Irish Protestants, you may learn that, as I predicted, the Irish Arms Bill would be the standard round which the Protestant party would rally, not only to secure Protestant ascendancy, but also to ensure a market for Protestant butchers. The signal fires may or may not have been demonstrations of your triumph over the cantankerous Attorney-General. If they were intended as such, they were not only justifiable, but praiseworthy. The faction would have triumphed over Ireland; and why should Ireland not triumph over them? But before I answer the charge of concert and conspiracy, of which the English Tory press assert those demonstrations to be proof, I would now caution you against permitting their continuance; and for this reason: no further demonstration can be required of Irish devotion to their country's cause than has been already unmistakebly manifested by the whole people: while they furnish the very best trap for leading the unarmed people into a conflict in the dead hour of the night with their armed assailants. Therefore, if those nocturnal illuminations are to be continued, let them henceforth be the sport of faction, rather than illustrative of national feeling.

Depend upon it, Sir, that whatever precaution *you* take, those fires will nevertheless be continued as a means of arousing the Protestants and the Government to a sense of their duty; and you should caution the people against even attending those fires; and for this reason: the times are coming, when nightly domiciliary visits will be made to the poor man's hovel; and when to be absent, lured by a sop of straw or "furze bush," lit by some Protestant yeoman seeking employment, may subject the victim to transportation, or some severer punishment; while a sanguinary conflict may lead you, in ignorance of the real cause, to the fulfilment of your threat "to abandon the people." For these reasons it becomes your duty to dissuade the people from the continuance of such a practice. I presume that you are thoroughly acquainted with the mode and manner in which evidence is got up by the Crown whereon to ground an application for powers beyond the law: but as a few facts which have come to my own knowledge may be serviceable, even to you, I shall here relate them. In the recess of 1833, after the Irish Coercion Bill had been enacted by the Whigs upon the testimony of policemen, police serjeants, and police commissioners, the following fact came to my knowledge, and under the following circumstances. Your present Secretary, Mr. O'Neill Daunt rode to my house. Shortly after his arrival, my presence was required at Clonakilty; and I said to him, "Daunt, as my horses are watered, I'll ride your's to Clonakilty;" to which he assented. On my way, the horse stumbled and fell upon me, and so far injured me, that I was obliged to hobble up to the house of Captain Davis, a friend of mine, who very kindly sent me home in his gig, driven by one of his servants. Upon the road the following conversation occurred. The man was aware that I had been tried in 1832, in Cork, upon charges arising out of the Tithe agitation; and he said to me, "I hope and trust in God, your honour will take care what you do for the future; for believe me, you have a power of enemies against you." I replied, "I know I have, but I'll beat them all." "You might," he rejoined, "if you knew them; but you don't." I asked him what he meant? and the man wept and said, "I am ashamed to tell your honour." However he did tell me the following story:—"God knows, its little I thought when I was forced to turn out one night, that it would be the means of injuring you or Ireland; but I was foolish and didn't think. During the Tithe agitation, I lived with Captain S——, and one day after dinner Major ——, and some other gentlemen who were stopping at the house, had me sent for; and we all had our faces blacked, and went out in the country to several houses, and took arms and powder whereever we could find them, and money in some cases to buy more; and we swore them to be true to the cause, and to abolish the tithes." I asked the man why he had not communicated those facts to a magistrate? and his answer was, that "he might as well shoot himself; for he would never get another place if he betrayed the gentlemen." I then asked him if he would swear to the facts and give evidence, if I ensured him protection? He told me he would. I communicated the whole affair to Mr. Littleton, the then Irish Secretary, and asked him to prosecute the parties, and to ensure the man protection; but with him it has rested up to the present moment.

I need not dwell further upon this case; but shall now put you in possession of a circumstance that occurred in 1823, during the Whiteboy riots. A man of the name of Feheen, who was known to have a private still, received a letter signed "Rock," commanding him, under severe penalties, to meet "Captain Rock" at a given place, upon a certain night, with two gallons of "singlings," or "first shot," which means the best description of illicit whisky. Feheen obeyed the order, but took the precaution to take a neighbour with him; and to his astonishment, he recognised the Captain of a Yeomanry Corps in the person of Captain Rock. I now pass on to consider whether or no those signal fires furnish any proof of concert, or conspiracy. When I was returned for the County of Cork, in 1832, a man named Coghlan, whose family had lived for several generations under my family, said: "By *Jasus* Mr. Fargas, but I'll go and set the country on fire." I knew perfectly well what he meant. He went to a cabin and procured a spear, like a pike with a long handle, commonly used for searching for bog timber. He put a small bundle of lighted furze on the spear, and stood on a hill; and in less than twenty minutes, the whole country appeared in a blaze, which spread throughout the County of Cork, and to Kerry and Limerick, without any understanding or concert whatever; and I will venture to assert, that any man anxious for such amusement, can, of himself, on any night of the year, produce the very same spectacle in Ireland.

I mention these things firstly, to set you thinking; and secondly, to disarm those who would make such occurrence a pretext for the further Coercion of Ireland.

Meantime, Sir, neither slumber, nor be deluded: for rely upon it, that you have a vindictive and revengeful faction in the field, and party in the Cabinet to deal with: neither of whom will be satisfied with anything short of your total destruction. Argue you not too favourably from the law's delay. Be assured that its vigour will not be relaxed, nor its hold upon you loosened. We have already seen the apparent change produced in the temper of the Attorney-General after his consultation with Sugden; but we have seen nothing to lead us to a belief that he has abandoned any portion of his project. Believe not, Sir, that the naval and military array is not intended to facilitate the collection of poor-rates; while even was it so, the Orange faction would not allow you to separate resistance to poor rates from Repeal agitation. Believe me when I tell you that the Government will attempt to persuade all moderate men, all sensitive men, all timid men, and all interested men, that your destruction is indispensable to the tranquility of Ireland; while they cannot meet Parliament without being able to give a better account than total defeat in the Queen's Bench, increased contributions, and increasing enthusiasm as a set-off against the alarm, anxiety, expenditure and risk incurred in the suppression of the Repeal agitation. I shall not now further trespass upon you than once more to implore you to take your own position into your most serious consideration; and while you are fencing with the law, be prepared to meet the next step, which will be the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, if you beat the Government: and to justify which the Orange faction will get up a riot of their own, by concert and conspiracy, which they would be better paid for keeping secret than divulging: for believe me that the very same spirit which actuated those ruffians in 1798 is still to be found amongst their representatives of the present day.

I learn that *our* Griffin, who swore against the Chartists at Lancaster, is one of the witnesses to be produced against you; but you may rely upon it that the Tory Chartists of Manchester will take good care to send a deputation to recognise him, in order that *our friends*, the Tories in Ireland, should not "run the buck" upon you under another name.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

My Friends,—You have now had time to deliberate upon the address of the Executive, published in last week's *Star*. Since then I have been to Leeds, and witnessed the most cheering and inspiring revival of Chartism in that once apathetic town town. The Chartists have taken the largest hall in England, for which they pay sixty guineas a year; and in justice to the leaders, I may say, that never was there a more united band. You will see an account of the proceedings for the two glorious night's in this week's *Star*.

Two of your Executive have started on their mission. You have read our project; we wait your response, in order that nine others may be added to the agitating corps. The whole expense of your machinery, Executive and all, will then amount to no more than £15 10s a-week; while the weekly subscriptions paid by the number of members that I have enrolled myself, would amount to between £8 and £9 of the money. If you impose duties upon us and require the fulfilment of them, we have a right to demand the full performance of your own duties; while not a single locality, with the exception of Coventry, has transmitted the one-fourth of their weekly collections to the Executive. I now call upon you by all that is sacred, by all that is righteous, and by all that is dear to you, to arouse, and by your exertions enable the Executive so to perform their duties as will ensure the success of your cause. You have no right to impose duties upon men and to withhold from them the means of discharging those duties. The Executive seek not to touch your local funds; but they demand their own share as a right; while I think that my long standing and perseverance and unremunerated services justify me in making this appeal to yourselves upon your own behalf.

Now, working men, I have never deceived you; and trust me that if you enable us to prosecute our object by the moderate contributions we require, you will see Chartism in such a position when the forthcoming Convention meets as it never occupied before. Now then to the work. In one day Irishmen can subscribe £40,000; while every week they cheerfully contribute between a thousand or two thousand towards the support of their cause; and, more than that, there are few towns in England wherein the few Irish resident in each town do not of themselves contribute more than you are called upon to furnish as a nation to carry out your own principles. It would be insulting to say more, than merely to remind you that CHARTISM REQUIRES EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY.

Your faithful Friend,

Feargus O'Connor.

P.S. I have just received an anonymous letter from Oldham, asking me something about £20, that I borrowed, or got from, or owe to, the widow of the late lamented John Knight, of Oldham. My correspondent says that the Cobbettites are making a great handle of it. I trust they'll make as great a handle of my answer, which is this: John Knight had no widow. I never got £20 or twenty pence; nor do I owe twenty farthings, directly or indirectly, to any one connected with John Knight; and never did. I am wholly at a loss to understand even the meaning of this lame fabrication. Nothing ever occurred, not any one circumstance, that could, in the most remote degree, give rise to it. I shall shortly be in Oldham, and see what the Cobbettites say then.

F. O'C.

Foreign Movements.

FRANCE.—Preparations for Controlling the Parisians.—"The municipal guard," says *La Reforme*, "have just taken possession of the small 'bastile' erected in 1843 on the site of the citadel demolished by our fathers in 1789. This edifice being no longer concealed by the planks which hitherto had it from the public view, the people may now judge how admirably it is fitted out to support a siege. The walls are massy and well built, and the loopholes are *chefs d'œuvres* of the kind. The arch of the gateway, under which two pieces of artillery may be planted, is adorned with sculptures representing muskets, pistols, cannons, poniards, sabres, swords, cartridge-boxes, shakos of the municipal guards, epaulets, uniforms, and drums; there are even among the emblems cocked hats, like those worn by the town serjeants. This arch is closed by a strong iron railing. Workmen are now occupied in encircling the little 'bastile' with another railing nine feet high, leaving between it and the edifice a space of ten or twelve feet to facilitate the movements of the municipals." "The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War," says the *Commerce*, "are now at variance respecting the projecting pavilions of the Palace of the Institute. The Minister of War wishes them to be demolished, in order to clear the quay, so as to remove all obstruction in the way of the artillery, and of the passage of the troops. Neither the Minister of the interior, who is guardian of historical monuments, nor the Institute, will allow those two wings of the Palace to be destroyed. We offer to bet, however, that they will lose their cause." "In less than three weeks," observes *La Reforme*, "Louis Philippe has visited the fortresses of Mont Valerein, St. Denis, Aubervilliers-les-Vertus, Charenton, and Vincennes. The last fortress appears to be the special subject of his Royal solicitude; for since the close of May, 1841, that is since the changes made in the old structure, and the erection of the new one, which commenced in March, 1842, Louis Philippe has six times visited the works of Vincennes."

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid of the 14th inst state, that in the morning of that day General Narvaez proceeded to the Palace, and presented to the Queen his resignation of the post of Captain-General of New Castile. The motives for this resolution were not exactly known.

The *Eco del Comercio* announces, that its editors had been removed from the Barrack del Soldado to the former Convent of the Basilios, where they were still detained in solitary confinement.

M. Palmo, former commander of a battalion of Luchana, and M. Savita, an officer of the garrison, had been arrested as participators in the attempt against the person of General Narvaez.

A letter from Perpignon of the 15th ins. states, that General Prim on arriving at Figueras had summoned the castle to surrender; but that his demand had been met by a peremptory refusal, and that the batteries had opened a fire upon his quarters by way of defiance. The Castle was supplied with provisions for twelve months.

The Montrose steamer brings advices from Lisbon to the 15th, and *from Cadiz to the 13th inst.* The suppression of the insurrection in Galicia had been complete, and neither at Vigo nor elsewhere were there witnessed any fresh symptom of outbreak.

After the defeat of Iriarte, General Cotoner, having arrived at Redondella, prepared to attack Vigo, when the insurrectionary Junta, perceiving the entire defeat of its adherents, requested the Consuls of England and Portugal to serve as mediators for them with the Commander of the forces. The Consuls both readily lent themselves to this task, which was satisfactorily accomplished, and the Government troops shortly afterwards entered Vigo, without effusion of blood.

Order was established throughout Galicia.

There had been undoubted supplies of arms, ammunition, and money, sent out by Espartero's adherents in London to the northern and southern coasts of Spain. At Seville many new arrests had been made, and upon the persons of the sergeants of the Regiment del Rei, imprisoned for endeavouring to effect a demonstration against the Provisional Government, was found 200,000 reals in gold. The disturbances at Algesiras, like all others, had led to nothing.

At Lisbon all was quiet, and the Cortes were opened as the packet left.

UNITED STATES.—The new plan of the American Executive for issuing 5,000,000 dollars in paper money is the subject of angry comment on the part of the democratic press, who refer to it as preguant with future mischief, and compare it to the issue of assignats and mandats during the French revolution. The measure is ascribed to the influence of Mr. Webster, who, though he has quitted the Administration, is said to retain his influence with its present members. The whole plan, indeed, is affirmed to have been concocted between him and his former colleague, Mr. Spencer, during a recent visit to Washington. A better idea of the subject cannot be given than by quoting some of the remarks of the Opposition journals upon it. The *Harrisburg Democratic Union* has the following:—

"We observe that the Secretary of the Treasury is about to issue 5,000,000 of Government paper money, under the name of fifty-dollar Treasury notes. The rate of interest on these notes is to be merely nominal, and they are to be redeemable on demand in the banks of New York and New Orleans. The intention is openly avowed of making them a circulating medium, instead of bank-notes; and this barefaced violation of the Constitution is to proceed from an Administration which glories in the fact that its chief has twice vetoed bills to establish a bank of the United States!

"Treasury notes have been often issued by the Government; but such notes are as unlike those of Mr. Spencer as a bond for money loaned, bearing [illegible] after date, is unlike a bank-note payable in one year after date. The Constitution gives to Congress the power 'to borrow money on the credit of the United States;' and this power has sometimes been carried into execution, by borrowing for one year, instead of a longer term, at such a rate of interest as could be agreed on by the parties, and issuing Treasury notes to the lender or creditor of the Government for the amount. These Treasury notes have never heretofore been redeemable at any bank before they were due; and it is this redemption of them on demand, before they have reached maturity, together with the mere nominal rate of interest they bear, which changes them from a Government loan into a Government paper circulation. The secretary in this manner expects to evade the provisions of the act of Congress, and to escape the censure of the Democratic party and the country. But the attempt will be unavailing. So hostile were the Democratic party to a Government paper circulation, that when the independent treasury law was before Congress, although the right of the Treasury to draw draughts upon its agents in payment of the public debts was unquestionable, yet to avoid the possibility that these draughts might become a circulating medium, it was expressly enjoined on the Secretary of the Treasury, by the 23d section of that act, to provide for their speedy presentation and payment at the different depositories.

* * * *

"No Government on the face of the earth has ever resorted to the miserable expedient of issuing paper money without suffering from the experiment. It is created so easily, that it produces unbounded extravagance in expenditures, as well as the most corrupt peculation. It has made a bankrupt of every Government which has resorted to it extensively; and the people themselves have always had to suffer the loss. The assignats of the French Revolution, and our own continental paper money, are the most memorable examples of the truth of this assertion. The framers of the Federal Constitution, warned by the fate of this paper currency, and having it before their eyes, wisely withheld from Congress the power of ever again issuing it. They thought the old example ought for ever to be shunned; and, *therefore*, the only power over the currency which they conferred upon Congress was that 'to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin.' They were emphatically hard-money men. But why should Mr. Secretary Spencer regard those things? The Constitution is now but an antiquated scroll; and the exposition of it by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and Mr. Madison's report, is entirely out of date. The modern ultra-latitudinarian construction by the 'God like' Daniel has superseded these musty records."

The *Missourian* says:—

"All the details of the new paper currency of the Federal Government are now before the country, and it now turns out to be a naked issue of paper money upon the credit and revenues of the Government. The notes are still to be called Treasury notes, but have all the characteristics of bank notes. Like bank notes, they are to bear no interest, for the 1-10th of 1 per cent. is nothing, and is only intended as a fraud upon the act of Congress, which required them to bear interest. Like bank notes, they are payable to bearer; but here another fraud is perpetrated to cheat the act of Congress, which required Treasury notes to be payable to order; and by this second fraud the bearer is put upon the back, instead of the face, of the note. Like bank notes, they are payable on demand; and, like bank notes, they are intended to pass from hand to hand, to be re-issuable, and to constitute a paper-money currency. The amount now to be issued is 5,000,000 dols., the new deficit in the revenue amounting to that sum, and the whole to be payable at New York. These are the features of the new Government paper-money; and the first thing that strikes us is its utter unconstitutionality, its gross perversion of the act of Congress for issuing Treasury notes, and the boldness of thus putting into operation the main part of the Exchequer Bill, which Congress so peremptorily rejected, and of which the main object was to issue a Government paper currency.

"The Constitution knows nothing but a hard-money currency for the Federal Government; and all Administrations up to the present day have rejected a federal paper currency, not only as unconstitutional, but as the most fatal and dangerous of all the descriptions of paper money. Mr. Tyler's Administration is the first to do it; and in doing so, has committed a violation of the Constitution, and a fraud upon the act of the Congress for issuing Treasury notes. In doing this he has cancelled the last feeling of regard which anybody felt for the two bank vetoes; for Government banking is certainly worse than corporation banking, bad as the latter is. He had nearly cancelled the debt of gratitude which some felt, by proposing the Exchequer scheme, but now he has put the worst part of that scheme into operation, after Congress had rejected it; and thus shows that he was governed by no principle whatever in giving his vetoes. Unconstitutional and fraudulent as this paper currency, is, it is subject to all the objections of a local currency; for, being payable at New York, it will all centre there and will require a concentration of specie at that point to redeem it.

"There never was, and there never will be, a Government paper currency which will not be abused. The present issue is an abuse; and though they begin with five millions, it will rise to tens and hundreds of millions, if permitted to go on. Every new debt and every new extravagance will be covered with a new issue of paper money, to avoid the alarm which loans and taxes would create; and thus a great national debt wil be created before the country is aware of it. Thus it is now. Every session of Congress since the change of 1840 has been met by deficits, loans, taxes, and treasury notes, until the new public debt amounted to 27,000,000 dollars. In a short time Congress is to meet again, and would be again informed of a deficit of 5,000,000 dollars, and new loans or taxes called for to that amount. But to avoid this call, and to deceive the people, an issue of paper money is determined upon, and these 5,000,000 of Government bank notes are issued. The Democracy were for a national gold currency; the old Federalists are for a national paper currency. The old Federalists were for a bank to issue this currency; the new Federalists, of the Webster and Tyler school, are for the Government to issue it; and of the two, we deem the old Federalists the most honourable and the least dangerous."

Lynching in Mississippi.—The *South Western Farmer* (Raymond, Mississippi) of the 6th inst. says—"We have before us a letter from Brandon, dated 28th ult., giving an account of an outrageous act of lynching committed in that neighbourhood on the 27th. A black fellow, named Dave Gridley, had been for some weeks committing many depredations upon the property of the citizens, when he was at length caught, with the assistance of dogs, and delivered to a guard. Subsequently he was taken from the guard in the night, dragged into the woods, and hung. His body was then thrown into an old house, which was set on fire and burnt, together with the body. It is not known who the perpetrators of this outrage were."

Assassination.—Last evening, about six o'clock, Mr. W. G. Benham, brother-in-law of the senior editor of this paper, was stabbed at the White Mansion, corner of Market and Third-streets, by Talbot Oldham, son of Judge Oldham, of Jefferson county. Some slight quarrel having taken place, Oldham stabbed Mr. Benham twice with a bowie knife—once in the arm, near the shoulder, severing a large artery, and once in the back. Mr. Benham died about midnight. We do not wish at present to detail all the circumstances of the occurrence; but, if they have been truly detailed to us by eye-witnesses, the act was as atrocious a murder as ever was perpetrated. Mr. Benham was entirely unarmed. The assassin, who even before this act had an infamous notoriety here, immediately mounted a horse and fled from the city. The sheriff subsequently went in pursuit, but we have not learned [illegible]—*Journal.*

Chartist Intelligence.

Mr. M'Grath's Tour.—On Monday morning last, I left London for the purpose of commencing the work of provincial agitation. On Monday I arrived at Northampton, and found that the Assembly Room of the Saracen's Head, Abingdon-street, was engaged for me to lecture in. The audience was not numerous (about three hundred), but it was composed of sterling Chartist material. Mr. Cherry, a man of the right sort, was appointed to the chair. He opened the proceedings in a neat speech, stating that as freedom of discussion was the invariable characteristic of Chartist meetings, if any person present should feel disposed to controvert the arguments of the lecturer, or invalidate any facts adduced by him, that at the termination of the lecture he would guarantee the disputants a clear stage and no favour. I was then introduced to the meeting. I addressed them for an hour and a quarter upon general topics, and concluded by an earnest appeal to my audience to come forward and join the National Charter Association. Having concluded, I was honoured with the unanimous thanks of the meeting. We next commenced the work of enrolment: sixty-three cards of membership were disposed of. On the whole, I am much pleased with Northampton: they are most anxious for a visit from Mr. O'Connor feeling that much good would be the result. The enrolled members are determined sedulously to exert themselves in promulgating the principles among their fellow working men. From Northampton I proceeded to Birmingham. The Mechanics' Institution was taken for me to lecture in. The audience (owing I believe to the stormy state of the night, for it blew and rained dreadfully) was not so good as one would expect from democratic Birmingham, and from the perfection of the arrangements for the meeting. I spoke for upwards of an hour, and having concluded the Chairman respectfully requested those who entertained views different from mine to come forward, and that he would guarantee them a fair hearing; whereupon Mr. Mason came forward and put several questions touching the conduct of the Executive in their efforts to procure the enrolment of the Organization. I replied to Mr. Mason's queries, and had the pleasure to elicit from him a distinct avowal of his entire satisfaction. We then began to enrol, and succeeded in disposing of forty cards of membership. I regret to say that there exists a paltry feeling of jealousey between the two localities existing in Birmingham, which prevents that oneness of action, that cordial co-operation, indispensible to success. I sincerely hope that the men of Birmingham will rise superior to those petty brawls; that the existing ill-feeling will soon subside; that Birmingham will become the centre of the movement; that we shall have the satisfaction to see a locality there established, which shall become a terror to tyrants and a powerful auxiliary in the Godlike work of effecting a nation's political and social regeneration.

Philip M'Grath.

Birmingham.—We have received from Mr. Chilton a report of Mr. M'Grath's lecture, which we regret we cannot find room for. Mr. Chilton says:—"Mr. M'Grath, in my opinion, is a really talented young man—his style is good, and his language correct, and though far removed from common-placeness, could be readily understood by the most simple present. His illustrations were happy, and his colouring natural and vivid—and the lecture was entirely free from the clap-traps too often resorted to, even by Chartist lecturers, for the purpose of catching the prejudices and tickling the senses of their hearers. Good sense and unshakable arguments were the beginning, the middle, and the end of Mr. M'Grath's discourse; and the most talented opponent of the lecturer's principles must have felt convinced of the ultimate success of a cause expounded and defended by working men of the stamp of the Executive's president."

SHEFFIELD.—Fig Tree Lane.—On Sunday evening Mr. West delivered his first lecture, viz, "Ireland's Wrongs and Ireland's Remedy," to a numerous and attentive audience. Mr. James Mitchell, of Stockport, in the chair; who opened the business in an appropriate speech, observing that these lectures had been got up for the purpose of creating a more kindly feeling towards the Irishmen resident in Sheffield and their English brethren. It was indispensable to the attainment of the liberties of both countries, that a cordial union for mutual advantage should exist between Englishmen and Irishmen; and notwithstanding that interested parties laboured hard to keep up division amongst them, he had a well-grounded hope that the day was not far distant when both the Charter and Repeal would be obtained, and the principles of human liberty triumph over pretended friends and open and avowed enemies. Mr. Mitchell sat down warmly cheered. Mr. West then commenced his address, embracing an historical sketch of Ireland down to the period of the Union, and exposing the ignorance of English bookmakers, styled historians, as regards Irish manners and customs. He compared ancient institutions that had for their object the maintenance and support of the poor, with the modern ones that have created two million and a half of beggars. He showed how trade and manufactures had been destroyed, and enumerated several Acts of Parliament that had been passed for that purpose. He then gave an historical account how the Union of the two countries had been carried, and related some of the doings of Castlereagh and his party, which called forth the universal execrations of the meeting. A vote of thanks was carried to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. West, and the meeting separated. On Monday evening the discussion on the Corn Laws was resumed, and after speeches from Messrs. Briggs, Dyson, Royston, and West, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Royston, was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting having heard the arguments on both sides of the question, are of opinion that a repeal of the Corn Laws, under any circumstances, would not cheapen the food of the working man; and that the agitation now going on avowedly for that object, is a wicked delusion to draw the attention of the working classes from demanding their political rights, and to enable a few heartless gambling speculators still further to enrich themselves at the expence of the blood and sinews of the industrious classes of England."

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Charles Duprez Stuart lectured here on Sunday, at half-past two p.m., in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market. Bible and Missionary Societies being the subject of his discourse, in the course of which he exposed the absurdities of those societies, and the folly of expending vast amounts of money for the purpose of sending missionaries abroad when the native population are starving. Mr. S. lectured in the same place at half-past six o'clock in the evening, on the Repeal agitation, with great effect, to the entire satisfaction of all present.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson lectured on the Town Moor, on Sunday morning last, on the Rights of Man, to a very attentive audience; and, in the evening in the Chartist Room, on the Wrongs of Woman.

On Monday evening Mr. Dickinson again lectured to a good audience, at the close, four new members were enrolled and took out their cards. Mr. Dickinson has opened a new Chartist locality at Hylton. The Chartist Day School was opened on Monday morning, for the reception of children, free to those who cannot afford to pay; superintended by Mr. Dickinson. At the opening, eighty-four children were admitted, and a great number more are expected to be admitted next week.

BATH.—Mr. T. Bolwell lectured at the rooms of the Association on Sunday evening last.

BRISTOL.—On Monday evening, the Chartists of the City, or St. James's locality, met at the Society Room, Cannon-street, when Mr. Jacobs delivered his second lecture on the effects of Free Trade.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Marriot delivered his first lecture on the Charter, Machinery, and the Land.

GLASGOW.—A public meeting was held in the Chartist Church, Regent-street on Monday evening, to consider the propriety of adopting, so far as possible, the plan of organisation. Mr. [illegible] introduced the business of the evening, by reading from the *Star* the various opinions there set forth, as to the legality of the plan. Mr. Colquhoun moved the adoption of such part of the plan as might be acted upon under existing circumstances. Seconded by Mr. W. Brown; to which Mr. Moir moved as an amendment that they form themselves into an Association, to be called the Glasgow Charter Association. Mr. Adams objected to the amendment, on the grounds that there was an Association already in existence called the Glasgow Charter Association; and moved as another amendment, that they recommend to their friends the necessity of joining the one already in existence. On the vote being taken, Mr. Moir's amendment was carried against the original motion by a majority of eight.

Royton.—A lecture was delivered in the Chartist room, Royton, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by Mr. David Ross, of Leeds. The lecturer gave general satisfaction.

Halifax.—Mr. S. Kydd lectured here on Monday night last to a very attentive audience, on the Charter and the means to get it. Some new members were enrolled. Mr. K. lectured again on Tuesday evening on the Repeal of the Legislative Union. A large number of Irish Repealers were present, and were highly delighted with the way in which Mr. Kydd handled his subject; and some more new members took out their cards. At the conclusion the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Moved by a Scotchman, seconded by an Irishman, with an Englishman in the chair—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Ireland is fully entitled to a Repeal of the Legislative Union; and that we express our sympathy with that portion of the Irish people who are agitating for that measure, and believe that Ireland will never be contented till the Legislature concede their request, and the Irish constitution be the reflex of the will of the Irish people; we therefore call upon every lover of his country, and the Irish people generally, to use every influence in their power to induce Mr. O'Connell, the leader of the Irish people, to invite Mr. O'Connor to an amicable discussion of their respective opinions, so as the energies of these great men may be brought to bear on one object—for England, Ireland, and Scotland their legitimate rights.

MANCHESTER.—Carpenters' Hall.—A lecture was delivered in the above Hall on Sunday last, Nov. 19th, by Mr. William Jones, from Liverpool. The spacious Hall was densely crowded in every part. The lecturer gave satisfaction to all present. At the close of the meeting fifteen new members were enrolled.

SALFORD.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Sunday last, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester. The room was well filled by a respectable audience, who paid great attention to the sentiments advanced by the lecturer.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday last, Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered a very instructive lecture on the all-important subject of "The Land and its capabilities." The audience was very numerous, and were highly gratified: 14s. was collected at the door. This is a proof that Chartism is neither dead nor dying here.

NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. M'Grath delivered an excellent lecture on Monday evening, in the large room at the Saracen's Head Inn, to a good and attentive audience. At the close of the lecture upwards of fifty cards were taken out. Mr. M'Grath promised us another visit on his way back to London.

KELSO.—Mr. R. G. Gammage lectured here on Friday, Nov. 17th, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the causes of national distress. On Saturday evening he delivered a second lecture, on the capabilities of the Land. He made a powerful appeal to the audience to come forward and enrol their names as members of the National Charter Association. At the conclusion of the lecture a number of persons enrolled their names, and Mr. Reed, an old veteran in the cause of democracy, kindly volunteered the use of his room for our meetings until we could find one more commodious.

BRIGHTON.—A public meeting of the Chartists of Brighton was held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on Monday, Nov. 20th. Mr Boniface in the chair. Moved by Mr. Page, seconded by Mr. Lewis—"That a public meeting be holden at the Cap of Liberty on Monday, at half-past eight o'clock, Nov. 27th, to sympathise with our Irish brethren in their struggle for the Repeal of the legislative union." Carried unanimously. Proposed by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Page—"That a concert be holden at the Cap of Liberty on Monday, Nov. 29th, to assist in liquidating the delegate fund debt." Carried unanimously.

LONDON.—Mr. Mantz lectured to the Boot and Shoemakers, Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening last.

The Executive have appointed the following persons to the National Chartist Association Council:—Mr. N. Conner, 25, Baker-street, Commercial-road; Mr. George Hall, 1, Ely-place, Globe-fields; Mr. G. Ramstid, 25, Star-street; Mr. Wm. Goodwin, Chatham-street, Limehouse-fields; Mr. T. Perkins, 5, Baker-street; Mr. W. Shaw, 16, York-street; Mr. William Dockrey, boot-maker, 25, Baker-street, Commercial-road, sub-Treasurer; Mr. T. H. Knowles, ladies' shoe-maker, 6, Windsor-street, Bishopgate, sub-Treasurer. Mr. W. H. Bain, District Councilman.

DUBLIN.—Irish Universal Suffrage Association, Sunday 19th Nov.—The Association met as usual. The attendance was considerable, and the meeting was very powerfully addressed by several speakers. Many strangers who were present admitted the soundness of the political doctrines the heard, and more than admitted it, *looked* conviction. The Repealers however, are so certain that Dan will accomplish the abrogation of the Act of Union, according to his solemnly and publicly recorded declaration, before the 23rd of April next, that they are resting on that oft-defeated hope for the present. We have, however, been bold enough to prophecy that they will be made April fools of; and if they are, delusion will certainly lose some of its fascination, as both the spirits and the pockets of the people have been thoroughly drained. Mr. O'Higgins has a notice of motion on this subject for next Sunday, and altogether the *Chartist* world may rely on it, that by our bantering Dan on his want of sincerity and Whig predilections, we are a great means of promoting the present serious looking agitation in Ireland, so by the close watchfulness of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, we shall take care that no new betrayal of the people's confidence shall take place without an exposure, as caustic as it will be deserved.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last Mr. W. Bell delivered a very energetic lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street; the room was crowded, and the audience listened with great attention. At the conclusion, a number of individuals were enrolled and took out cards of membership.

At a weekly meeting of the members on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously passed—"That this meeting recommend to the Executive that the whole of the lecturers' expences be paid from one general fund." "That we the Chartists of Oldham recommend to the Executive William Bell of Heywood, as a fit and proper person to be engaged as lecturer."

Working Man's Hall.—On Tuesday evening last, a general meeting of the shareholders of the Working Man's Hall Association took place in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, to take into consideration the erection of the above Hall as early as possible the next spring. The meeting was well attended; and it was unanimously agreed to appoint six persons to assist the Directors in looking out sites of land: it was also agreed that the shares should extend to seven hundred. The plans and estimates will be received by the Directors in the above room on Wednesday evenings, commencing on Wednesday the 29th inst. The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, when it is expected, that all the shareholders will attend. Persons wishing to take out shares are requested to do so immediately, as upwards of 500 shares are taken already.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. O'Connor will be in Nottingham on Monday next, the 27th inst., and will address the Chartists at eight o'clock in the evening. On Monday, the 4th of December, he will be at Liverpool; on Tuesday, the 5th, at Wigan; on Wednesday, the 6th, at Hyde, at seven o'clock in the evening; and at nine the same evening; and on Thursday, at Manchester.

London—Mr. E. Stallwood will deliver a lecture at the White Horse, St. Mary-street, near Whitechapel workhouse, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., at seven o'clock.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler will lecture at the Golden Lion, Dean street, Soho, on Sunday evening, 26th inst., at seven o'clock.

Young Men's Association.—The members of the above are requested to meet on business of urgent importance at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-road, on Sunday afternoon next, Nov. 26th, at three o'clock precisely.

New Chartist Hall.—A public festival and ball will be holden to celebrate the opening of the new Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, corner of Webber-street, on Monday, December 11th. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will attend; the members for the borough are invited and expected to attend. Double tickets, 2s. 6d.; single ditto, 1s. 6d. To the ball, (double ticket, 1s. 6d; single ditto, 1s.

Borough of Greenwich.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will address the men of the above borough, at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill; on Wednesday evening, Nov. the 29th, at half-past seven precisely.

Somers Town Locality.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Davie will lecture at Mr. Daddrigge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road.

A Lecture will be delivered on Sunday, Nov. 26th, at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho.

New Hall, Blackfriars-Road.—A meeting of the 26th of November, at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Stallwood will lecture at the White Horse, St. Mary's-street, White Chapel-road, near the workhouse, on Sunday evening next. The chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

Bolton.—The members of the Association are requested to attend next Sunday evening at seven o'clock, in their meeting room.

Stafford.—A general meeting of the Chartists of this town will be holden at the house of Mr. Wm. Halden, Helley's-square, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, on business of importance.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood will lecture in the Chartist Association Room, Cavendish-street, on Sunday, 26th inst. at six o'clock in the evening.

Ilkeston.—The Chartist Association of this town will commence their weekly meetings on November 27th, at seven in the evening, and every subsequent Monday, for the purpose of reading the *Northern Star, Nottingham Review, Chartist Circular*, and other democratic publications, in their Room, at Mr. Stocks, Bath-street, Ilkeston.

Sunderland.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow) morning, at the New Town, Bishopwearmouth, close to the Railway, at half-past ten o'clock. In the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, at Hylton Ferry Boat. In the evening, at half-past six o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Clarke's Passage, opposite Robinson Lane, High-street; and in the same place on Monday evening, at half-past seven.

Glasgow.—The Directors of the Glasgow Charter Association will meet in the Young Men's Hall, College-street, on Monday evening, when business of importance will be laid before the meeting; and as these meetings are open to all friends, a full attendance is expected.

Bristol.—On Monday next, the 27th instant, Mr. Clarke, of the Executive, will lecture in the above-named place.

Mr. Charles Bolwell, of Bath, will lecture at Bear Lane Chapel, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, November 26th. Subject—"The social condition of the people."

A Concert will be held in the large Assembly Room, Cannon coffee-house, Old-street, St. Luke's, on Tuesday evening next, November 28th, for the benefit of the Chartist victims.—To commence at eight o'clock precisely. Tickets fourpence each.

Macclesfield.—A dinner party will be held in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, on Thursday, Nov. 30th, at eight o'clock in the evening, to commemorate the liberation of Mrs. Walker and Mr. Barnett. Mr. Samuel Bentote will be liberated the same day, and will address the party after the cloth is drawn. Ladies' tickets one shilling each; gentlemen's, one shilling and threepence; may be had of John Warren, Crompton-road, or Mr. Hargreaves, Waters-green.

Bury.—Mr. Christopher Doyle, from Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Garden-street Lecture Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

Royton.—Mr. Taylor, of Royton, will deliver a lecture here on Wednesday the 29th inst, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. F. A Taylor, of Royton, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. M'Grath's Route for the ensuing week:—Sunday, Stockport; Monday, Wimslow; Tuesday, Northwich; Wednesday, Middlewich; Thursday, Nantwich; and Friday, Congleton, Stockport.

Sheffield.—On Sunday evening, Mr. West will deliver his second lecture in the room, Fig Tree-lane, on "The Wrongs of Ireland." The lecture will embrace the following subjects:—The nature, cause, and origin of various outrages, absenteeism, landlordism, the clearing system, the jury system, the sub-letting act, and fixity of tenure. To commence at half-past six o'clock precisely. Admission, one penny. On Monday evening, there will be a public meeting; several friends will take part in the proceedings.

Clitheroe.—The concluding part of the lecture upon "Christianity and Chartism" will be delivered in the Chartist Room, York-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

The North Lancashire delegate meeting will be held in the Social Institute, Padiham, on Sunday, December 3rd, 1843, at twelve o'clock precisely.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning the members of the Chartist School, Park-place, met in their room, when it was resolved to form classes for mutual instruction. The class will be open every evening from six to ten o'clock. Instruction is not confined to one particular branch of education. The members of the Council met on Sunday evening in their room, when it was unanimously resolved that sixty cards be sent for. The Council call on all those persons holding cards, to apply to the locality where they reside, to have their names enrolled, and pay up the subscription due, in order to enable the various localities to send their quota to the Executive immediately. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

NEW WOOLLEN CLOTH AND TAILORS' TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT,

37, BRIGGATE, LEEDS, AND MARKET PLACE, DARLINGTON.

M. H. DAVIS respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

Which he has purchased for Cash, and is determined to sell for a very small amount of profit. The Goods are of first-rate Manufacture, and not made for sale only, but will have the good properties of wearing well, and ensuring future orders.

The Stock consists of DOUBLE-MILLED WATERPROOF TWEEDS, BEAVERS, PILOTS, KERSEYS, CASSIMERES, SUPERFINE YORKSHIRE and WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, WOOLLEN and COTTON CORDS, FUSTIANS, &c. &c. Waistcoatings from 1s. 6d. upwards, in endless variety.

M. H. D. takes this opportunity to thank the numerous body of TAILORS, who have patronized him since he dissolved Partnership with Mr. Cullingworth, and begs to assure them that no House in the Trade shall undersell him in any one Article.

The Working Classes are invited to purchase Fustians, Cords, and Moleskins, at the above Establishment; they will find it more advantageous to do so, and employ their own Tailors, than encourage the "*Ready Made Clothes Selling Monopolists*," who get rich at the expence of the Working Man, by paying him one half for a Garment that other Masters give.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—REPEAL! REPEAL!! REPEAL!!!—A public meeting was held on Friday evening last, at the King of Prussia, Fair-street, Tooley-street, Southwark, to hear a lecture from Feargus O'Connor, Esq The room selected, although tolerably spacious, was not large enough for the purpose, and was consequently most inconveniently crowded; the people literally being one upon the other. The proceedings commenced at eight precisely. Mr. Dwayne was called to the chair, and passed an high eulogium on what he styled the illustrious House of O'Connor, and said he would content himself by calling on their lineal descendant to address them—(cheers). Mr. O'Connor then rose and said—I come not here to speak of one nation, but both nations, England and Ireland. The question of Repeal is of more importance now than at any former period—(loud cheers). No matter what the condition of Wales—no matter what the condition of Scotland, Ireland is pre-eminent—(hear, hear). He had made Ireland his study; he knew her history as well as any man. Talk of paternal Government, and Imperial Legislation! Ireland had a paternal Government, and imparted the rudiments of knowledge to surrounding nations, trading with all the world before England was known. Her rulers had tried to blot out her name from the map of Europe, and cause her to become a nonentity; but, thank God, she had again reared her head and would ere long be a nation again—(loud cheers). He had been reviled by his own countrymen; yet he had been an advocate for a Repeal of that Union, as long as any man: he had advocated the cause of his country for upwards of twenty years, ten of them in Ireland, and more than ten in England—(hear, hear). He had some good news for them. The *Times* of that day brought the news that the Attorney-General had made another blunder. The plea of abatement is accepted, and thus the case is likely to fall through and O'Connell and the rest of the traversers obtain an acquittal—(loud, long, and continued cheering for some time). He learned also that signal fires blazed from every hill, and that the Orangemen were crying aloud for more arms to resist the just rights, and keep in bondage, their Catholic fellow countrymen. Mr. O'Connor then related many anecdotes of an interesting and highly exciting nature, that told well upon his countrymen who were present. Ireland sober could now appeal from Ireland drunk—thanks to Father Mathew who had blessed her with eyes—(hear, hear). What was the difference between Irish exports and imports? Why, they exported useful pigs and imported useless parsons—(loud laughter). When Belgium was connected with Holland, she was poor and oppressed; so it is with Ireland in her connection with England: but now Belgium as an independent nation, was fast rising to wealth and greatness. What had England done for Ireland? Nothing. Catholic Emancipation was no boon; tithes were still collected—(hear, hear). Peel repealed one hundred and seventy Acts of Parliament in bringing his tariff into operation. Ireland only asked the Repeal of one; and he knew of nothing that could prevent her obtaining a domestic legislature—(loud cheers). In Ireland all the offices were filled with strangers. Ireland, to be benefitted, must have a Parliament elected by her own sons. All that have arrived at the age of twenty-one must have a voice in making it. Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to show that so long as Protestant land gave the franchise, the industrious Catholics of Ireland would not derive any benefit from mere Repeal—(cheers). Hence the necessity of the people being the law-makers, instead of the land. When man himself possessed the vote, "his person being his title deed"—then, and then only, he would be respected, and his interest protected. If Ireland had no other grievance, that of the church alone was a monster. Only think of the persons on the seventh day, damning those who fed them the preceding six—(loud cries of shame, shame). We might (said Mr. O'Connor) file a bill of indictment against her rulers for incompetency. They have just sent men over now to ask what was the matter. They ought to have done this forty-three years ago. They (the Commissioners) will tell a cock and a bull story about improvements of lands, and the breeding of cattle; but not a word about class legislation—the real cause of all the mischief—(cheers). The Chartists with whom he had the honour to be associated had been slandered and villified—(loud cries of hear, hear;—but in advocating and agitating for their own rights, they had never forgotten their Irish brethren, and they would be found among Ireland's staunchest friends—(hear, hear). Years ago, he looked on Englishmen as the natural enemies of Ireland. Now his prejudices were dissipated. After the present favourable introduction he had had, he should pay them more frequent visits. He was quite sure no Irishman was here voluntarily. No, they were too fond of the land of their birth. Let but the green flag be but once hoisted and they would flock back again—(loud cheers).

Mr. O'Connor then retired in consequence of the heat of the room.

Three cheers having been given for the Charter; three for Repeal; three for Daniel O'Connell; and three groans for the Attorney General, the meeting then separated, the Committee waiting to enrol members in the National Charter Association.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND.—The members of the London Amateur Dramatic Society gave their first public performance in aid of the above fund, at the Royal Standard Theatre, High-street, Shoreditch, on Thursday evening, Nov. 16th. The performances selected were the melodrama of "Ella Rosenberg;" the fourth act of "Venice Preserved;" and the farce of "The Weathercock." The amateurs were aided by several members of the "Standard Company," and by Mr. Cuffay, whose singing was warmly *encored*. The performances gave general satisfaction to a house tolerably well filled by a highly respectable audience. We hope that the patriotic intentions of the projectors will be fully realized by leaving something for the victims' exchequer.

MR. CLARK lectured at the Working Men's Hall, Mile End Road, on "The present prospects of Chartism," on Sunday evening last.

MR. CAMERON delivered a lecture on the principles of the Charter, at the Mechanics' Institute, Circus-street, Marylebone, on Sunday, Nov. 19th.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Pursuant to public notice the Executive met in the above Hall, at Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon. Messrs. Clark, Wheeler, M'Grath and Ross were present on behalf of the Executive. The district councillors attended in good force. Mr. Luke King was unanimously called to the chair. Much interesting business was transacted after which the meeting adjourned.

SUPPER TO THE EXECUTIVE.—A public supper was given to celebrate the accession to office of the above, at the Two Brewers, Vine-street, Hatton Wall, on Sunday evening, Nov. 19th, by a large body of Chartists and Repealers. Mr. Preston was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Sharp vice, when a considerable number of toasts and sentiments were given and ably responded to.

THE UNITED BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS held their usual weekly meeting at the Cannon coffee house, Old-street, on Sunday Nov. 19th, when the question, "Do the people possess information to exercise the elective franchise beneficially for themselves," was opened by Mr. M'Carthy maintaining the affirmative. Several members and others delivered their sentiments in a manner which reflected great credit on them. This locality numbers 69 members, and bids fair to become very numerous. The question was again adjourned to Sunday, November 26th, and will be opened by Mr. J. Clark.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE METROPOLIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.—All persons desirous of aiding the above object by rendering efficient services as local lecturers, are requested to forward their names and address to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 243½, Temple Bar, without delay.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Cronch, of Kidderminster, delivered a lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Bear-lane, Temple-street, on Sunday evening last, to an attentive audience.

CARLISLE.—MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—The above-named body met at their room, 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on Sunday last, for the purpose of arranging the business of the Association and taking such steps as might be deemed necessary to forward the new plan of Organization. Since Mr. O'Connor's visit to this place, a considerable number of cards of membership have been taken out in addition to upwards of three hundred which that gentleman disposed of on the evening of his lecture, and we have no doubt but those who have taken out cards will fulfil the duties thus imposed upon them.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Clark, member of the Executive, lectured according to announcement on Monday, Nov. 20th, at the Democratic Chapel, Bear-lane.

HAWICK.—CO-OPERATION.—On Monday last, the Hawick Chartist Provision Store Society held its quarterly meeting, when, from the report of the auditors appointed to examine the books, it appeared that the society was in a flourishing condition. It commenced operations just four years ago with only £13, which has now increased to upwards of £300 of *bona fide* capital. The society has now three shops in different districts of the town, and the sales for the last quarter averaged upwards of £116 per week. As every article in the provision line is sold in the society's stores as near the cost price as possible, it has been found a great public benefit, it having operated as a powerful check upon the cupidity of the retailers. Any parties wishing a copy of the rules of the society may have a copy by applying to the Secretary of the Chartist Provision Store, Hawick, by inclosing two penny postage stamps.

DUNFERMLINE.—On Monday week, Mr. Gammage delivered a lecture in the Melton-Green Hall, on the present position of Chartism and the necessity of Organization according to the "New Plan." Mr. G. commenced by showing that it was class legislation that was the cause of the present state of things, and unless the Charter was made the law of the land we could never better our condition. He showed the propriety of uniting, for without a zealous determination *not to be led astray by any political faction* we never would gain our object. Mr. Gammage's lecture gave great satisfaction.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Kydd, of Newcastle, lectured "on the Charter, and how to get it." There was present a great number of the middle classes. Thos. Drake, of Thornton, in the chair. Mr. Kydd reviewed the various nostrums now before the public, and eloquently combatted the arguments of the claptrap agitators of the day. He then clearly proved to the entire satisfaction of the meeting, that the plan proposed by Mr. O'Connor, in the *Star* of the 16th of September, of exclusive dealing, would be a sure and safe method of compelling the shopkeepers to become Chartists, and thereby fill the House of Commons with Chartist members. Mr. Kydd concluded a very argumentative address by calling on those who who were not members, to come forward and enrol themselves Chartists.—Mr. Kydd lectured in the Large Room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday evening. Subject—"Ireland for the Irish, Repeal of the Legislative Union;" Mr. Smyth in the chair. A great number of Irishmen were present. Mr. Kydd very forcibly enumerated the wrongs and oppression which at at all times were unsparingly awarded to the sister country: he showed the evils of a state church, both in a religious and social view: and called on the English Chartists to render every assistance in their power to their Irish brethren, to obtain justice for all. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Kydd moved the following resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting, Ireland is fully entitled to a Repeal of the Legislative Union; and we therefore express our sympathy with that portion of the Irish people, who are agitating for that change. We therefore call on men holding similar opinions, to give them publicity through the medium of the press, public meetings, &c. &c.; and hope that the Irish people generally will perceive the necessity of using their energies to effect a reconciliation between Mr. O'Connell, the leader of the Repeal movement, and Mr. O'Connor, so as to bring to bear on one point the talent and influence of those great men for the purpose of destroying *tyrannical factions, and gaining for England, Ireland,* and Scotland their legitimate rights." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Welsh, a Repeal warden, and carried unanimously amid great applause. Mr. Hurley moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of government in putting a stop to the Clontarf meeting was unconstitutional in the extreme; and such unjust interference on the part of the government ought to be censured and deprecated by every consistent friend to liberty. And that the conduct which the Irish Attorney-General is pursuing in the present state trials is highly censurable." Mr. Ross seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Mr. Anderson moved and Mr. Ibbetson seconded—"That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the *Northern Star* and *Nation* newspapers with a request to the Editors to insert them." A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the lecturer, and the meeting separated, both English and Irish declaring that all differences between them should henceforth cease.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Nov. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Pears, of 7, Old Jewry, wine-merchant, to surrender November 29, at half-past two o'clock, and January 5, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Edward Guillaume, 26, Bucklersbury; Mr. W. Whitmore, official assignee, 2, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Hall Wood, of Penton-street, Pentonville, draper, November 29, at half-past one, and January 5, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, 2, Friday-street; Mr. W. Whitmore, official assignee, 2, Basinghall-street.

William Heyward and John Jennings, of Walbrook, City, commission agents, November 24, at twelve, and January 1, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; Mr. George John Graham, official assignee, 25, Coleman-street.

Thomas Thorpe, now or late of Chertsey, and of Woking, Surrey, and of Feltham, plumber, November 23, at one, and December 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Allen and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside; Mr. George James Graham, official assignee, Coleman-street.

Richard Collier, of Hythe, and of Folkstone, Kent, draper, November 24, at half-past twelve, and December 21, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 13, Old Jewry Chambers.

Joseph George Poett, of 3, University-street, surgeon, November 27 and December 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, 8, Basinghall-street; Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury.

Joseph Pierce, of the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, licensed victualler, November 27, at eleven, and Dec. 19, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Atkinson, Carey-street; Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury.

Thomas Bayley, of the Bell public-house, West Smithfield, licensed victualler, November 25 and Dec. 23, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Teesdale and Co., 31, Fenchurch-street; Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 7, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

George Wheldon, of Dudley, Worcestershire, clothier, *November 27, at half-past twelve, and December 21*, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. W. Fellowes, jun., Derby; Mr. Thomas Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham.

Robert Hale, of Margate, bookseller, November 24, at two, and January 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. H. Berry, 4, Trafalgar Square; Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury.

Richard Tyler Milbanke, of 8, Burwood Place, Edgeware Road, surgeon, December 1 and Jan. 5, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Braham, Chancery Lane; Mr. Lackington, official assignee, 3, Coleman-street Buildings.

Daniel Collins, of Bennett's Place, Pollard's Row, Bethnal Green, silk-manufacturer, December 1 and Jan. 5, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Hudson, Bucklersbury; Mr. Johnson, official assignee, 20, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Bourne, of Liverpool, corn-factor, December 1 and 22, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford Row, London; and Mr. Frodsham, Liverpool; Mr. James Cazenove, official assignee, Liverpool.

John Ward, of Nottingham, tailor, November 27, at one, and Jan. 1, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Hacon, White Lion Court, London; and Messrs. Tyndall and Son, Birmingham; Mr. Frederick Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham.

Joseph Crisp, of Liverpool, and Liscard, Cheshire, auctioneer, December 1, at one, and December 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., 6, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London; and Mr. George Frederick Fairclough, Liverpool; Mr. John Follett, official assignee, Liverpool.

Alexander Westmore, of West Derby, Lancashire, joiner, November 30, at twelve, and December 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Thomas Toulmin, Liverpool; Mr. Charles Turner, official assignee, Liverpool.

Thomas Barlow, of Sheffield, grocer, November 28 and December 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Duncan, Chancery Lane, London; Mr. Ferrell, Sheffield; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds.

James Hudson and James Broadbent, jun., of Gale and Manchester, Lancashire, calico-printers, November 28 and December 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm Court, Middle Temple, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester; Mr. John Holt Stanway, official assignee.

Thomas Spink, of Hillam, Yorkshire, farmer, Nov. 27 and December 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. William Mosley Perfect, Pontefract; and Messrs. Upton and Clapham, Leeds; Mr. George William Freeman, official assignee, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Richard Pitt, jun., of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, hatter, first dividend of 4d. in the pound, payable at 27, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on Nov. 23, and any subsequent Thursday.

William Bentley, sen., of Glasgow, and William Bentley, jun., of Liverpool, merchants, third dividend of nine-sixteenths of a penny in the pound, payable at Barned's Buildings, North Sweeting-street, Castle-street, Liverpool, on November 23rd, or any subsequent Thursday.

John William Horend, of Paradise-street, Lambeth, builder, first dividend of 7½d. in the pound, payable at 25, Coleman-street, City, on any Wednesday.

John Andrew Stirten, of 15, Chandos-street, Covent Garden, grocer, first dividend of 5s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 25, Coleman-street, City, on any Wednesday.

Charles Gilby, of the Mitre Tavern, Kent, wine-merchant, first dividend of 1s. 7½d. in the pound, payable at 25, Coleman-street, City, on any Wednesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY.

John Mease, of Hutton, Yorkshire, flax-spinner, Dec. 8, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Roger Robinson Preston, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Dec. 8, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Thomas Oldfield Hazard and Henry Bingham, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, merchants, Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Robert Thompson Cartwright, of Louth, Lincolnshire, woollen-draper, Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Thomas Tomlinson, of Winterton, Lincolnshire, corn-merchant, Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—John King, of Kingston-upon-Hull, mercer, Dec. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Robert Caldecott and John Caldecott, of Manchester, silk-mercers, Dec. 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—John Millington and Thomas Salter, of Manchester, and of Low Mills, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Jan. 16, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Thomas James Whidhorne, of Liverpool, chemist, Dec. 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Owen Jones, of Liverpool, draper, Dec. 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—John Cassen, of Liverpool, corn-merchant, Dec. 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Joseph Parry, of Haverfordwest, draper, Dec. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—Henry Yeatman, of Leachlade, Gloucestershire, chemist, Dec. 8, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Charles Chambers, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, liquor-merchant, Dec. 11—Joseph Robson and Thomas Richard Robson, of St. Martin's Lane, organ-builders, Dec. 11—James Gilson Forster, of Aldgate High-street, City, tailor, Dec. 11—Andrew Allen and William Allen, of South Shields, Durham, drapers, Dec. 11—John Sykes, of Millbridge, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Dec. 14—Charles Clark, of Liverpool, wool-dealer, Dec 8—Joshua Horton and Joseph Horton, late of 29, Wharf Road, Wenlock Basin, and of Kingswinford, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers, Dec. 12—John Millington and Thomas Salter, of Manchester, and of Low Mills, near Chorley, calico-printers, Dec. 28—Robert Caldecott and John Caldecott, of Manchester, silk-mercers, Dec. 11—James Wood, of Heathfields, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer, Dec. 13—Saml. Oliver, of Hollingworth, Chester, and of Dinting, Derbyshire, paper-manufacturer, Dec. 12.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 8.

George Allison, of Darlington, Durham, scrivener—John Knight, of Preston and Lancaster, mercer—Joseph Boyd, of 189 and 190, Piccadilly, publican—John Lithgoe, of Liverpool, cooper—William Paine, of Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, baker—John Mease, of Hutton, Yorkshire, flax-spinner—Horatio Huntley Hoskins, late of 25, Bernard-street, Russell Square, but now of 11, John-street, Bedford Row, lodging-house keeper—William Blanks, of Rochford, Essex, linen-draper—Victor Jay, of Castle Lane, Southwark Bridge Road, silk hat manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Samuel Wood and William Briddon, of Liverpool, cotton-brokers—John Hamilton Parr and Thomas Woodburne, of Liverpool, attorneys—William Smith and T. Clayton, of Manchester, common brewers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 21.

BANKRUPTS.

John Marriot Wintle, silversmith, Drury Lane, to surrender December 1, at half-past eleven o'clock, and Jan. 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Harper, Red Lion Square; Mr. Graham, official assignee.

Hugh Welch Diamond, surgeon, Frith-street, St. Anne's, Westminster, December 1, at half-past ten, and Jan. 1, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Protheroe, Furnival's Inn; Mr. Turquand, official assignee, Old Jewry Chambers.

Richard Blunden, plumber, Alten, Hampshire, Dec. 1, at twelve, and Jan. 2, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; and Messrs. Cole and Co., Basingstoke; Mr. Turquand, official assignee, Old Jewry Chambers.

John Ball, tailor, St. George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, December 1, at eleven, and Jan. 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury.

George Zachariah White, builder, Southampton, Dec. 1 and Jan. 5, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Gem, Pooley, and Co., Lincoln's Inn Fields; Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street.

John Donniger Hinxman, wine-merchant, Harley-street, Cavendish Square, December 1, at two, and Jan. 12, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Watts, Bedford Row; Mr. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Cullum Dade Leeder, cattle-dealer, Billingford, Norfolk, December 9, at one, and Jan. 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Metcalfe, and Gray, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Mr. Taylor, Norwich; Mr. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch Lane.

Edward Payne Best, wine-merchant, Crutched Friars, City, December 9, at twelve, and Jan. 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Peachey, Salisbury Square; Mr. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Arthur Atherley Newman, saddler, High-street, Whitechapel, December 1, at twelve, and Jan. 9, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Weir and Smith, Coopers' Hall; Mr. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury.

Samuel Jones, jeweller, Cheapside, Dec. 5, at eleven, and Jan. 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Randell, Birchin Lane; Mr. Lackington.

Jukes Coulson and Harry Phipps, shipping-ironmongers, Clements Lane, City, Dec. 1, at two, and Jan. 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Adcock, Copthall Buildings; Mr. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street Buildings.

Henry Holmes Fisher, tailor, Bury-street, St. James's, Dec. 1, at twelve, and Jan. 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Cook and Sanders, New Inn, Strand; Mr. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch Lane, Lombard-street.

John Woolland Bake, currier, Bristol, Dec. 5, and Jan. 2, at one, at the Bristol District Court. Mr. Morgan, official assignee, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, Bristol; Mr. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn, London.

Henry Harris, shoemaker, Lanarvon, Monmouthshire, Dec. 7, at eleven, and Jan. 3, at one, at the Bristol District Court. Mr. Acraman, official assignee, Bristol. Solicitor, Mr. Harris.

John May, victualler, Pickwick, Wiltshire, Dec. 6, at twelve, and Jan. 3, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Mr. Miller, official assignee, Bristol. Solicitors, Goldney and Fellowes, Chippenham.

Thomas Samuel Sharman, linen draper, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, Dec. 5, at one, and Jan. 2, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Mr. Acraman, official assignee, Bristol. Solicitor, Mr. Miller, Frome.

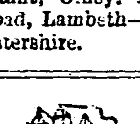
Thomas Kimber, farmer, North Cerney, Gloucester, Dec. 6, at eleven, and Jan. 2, at one, at the Bristol District Court. Mr. Miller, official assignee, Bristol. Solicitors, Sewell and Newmarch, Cirencester.

Charles Frederick Dawson, victualler, Birmingham, Dec. 1, at twelve, and Jan. 5, at eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Mr. Christie, official assignee, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham.

Moses Raphael and Aaron Nathan, silversmiths, Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 2 and 21, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Mr. Hope, official assignee, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Peacock and Wilkin, Bartholomew-close, London.

NOTICES OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Harpe, builder, Astley, Worcestershire—J. Hinchcliffe, clothier, Kirkburton, Yorkshire—J. Russell, chain maker, Walsall, Staffordshire—A. Evans, porkman, Clarendon-square, Somers'-town—C. Coates, Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth—M. Gill, farmer, Hooton-hills, Leicestershire—B. Crowther, maltster, Easthorp-lane, Yorkshire—H. Scholefield, innkeeper, Stock's-bank, Yorkshire—W. Turner, plasterer, Halifax, Yorkshire—J. Brown, fishmonger, Southwark-square, Surrey—J. Holloway, butcher, Ravenstone, Buckinghamshire—J. Cousens, *farmer, Thorrington, Essex*—F. Serle, bricklayer, Somerset-street, Aldgate—A. Szlumper, tailor, Garard-street, Soho—T. Pollitt, attorney-at-law, Manchester—E. A. K. Edgar, clerk, Royal-place, Greenwich—J. G. R. Loveless, auctioneer, Little Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road—T. Tytherleigh, butcher, Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square—H. Booth, licenced victualler, Chester—J. Kelsey, grocer, Lydney, Gloucestershire—G. Caswell, accountant, Kidderminster—S. Wray, shoemaker, Ripon—W. Cork, fruiterer, Peerless-place, City-road—J. Leeson, clerk, Cadogan-street, St. *Luke's, Chelsea*—F. Hart, grocer, Stoke Ferry, *Norfolk*—T. Greenway, charter master, West Bromwich, Staffordshire—G. Heather, engraver, Philadelphia-terrace, Lambeth—G. Giggs, Harrow Weald, Middlesex—S. Richmond, Rayleigh, Essex—J. S. Best, Lower Grosvenor place, Pimlico—F. Wigan, road-surveyor, Rugeley, Staffordshire—*W. Cressley*, beer-seller, Collyhurst, Lancashire—W. Meaden, beer-seller, Salford, Lancashire—J. Walker, stone-mason, Manchester—G. L. Armstrong, schoolmaster, Kirkdale, Lancashire—J. H. Thompson, tinman, Liverpool—A. Watkins, watchmaker, Judd-street, Brunswick-square—A. Bresler, furrier, Little Carter-lane, Doctor's Commons—R. F. Burton, lime-burner's clerk, George-street, Hackney—G. Fowler, brewer, Banwell, Somersetshire—R. Barratt, butcher, Cherwell, Oxfordshire—I. and W. Kilvington, cabinet-makers, Norton-street, Portland-place, St. Marylebone—A. Uglow, Hart's Coffee-house, Aldersgate-street—J. Bytheway, shoemaker, Dudley, Worcestershire—D. A. Darling, Triangle, Hackney—J. Terrell, shipwright, Clarence-street, Rotherhithe—J. Slater, traveller, Brunswick-street, Hackney-road—C. J. Burnham, druggist's assistant, Olney, Bucks—B. Bowtell, bookseller, Bridge-road, Lambeth—G. Selwyn, cattle-dealer, Flat, Gloucestershire.



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May 3, 1842

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This, I can assure you, is not a solitary instance. I invariably find them do good whenever I have sold them. The parties say they shall be happy to give any information in their power, as public benefit.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

E. LLOYD.

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MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

13, *Trafalgar Street, Leeds.*

IT may be stated as a fact, that there is no disease which has demanded more, or received less, attention from the Medical Profession generally, than *Lues Venera.* From this cause alone, it is allowed to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of every hundred of these might be saved. But to attain this, it is necessary that a Medical Practitioner should devote his time almost exclusively to the consideration of this most insidious and dangerous disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and assumes so many different aspects, that nothing but constant experience can enable even the most devoted student to detect and eradicate it. When a Medical Man abandons the general practice of the Profession, and devotes his studies entirely to this particular branch, then he at once looses caste, and is branded by his colleagues as a *Quack.* In defiance of this contumelious epithet,

WILKINSON AND CO.,

Beg to state that they continue to apply all their knowledge and experience to the eradication of this baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in the happiness which they have been the means of restoring to thousands who would, in all probability, have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave.

This Establishment has now been open upwards of seven years, during which period, thousands of cases have been treated, and in no one instance has the patient been disappointed of an effectual cure. In ... instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful management, more time has necessarily been required to complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance where any establishment devoted to the care of the same class of disease, has maintained so long a standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive proof of their integrity and ability.

Long experience has enabled them to produce a remedy which is applicable to almost every stage of the disease. Their

PURIFYING DROPS

Have been used in thousands of cases, and with the most signal success. Perhaps no Medicine was ever offered to the Public, which has been so efficacious in restoring the diseased to health and vigour They are powerful and speedily efficacious, in the most obstinate as well as recent cases. A Treatise of twelve pages is given with them, explaining the various aspects of the Disease; and the directions are so full and explicit, that persons of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

In compliance with the wishes of many of their Patients, Wilkinson and Co., a short time ago, published a Work, entitled

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER;

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence, or sent free to the most remote parts of the kingdom (in a sealed envelope) on the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Within the space of six months a very large edition of this valuable Work has been disposed of, which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their forms and consequences; especially Gleet, Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c.; shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the body, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration—embellished with Engravings. An ample consideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims. This invaluable little Work, together with their Purifying Drops and other Medicines, may be had of W. & Co., at their Establishment, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; or of the following

AGENTS.

Leeds.—Mr. Heaton, Bookseller, 7, Briggate, and at the *Times* Office.
Liverpool—At the *Chronicle* Office, 25, Lord-street.
Manchester—Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-place.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
High-Harrogate, and Knaresboro'—Mr Langdale Bookseller.
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street.
Sheffield—At the *Iris* Office.
Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.
Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.
Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New-street.
Bradford—Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Post-office.
Nottingham—At the *Review* Office.
Newark—Mr Bridges, Bookseller.
Pontefract—Mr, Fox, Bookseller.
Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.
Mansfield—Mr. S. Dobson, News-agent, 519, Belvedere-street.
Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller.
Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.
HULL—At the *Advertizer* Office, Lowgate, and *Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.*

W. and Co., may be consulted daily at their Residence, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, from Nine in the morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two. Also at No 4, George-street, Bradford, every Thursday from Ten till Five. Medicines and Books may be had at either of the above places.

To Patients at a distance, W. and Co., offer the most certain assurances of a Cure. During the last seven years, immense numbers of both sexes have been effectually cured, who have merely sent in writing a description of their symptoms. A remittance of £1 is required before medicine and advice can be sent; but parties may rely upon the most prompt and faithful attention. Medicines are invariably sent off the day after receiving the remittance, and they are so securely packed as to ensure their safe transit, and escape observation.

All patients at this Establishment are under the care of regularly educated members of the Profession.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because *it is a patent one*; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she *was completely restored, as was evident by the way* she spoke.

"Very many case of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over-hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary *to their health and prosperity as their daily* food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)

"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, is was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have 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 *letters on a* RED *ground.* Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by JOSHUA HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Poetry.

GOD HELP THE POOR.

God help the poor, who on this wintry morn
Come forth of alleys dim, and courts obscure!
God help yon poor, pale girl, who droops forlorn,
And meekly her affliction doth endure!
God help the outcast lamb! she trembling stands,
All wan her lips, and frozen red her hands;
Her sunken eyes are modestly downcast;
Her night-black hair streams on the fitful blast;
Her bosom, passing fair, is half reveal'd;
And, O! so cold, the snow lies there congeal'd;
Her feet benumb'd, her shoes all rent and worn:
God help thee, outcast lamb, who stand'st forlorn!
God help the poor!

God help the poor! An infant's feeble wail
Comes from yon narrow gateway; and, behold,
A female crouching there, so deathly pale,
Huddling her child, to screen it from the cold!
Her vesture scant, her bonnet crush'd and torn;
A thin shawl doth her baby dear enfold:
And there she bides the ruthless gale of morn,
Which almost to her heart hath sent its cold!
And now she sudden darts a ravening look,
As one with new hot bread comes past the nook!
And, as the tempting load is onward borne,
She weeps. God help thee, hapless one forlorn!
God help the poor!

God help the poor! Behold yon famish'd lad;
No shoes, nor hose his wounded feet protect;
With limping gait, and looks so dreamy sad,
He wanders onward, stopping to inspect
Each window stor'd with articles of food.
He yearns but to enjoy one cheering meal;
O! to his hungry palate, viands rude
Would yield a zest the famish'd only feel!
He now devours a crust of mouldy bread;
With teeth and hands the precious boon is torn,
Unmindful of the storm which round his head
Impetuous sweeps. God help thee, child forlorn!
God help the poor!

God help the poor! Another have I found,
A bow'd and venerable man is he;
His slouched hat with faded crape is bound;
His coat is grey, and threadbare, too, I see;
"The rude winds" seem to "mock his hoary hair";
His shirtless bosom to the blast is bare.
Anon he turns, and casts a wistful eye,
And with scant napkin wipes the blinding spray;
And looks again, as if he fain would spy
Friends he hath feasted in his better day:
Ah! some are dead, and some have long forborne
To know the poor; and he is left forlorn!
God help the poor!

God help the poor, who in lone valleys dwell,
Or by far hills, where whin and heather grow!
Theirs is a story sad, indeed, to tell;
Yet little cares the world, and less 'twould know,
About the toil and want they undergo.
The wearying loom must have them up at morn;
They work till worn-out nature will have sleep;
They taste, but are not fed. The snow drifts deep
Around the fireless cot, and blocks the door;
The night-storm howls a dirge across the moor.
And shall they perish thus, oppress'd and lorn?
Shall toil and famine hopeless still be borne?
No! God will yet arise, and HELP THE POOR!

SAMUEL BAMFORD.

WHAT ARE REPEALERS?

"Papa!* what are Repealers?"—MY SON.

AIR—"*Tipperary, O!*"

Millions who've given their gage, my boy,
Fierce war with oppression to wage, my boy,
Till Erin once more
Shall shine as of yore,
The land of the hero and sage, my boy!

The land was all Europe's pride, my boy,
Its glory and fame were wide, my boy;
And Roman and Dane,
Who offer'd the chain,
By the sword of its heroes died, my boy!

Her chiefs wax'd faithless and proud, my boy,
And discord's hoarse voice grew loud, my boy;
And, record of shame,
The stranger then came,
And liberty laid in her shroud, my boy!

That land red rapine long swept, my boy,
And mercy and truth long slept, my boy;
O! could you but know
Such tyrants—such woe,
Your young eyes with mine had wept, my boy

But in the despots' despite, my boy,
The millions arise in their might, my boy;
And swear by the tears,
And blood of past years,
To wrest from that despot their right, my boy!

They are banded, and firm, and true, my boy,
Resolved to die or to do, my boy;
The young and the old
In the cause are enroll'd,
And I've sworn you one of them, too, my boy!

Ere this vow be unsafe in thy keeping, boy,
May your father bemoan your sleeping, boy,
Where green willows wave
Above your young grave,
And none to console his weeping, my boy!

Nation.

[*For "*Papa*" read FATHER. Surely the Editor of the *Nation* was in a fit of the "lackadasical" when he put such a milksop word into the mouth of his poetic "Young Hannibal" !]

Reviews.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF PRIESTCRAFT, abridged from WILLIAM HOWITT's work. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

This is a new edition of a work which has been some years before the public, and which to our certain knowledge has been productive of no small amount of good in laying bare the enormities of priestly domination and corruption; and awakening the too long blinded masses to the real nature of a "craft" which for ages upon ages has been employed and perpetuated to keep mankind in ignorance and slavery.

As is expressed in the title page, this work is an abridgement of the famed "*History of Priescraft,*" written by William Howitt, a name which, when the history of the present times shall come to be written, must shine conspicuous on the historic page, as that of one of the enlighteners and benefactors of the human race. But though an abridgement, the publication before us contains the pith and spirit of the larger work of William Howitt, which from the comparatively high price at which it was necessarily published was placed beyond the reach of the working classes. All who can afford to purchase the larger and complete work will of course do so; but those who cannot, will find in this abridgement an excellent substitute. The following extracts will tell a thousand-fold more in favour of the work than anything we could pen.

PAGAN PRIESTCRAFT.

"When we recollect over what an immense extent of country, and through what a number of ages, idolatry extended itself, what a terrible sum of miseries must we see to have been inflicted on our race, by the diabolical zeal and cupidity of priestcraft! From the temple of Buddh and Jaggernath in India, to the stony circles of Druidism in Europe; from the snowy wastes of Siberia and Scandinavia in the north, to the most southern lands in Africa and America, the fires of bloody deities have rejoiced the demoniac priests, and consumed the people."

"The unbridled sensuality of the pagan worship added greatly to its attractions and power of mischief. The Assyrian Baal was made the scape-goat of the sensuality of the priests, who, under the pretext of providing a sacrifice of beauty to the deity, selected the most lovely women of the nation for themselves; a species of detestable deception which seems to have been carried on to an enormous extent in ancient times, as the Grecian stories testify. When the Assyrian was merged in the Babylonian empire, the orgies of the temple of Mylitta, the Babylonian Venus, were infamous above all others. Every woman was bound to present herself before the temple once in her life, and there submit to prostitution with whoever first chose her. The price of her shame was paid into the treasury, to swell the revenues of the priests."

"If we turn to Europe, we shall find that whatever was the name, the language, or the government of the different countries, the religion was essentially the same. There was, first, an order of priests; secondly, an order of military nobles; thirdly, a subjugated multitude; and institutions, the spirit of which, is that of thrusting the lower orders from all place and authority, and systematically dooming them to an unalterable state of a servile depression."

"The priests often united the sacerdotal and sovereign power in their own persons; and where this was not the case, they exercised a power superior to that of kings. They inflicted pains and penalties, exacted the most abject submission, and as the pretended interpreters of the divine will, dared even to demand, in the name of heaven, the blood of kings. This they obtained."

"The great and long-hidden continent of America was, when discovered, found to have been subjected to the same superstitions, the same dominant spirit of priesthood, and the same terrible systems of worship."

"Of their bloody sacrifices the Spanish writers are full. Fear is described to have been the soul of the Mexican worship. They never approached their altars without blood, drawn from their own bodies. Of all their offerings, and they were numerous, human sacrifices were deemed to be the most acceptable. Every captive taken in war was sacrificed, with horrid cruelties, at the temple; the head and heart being devoted to the gods, and the body appropriated to the warrior by whom the captive had been taken, to feast himself and his friends. The prevalence of these horrid rites counteracted all the humanizing and softening effects of all their social institutions, and their progress in the arts. Their manners became more ferocious as they advanced, until the barbarity of their actions greatly exceeded those of the savage state."

"The priest-ridden condition of Egypt is known to all readers of history. Lord Shaftesbury calls it, 'the motherland of superstitions.' So completely had the priesthood here contrived to fix themselves on the shoulders of the people, so completely to debase and stupify them with an abundance of foolish veneration, that the country swarmed with temples, gods, and creatures, which in themselves most noxious or loathsome, were objects of adoration."

"The popular theology of Greece, though it had the same origin as other mythologies, assumed, by passing through the glorious minds of Hesiod and Homer, all these characters of grace and beauty which they conferred on their literature, their philosophy, and all the arts and embellishments of life.

"But beautiful as the system was made to appear by the embellishments of their immortal poets, the Grecians celebrated the same mysteries, offered the same human sacrifices, and were contaminated by the same Phallic abominations, as all the other pagan nations."

"In India, priestcraft assumed its most determined and fearless air. In other lands, it placed itself in the first rank of horror and power. In this it went a step further. Its chains appear to be indissolubly rivetted on the mind of this mighty empire. The perfection of its craft and the selfishness of its spirit are exhibited in millions on millions bound in chains of the most slavish and soul-quelling castes, and the servility of a subtile religious creed. India has its triad of gods, its doctrine of metempsychosis, its practice of the Phallic licentiousness, its horrors of human sacrifice and self-immolation. We need not specify the bloody rites of Jaggernath, the barbarous burning of widows, or the unnatural immolation of children. Throughout continental India, we have an example of prietscraft in its most decided, undisguised, subtle, and triumphant character, at once in full flower and full fruit; in that state at which it has always and everywhere aimed, but never attained elsewhere. It has here stamped itself on the heart of a great nation, in its broadest and most imperishable style; in all its avowed despotism, its selfishness, imperturbable pride, and cool arrogance of fanatical power."

"The avarice of the sacerdotal tribe in India kept pace with the same passion in the priesthood of other parts of the world. Immense quantities of wealth were made to flow into their coffers. Their pagodas were adorned with the richest metals; the altars and sacred vessels of the temples were of massy gold; and their statues, numerous and large, were made of the same material; or that next to it in value, silver."

"Mr. Orme (in his History of Hindostan) tells us:—that the Brahmins slumbered in the most luxurious repose in their splendid pagodas, where the numbers accommodated were astonishing; that pilgrims came from all parts of the Peninsula to worship at that of Seringham, but none without an offering of money; that a large part of the revenue of the island is allotted for the maintenance of the Brahmins who inhabit it; and that these, with their families, formerly composed a multitude, not less in number than forty thousand souls, supported without labour, by the liberality of superstition.

"Having thus seized the reins of unlimited power, the Priests had only to command and make an empire of slaves. And such was their course. The Brahmin wielded both the empire and the monarch. He stood in the place of deity; the will of heaven was thought to issue from his lips, and his decision was reverenced as the fiat of destiny. In fact, the Indian Government is justly considered as a theocracy—a theocracy the more terrible, because the name of God was perverted to sanction and support the most dreadful species of despotism—a despotism which, not content with subjugating the body, tyrannised over the prostrate faculties of the enslaved mind."

A short chapter on "The Jewish Priesthood" follows, and then, under the head of "The Popish Priesthood," is given a capital unmasking of

CHRISTIAN PRIESTCRAFT.

from which we can only find room for the following extracts:—

"Having thus prostrated the human mind, they lorded it over the people with insolent impunity. The Bann was adopted, and its terrors became felt throughout Christendom. Was a king refractory—did he refuse the pontificial demand of money—had he an opinion of his own—a repugnance to comply with papal influence in his affairs? The thunders of the Vatican were launched against him; his kingdom was laid under the bann; all people were forbidden, on pain of eternal damnation, to trade with his subjects; all churches were shut; the nation was on a sudden deprived of all exterior exercises of its religion; the altars were despoiled of their ornaments; the crosses, the reliques, the images, and the statues of the saints were laid on the ground; and, as if the air itself might pollute them by its contact, the priests carefully covered them up, even from their own approach and veneration. The use of bells entirely ceased in the churches; the bells themselves were removed from the steeples, and laid on the ground, with the other sacred utensils. Mass was celebrated with shut doors, and none but the priests were admitted to the holy institution. The clergy refused to marry, baptize, or bury; the dead were cast into ditches, or lay putrefying on the ground; till the superstitious people, looking on their children who died without baptism, as gone to perdition, and those dead without Christian burial, as seized on by the devil, rose in rebellious fury, and obliged the prince to submit and humble himself before the proud priest of Rome."

"But the most potent and frightful engine of the papacy, was the Inquisition. Its history is one of the most awful horror that can affright the human soul. Its holy office—its offices of mercy, as they were called in that spirit of devilish abuse of Christianity in which they were conceived, were speedily to be found in various countries of Europe, Asia, and America, but distinguished most fearfully in Spain. Their horrors have been made familiar to the public mind by the writers of romance, especially by Mrs. Ratcliffe; but all the powers of romance have not been able to overcome the reality. Spain has always gloried in the supremacy of her inquisition. She has strenuously contended with the Pope for it; and has deemed it so great an honour, as to parade the *auto-da-fe*, as one of the most fascinating spectacles. Her kings, her queens, her princes, and her nobles, have assembled with enthusiasm to witness them. So great a treat did the Spaniards formerly consider them, that Llorente states, that on February 25th, 1560, one was celebrated by the inquisitors of Toledo, in which several persons were burnt with some effiges, and a great number subjected to penances; and this was performed to entert in the new queen Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France, a girl of thirteen years of age, accustomed in her own country to brilliant festivals suited to her rank and age. So completely may priestcraft brutalize a nation, and so completely has this devilish institution stamped the Spanish character, naturally ardent and chivalric, with gloomy horror, that both Llorente and Limborch represent ladies witnessing the agonizing tortures of men and women expiring in flames, with transports of delight."

"We have not space to detail the atrocities committed by this odious institution. Limborch has given the following vivid summary of its operations:—'In countries where the inquisition has existed, the bare idea of its progress damped the most ardent mind. Formidable and ferocious as the rapacious tiger, who from the gloomy thicket surveys his unsuspecting prey, until the favoured moment arrives in which he may plunge forward and consummate its destruction, the inquisition meditates in secret and in silence its horrific projects. In the deepest seclusion the calumniator propounds his charge; with anxious vigilance the creatures of its power regard its unhappy victim. Not a whisper is heard, or the least hint of insecurity given, until at the dead of night a band of savage monsters surround the dwelling. They demand an entrance. Upon the inquiry, by whom is that required? the answer is the 'holy office.' In an instant all the ties of nature appear as if dissolved; and either through the complete dominion of superstition, or the conviction that resistance would be vain, the master, parent, husband, is resigned. From the bosom of his family, and bereft of all domestic comforts, he enters the inquisition house; its ponderous doors are closed, and hoped excluded—perhaps for ever. Immured in a noisome vault, surrounded by impenetrable walls, he is left alone; a prey to all the sad reflections of a miserable outcast. If he venture to inquire the reason of his fate, he is told, that silence and secresy are here inviolable.'"

"Let every man who hesitates to set his hand to the destruction of state religions, look on this picture of all enormities that can disgrace our nature, and reflect that such is the inevitable tendency of all priestcraft. Is it said we see nothing so bad now! And why? Because man has got the upper hand of his tyrant, and keeps him in awe—not because the nature of priestcraft is altered; and yet, let us turn but our eyes to Catholic countries, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the scene is lamentable; and even in our own country, where free institutions check presumption, and the press terrifies many a monster from the light of day—we behold things which make our hearts throb with indignation."

The "Second Part," and by far the larger portion of the work is taken up with an exposure of the "English Church" and the "Church of Ireland." This most important portion is far too lengthy for us to dip into; we must refer the reader to the work itself, promising him that he will find such revealations therein as will exhibit in its true light the real character of the self-styled "Poor Man's Church" (!) We may observe, that at the commencement the writer denounces all priests *because they are priests*; whereas at the close he appears to denounce priests only when they are connected with the state. To us this appears inconsistent. Waving all questions as to the truths of particular creeds, we proclaim it as our conviction that any body of men set apart for the offices of a priesthood, whether paid by the state or by the voluntary offerings of their "flocks" (fit victims for *shearers!*), is an evil—a curse. If men convinced of the truth of their respective creeds would pay their adoration as each thought proper, each for himself, not interfering with his neighbour, it would be well: but allow of the existence of a priesthood, no matter whether voluntary or state paid, and you have the cockatrice's egg, which, in due season will produce its terrible brood of giant crimes against humanity. *All priests must have been originally supported by the voluntary contributions of their dupes;* and man's history tells the hideous result. The author appears too to be greatly in love with "American Christianity" where the "voluntary system" flourishes; but, what is the truth? Why that there is more priestcraft in the United States; that is, that the priests of the several sects have a greater influence over the minds of their followers than even in this country. Even in that land of "civil and religious liberty," there have been "prosecutions for blasphemy"! And it is a well known fact that no priests are more venal than those of the States, prostituting their powers of mind, and the mighty influence they wield through their "craft" to the upholding of that accursed system of slavery, by which the American atmosphere is poisoned, and her boasted liberty rendered a cruel and disgusting mockery in the eyes of all rational men and true democrats. That "American churches" are "the bulwarks of American slavery" is "as notorious as the sun at noon-day." What do we infer from this? That priestcraft is now what it was in the days of Socrates: and that to destroy the power of the priest you must annihilate his "craft." Still, despite these objections we can most cordially recommend this work as an excellent one for "young beginners." Having read it, the reader will be nearly sure to ask as we have done, when closing the volume: "how is it that the priests of all ages have been enabled to acquire and maintain their terribly-used power?" Such question can only be solved by inquiring into the *systems of belief* which under so many names they have expounded. If the reader gets so far, there is no fear but that he will "progress," until he understands fully "the History of Priestcraft" with all its frauds and falsehoods, horrors and crimes.

☞ Owing to a press of engagements we have been unable even to look at the works noticed last week as received for Review. We will bring up arrears next week.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—"*An Essay on the Tragedy of Hamlet;*" *Temperance Herald,*" &c., &c.

Literature

PROGRESS OF SOCIAL REFORM ON THE CONTINENT.—No. II.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

[The following extracts are from a continuation of this interesting subject, in the *New Moral World* of Nov. 18th, 1843.]

LUTHER AND THE MUNSTER ANABAPTISTS.

Germany had her Social Reformers as early as the Reformation. Soon after Luther had begun to proclaim church reform and to agitate the people against spiritual authority, the peasantry of Southern and Middle Germany rose in a general insurrection against their temporal lords. Luther always stated his object to be to return to original christianity in doctrine and practice; the peasantry took exactly the same standing, and demanded, therefore, not only the ecclesiastical, but also the social practice of primitive christianity. They conceived a state of villainy and servitude, such as they lived under, to be inconsistent with the doctrines of the Bible. They were oppressed by a set of haughty barons and earls; robbed and treated like their cattle every day. They had no law to protect them, and if they had they found nobody to enforce it. Such a state contrasted very much with the communities of early christians, and the doctrines of Christ as laid down in the Bible. Therefore they arose and began a war against their lords, which could only be a war of extermination. Thomas Munzer, a preacher, whom they placed at their head, issued a proclamation, full, of course, of the religious and superstitious nonsense of the age; but containing also among others, principles like these: *That according to the Bible, no christian is entitled to hold any property whatever exclusively for himself;* that community of property is the only proper state for a society of christians; that it is not allowed to any good christian, to have authority or command over other christians, nor to hold any office of Government or hereditary power, but on the contrary that, as all men are equal before God, so they ought to be on earth also. These doctrines were nothing but conclusions drawn from the Bible and from Luther's own writings; but the Reformer was not prepared to go as far as the people did. Notwithstanding the courage he displayed against the spiritual authorities, he had not freed himself from the political and social prejudices of his age. He believed as firmly in the right divine of princes and landlords, to trample upon the people, as he did in the Bible. Besides this, he wanted the protection of the aristocracy and the protestant princes; and thus he wrote a tract against the rioters, disclaiming not only every connection with them, but also exhorting the aristocracy to put them down with the utmost severity, as rebels against the laws of God. "Kill them like dogs!" he exclaimed. The whole tract is written with such an animosity, nay, fury and fanaticism against the people, that it will ever form a blot upon Luther's character; it shews that, if he began his career as a man of the people, he was now entirely in the service of their oppressors. The insurrection, after a most bloody civil war, was suppressed, and the peasants reduced to their former servitude.

MODERN COMMUNISTS.—WEITLING.

It was among the working class of Germany that Social Reform has been of late made again a topic of *discussion*. Germany having comparatively little manufacturing industry, the mass of the working classes is made up by handicraftsmen, who previous to their establishing themselves as little masters, travel for some years over Germany, Switzerland, and very often over France also. A great number of German workmen is thus continually going to and from Paris, and must of course, there become acquainted with the political and social movements of the French *working classes. One of these men,* William Weitling, a native of Madgeburg in Prussia, and a simple journeymen tailor, resolved to establish communities in his own country.

This man, who is to be considered as the founder of German Communism, *after a few years' stay in Paris,* went to Switzerland; and, whilst he was working in some tailor's shop in Geneva, preached his new gospel to his fellow-workmen. He formed Communist Associations in all the towns and cities on the Swiss side of the lake of Geneva, *most of the Germans who worked there becoming favourable to his views.* Having thus prepared a public mind, he issued a periodical, the *Young Generation,* for a more extensive agitation of the country. This paper, although written for working men only, and by a working man, has from its beginning been superior to most of the French Communist publications, even to Father Cabet's *Populaire.* It shows that its editor must have worked very hard, to obtain that knowledge of history and politics, which a public writer cannot do without and which a neglected education had left him deprived of. It shows, at the same time, that Weitling was always struggling to unite his various ideas and thoughts on society into a complete system of Communism. The *Young Generation* was first published in 1841; in the following year Weitling published a work: *Guarantees of Harmony and Liberty,* in which he gave a review of the old social system and the outlines of a new one. I shall, perhaps, some time give a few extracts from this book.

Having thus established the nucleus of a Communist party in Geneva and its neighbourhood, he went to Zurich, where, as in other towns of Northern Switzerland, some of his friends had already commenced to operate upon the minds of the working men. He now began to organize his party in these towns. Under the name of Singing Clubs, associations were formed for the discussion of Social re-organization. At the same time Weitling advertised his intention to publish a book,—*The Gospel of the Poor Sinners.* But here the police interfered with the proceedings.

ARREST OF WEITLING—PERSECUTION AND PROGRESS.

In June last, Weitling was taken into custody, his papers and his book were seized, before it left the press. The Executive of the Republic appointed a committee *to investigate the matter, and to report to the Grand* Council, the representatives of the people. This report has been printed a few months since. It appears from it, that a great many Communist associations existed in every part of Switzerland, consisting mostly of German working men; that Weitling was considered as the leader of the party, and received from time to time reports of progress; that he was in correspondence with similar associations of Germans in Paris and London; and that all these societies, being composed of men who very often changed their residence, were so many seminaries of "dangerous and Utopian doctrines," sending out their elder members to Germany, Hungaria, and Italy, and imbuing with their spirit every workman who came within their reach. The report was drawn up by Dr. Bluntschli, a man of aristocratic and fanatically christian opinions; and the whole of it therefore is written more like a party denunciation, than like a calm, official report. Communism is denounced as a doctrine dangerous in the extreme, subversive of all existing order, and destroying all the sacred bonds of society. The pious doctor besides, is at a loss for words sufficiently strong to express his feelings as to the frivolous blasphemy with which these infamous and ignorant people try to justify their wicked and revolutionary doctrines, by passages from the Holy scriptures. Weitling and his party are, in this respect, just like the Icarians in France, and contend that Christianity is Communism.

The result of Weitling's trial did very little to satisfy the anticipations of the Zurich Government. Although Weitling and his friends were sometimes very incautious in their expressions, yet the charge of high treason and conspiracy against him could not be maintained; the criminal court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, and eternal banishment from Switzerland; the members of the Zurich associations were expelled the Canton; the report was communicated to the Governments of the other Cantons and to the foreign ambassies; but the Communists in other parts of Switzerland were very little interfered with. The prosecution came too late, and was too little assisted by the other Cantons; it did nothing at all for the destruction of Communism, and was even favourable to it, by the great interest it produced in all countries of the German tongue. Communism was almost unknown in Germany, but became by this an object of general attention.

PHILOSOPHICAL COMMUNISM.

Besides this party there exists another in Germany, which advocates Communism. The former, being thoroughly a popular party, will no doubt very soon unite all the working classes of Germany. The party which I now refer to, is a philosophical one, unconnected in its origin with either French or English Communists, and arising from that philosophy which, *for the last fifty years,* Germany has been so proud of.

THE HEGELIANS.

The political revolution of France was accompanied by a philosophical revolution in Germany. Kant began it by overthrowing the system of Leibnitzian metaphysics, which at the end of last century was introduced in all Universities of the Continent. Fichte and Schelling *commenced rebuilding,* and Hegel completed the new system. * * The Young Hegelians of 1842, were declared Atheists and Republicans; the periodical of the party, the "German Annals," was more radical and open than before; a political paper was established, and very soon the whole of the German liberal press was entirely in our hands. We had friends in almost every considerable town of Germany; we provided all the liberal papers with the necessary matter, and by this means made them our organs; we inundated the country with pamphlets, and soon governed public opinion upon every question. A temporary relaxation of the censorship of the press added a great deal to the energy of the movement, quite novel to a considerable part of the German public. Papers, published under the authorization of a government censor, contained things which, even in France, would have been punished as high treason; and other things which could not have been pronounced in England, without a trial for blasphemy being the consequence of it. The movement was so sudden, so rapid, so energetically pursued, that the government as well as the public were dragged along with it for some time. But, this violent character of the agitation proved that it was not founded upon a strong party among the public, and that its power was produced by the surprise and consternation only of its opponents. The governments, recovering their senses, put a stop to it by a most despotic oppression of the liberty of speech. Pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, scientific works were suppressed by dozens, and the agitated state of the country soon subsided.

THE COMMUNISTS.

The princes and rulers of Germany, at the very moment when they believed to have put down for ever, Republicanism, saw the rise of Communism from the ashes of political agitation; and this new doctrine appears to them even more dangerous and formidable than that in whose apparent destruction they rejoiced.

As early as autumn 1842, some of the party contended for the insufficiency of political change, and declared their opinion to be, that a *Social* revolution based upon common property, was the only state of mankind agreeing with their abstract principles. But even the leaders of the party, such as Dr. Bruno Bauer, Dr. Feuerbach, and Dr. Ruge, were not then prepared for this decided step. The political paper of the party, the *Rhenish Gazette,* published some papers advocating Communism, but without the wished-for effect. Communism, however, was such a *necessary* consequence of New Hegelian philosophy, that no opposition could keep it down; and, in the course of this present year, the originators of it had the satisfaction of seeing one republican after the other join their ranks. Besides Dr. Hess, one of the editors of the now suppressed *Rhenish Gazette,* and who was, in fact, the first Communist of the party, there are now a great many others; as Dr. Ruge, editor of *German Annals,* the scientific periodical of the Young Hegelians, which has been suppressed by resolution of the German Diet; Dr. Marx, another of the editors of the *Rhenish Gazette;* George Herwegh, the poet, whose letter to the King of Prussia was translated, last winter, by most of the English papers, and others: and we hope that the remainder of the Republican party will, by-and-by, come over too.

CHARACTER OF THE GERMANS.

The Germans are a very disinterested nation. If in Germany principle comes into collision with interest, principle will almost always silence the claims of interest. The same love of abstract principle, the same disregard of reality and self-interest, which have brought the Germans to a state of political nonentity; these very same qualities guarantee the success of philosophical Communism in that country. It will appear very singular to Englishmen, that a party which aims at the destruction of private property, is chiefly made up by those who have property; and yet this is the case in Germany.

PROGRESS OF COMMUNISM.

Thus, philosophical Communism may be considered for ever established in Germany, notwithstanding the efforts of the governments to keep it down. They have annihilated the press in their dominions, but to no effect; the progress party profit by the free press of Switzerland and France, and their publications are as extensively circulated in Germany, as if they were printed in that country itself. All persecutions and prohibitions have proved ineffectual, and will ever do so; the Germans are a philosophical nation, and will not, cannot abandon Communism, as soon as it is founded upon sound philosophical principles; chiefly if it is deprived as an unavoidable conclusion from their *own* philosophy.

Notwithstanding the persecutions of the German governments (I understand that, in Berlin, Mr. Edgar Bauer is prosecuted for a Communist publication; and in Suttgart another gentleman has been committed for the novel crime of "Communist correspondence!") notwithstanding this, I say, every necessary step is taken to bring about a successful agitation for Social Reform; to establish a new periodical; and to secure the circulation of all publications advocating Communism.

"A NIGHT WITH BURNS."

The following under the above head is from *Ainsworth's Magazine.* A certain Andrew Horner of Carlisle, took it into his head that he was a poet. He wrote, and he would print. To carry his laudable design into execution, he took a journey to Glasgow, and agreed with a printer and publisher. In returning from Glasgow he found himself upon an evening in the ancient town of Ayr, and in the common room of the inn he forgathered with some half-dozen "ranting, roaring, dashing young fellows, fond of their glass and their joke." "The night drave on with song and clatter;' and at last Andrew was induced to lay a wager that he would beat a "poet lad" who lived near by. The poet lad was introduced, and—but we will let the writer tell the rest:—

"An epigram was the subject chosen, because, as Andrew internally argued, 'it is the shortest of all poems.' In compliment to him, the company resolved that his own merits should supply the theme.

"He commenced—

'In seventeen hunder thretty nine'—

and he paused. He then said, 'Yo see, I was born in 1739, [the real date was some years earlier] so I mak' that the commencement.'

"He then took pen in hand, folded his paper with a conscious air of authorship, squared himself to the table, like one who considered it no trifle even to write a letter, and slowly put down in good round hand, as if he had been making out a bill of parcels, the line—

'In seventeen hunder thretty-nine;'

but beyond this, after repeated attempts, he was unable to advance. The second line was the Rubicon he could not pass.

"At last, when Andrew Horner reluctantly admitted that he was not quite in the vein, the pen, ink, and paper, were handed to his antagonist. By him they were rejected, for he instantly gave the following, *viva voce:*—

'In seventeen hunder thretty-nine,
The Deil gat stuff to mak' a swine,
And pit it in a corner;
But, shortly after, changed his plan,
Made it to something like a man,
And called it Andrew Horner.'

"The subject of this stinging stanza had the good sense *not* to be offended with its satire, cheerfully paid the wager, set to for a night's revelry with his new friends, and thrust his poems between the bars of the grate, when 'the sma' hours' came on to four in the morning. As his poetic rival then kindly rolled up the hearthrug, in a quiet corner of the room, to serve as a pillow for the vanquished rhymester—then literally a carpet knight—the old man, better prophet than poet, exclaimed, 'Hoot, mon, but ye'll be a greater poet yet!'

"Answer, O nations, whether the prediction was fulfilled? In a few months after, a volume of poems was published from the press of John Wilson, of Kilmarnock—the author was a peasant by birth, a poet by inspiration. Coarse was the paper on which these poems were printed, and worn was the type. But the poems themselves were of that rare class which the world does not willingly let die. The fame of their author has flown, far and wide, throughout the world. His genius and his fate have become 'at once the glory and the reproach of Scotland.' That author was the same who, in a sportive mood, made an epigram upon poor Andrew Horner. His name was ROBERT BURNS."

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE IN ITALY.—During the year 1842 there have been printed in Italy 3,042 books (the number printed in 1841 was 2,999): of these 3,042 1769, or about three-fifths, were published in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; of the remainder, 598 appeared in Piedmont; 235 in the grand duchy of Tuscany; 216 in the papal states; 174 in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; 19 in the duchy of Modena, and 11 in the state of Lucca. Of these works a considerable portion were translations.

MURRAIN.—In the northern circuits a virulent and fatal disease exists among the cattle. One farmer has lost nineteen milch cows and a fine bull. The disease is inflammation of the heart, of which the cattle die within eight hours after they are attacked.

THE CRIMES of horse and sheep stealing have been considerably on the increase lately in Sussex, and several farmers have been great sufferers.

CHINESE LANGUAGE IN FRANCE.—With a prompt wisdom and ready foresight a royal ordonnance has been issued in France, establishing a professorship of the Chinese language in the school of the living oriental tongues, and appointing M. Bazin to the chair. Surely the study of the Chinese ought to be sedulously pursued in England. Young men intended for mercantile pursuits would do well to think of it.

KNITTING AND SHIRTING.—It is in contemplation to establish societies for the distribution of prizes to farmers' wives and daughters, for proficiency in shirt making and stocking knitting, and other accomplishments more useful than prized in those degenerate days.

HORSE MANURE.—Mr. Whitley, a writer on the application of geology to agriculture, states that a carcase of a horse is equal to at least ten times its weight of farm yard manure, and would prove much more valuable to the farmer, if converted into a compost, than if sold for the kennel.

RATAFIA—derived from *res rata fiat:* let the matter be ratified. When the ancients concluded a bargain, they were in the habit of opening the best wine in the cellar, and as they quaffed the nectar, of pronouncing the words; the last two of which, with a trifling change, are now used to designate a liqueure composed of brandy, sugar, and fruits.

LEAD MINE.—A valuable lead mine has lately been discovered on the estate of Mr. Cole Hamilton, county Tyrone. We have seen a specimen of the ore, which is the sulphuret of lead, and may produce, perhaps, seventy per cent. of the pure metal. This is much above the usual average, and we hope that it may prove a mine of wealth to the country as well as to the possessor.—*Dublin Literary Journal.*

MOTHERS.—How little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in childhood of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering on our hearts; when we learn how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves; how few will befriend us in our misfortune; then it is we think of the mother we have lost.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The election of Lord Rector for the Glasgow University took place on Wednesday. Lord Eglinton and Mr. Fox Maule were the candidates. The latter was elected by a large majority.

THE AMERICAN NAVY consists of ten ships of the line, all built and nearly finished, fourteen frigates of the first-class, two of the second, seventeen sloops, eight brigs, nine schooners, and six steamers of war carrying immensely long guns.

"JACK'S THE LAD!"—I left my old friend twisting his hemp (who made me a bow at parting that would have done no discredit to the Court of Louis le Grand,) and strolled again to the harbour, where I saw La Feine Amelia—the pleasure yacht of the Queen of France—a beautiful little schooner of most elegant shape, all satinwood and gilding, manned by some of the finest and most sailor-like looking fellows I ever saw. One of her crew called out to an English sailor, on the quay, who was eyeing the craft with a critical and somewhat contemptuous air. "I say, meestaire, you Quin, has she a ship's likeness?" "My Queen?" said Jack, "Vy, I shid be ashamed of her Majesty if shed spit in such a thing."—*A Trip to Havre de Grace—Illuminated Magazine.*

TO PREVENT BEER FROM BEING TURNED BY THUNDER.—Having ascertained that it is perfectly good, draw off entirely in pint pots. Then having collected an equal number of railway navigators, distribute accordingly. This will answer in the hottest summer.—*Punch.*

WAR.—In a speech of a Bechuano chief, he says—What is war? War builds no towns—plants no gardens—raises no children—has no joys. What is war? It is the world's destruction—it breaks in pieces the hearts of mothers, and causes the orphan to mourn.

PREJUDICE—I remember a man coming to me with a doleful countenance, putting himself into many lamentable postures, gaping as wide as he could, and pointing to his mouth, as though he would say he could not speak. I enquired of his companion what was the matter? And was informed, "he had fallen into the hands of the Turks, who had used him in a barbarous manner, and cut out his tongue by the roots." I believed him. But when the man had had a cheerful cup, he could find his tongue as well as another. I reflected, how is it I could so readily believe that tale? The answer was easy—"because it was told of a Turk."—*John Wesley.*

TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Payne, City Coroner, held two inquests on Saturday, in the board-room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the bodies of two children, of the respective ages of three and four years, who met their deaths by accidental burning, during the temporary absence of their parents from home. Verdict, "Accidental death."

NUNNERY.—The Catholics are about to establish a nunnery in Nottingham, and have taken spacious premises in Parliament-street for the purpose. The nuns are to be of the order of the "Sisters of Charity," and several of them are shortly expected from the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

MILBOROUGH TRILLOE, THE MURDERESS.—This unhappy woman, on whom sentence of death was passed by Mr. Justice Erskine, at the Hereford Summer Assizes, 1842, for the murder of her infant has had her sentence commuted to transportation for life.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening an inquest was held at the sign of the Green Gate, in the City-road, before Mr. Baker and a jury from the neighbourhood, on the body of James Hurren, aged 67, who carried on business as a wholesale clothier in Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate. As James Harrod, porter to Messrs. Cator and Woods, linendrapers on Finsbury pavement, was standing at his employers' door at half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, he saw a cart laden with two tons of brewer's grains, and drawn by two horses, who were in a gallop, coming at a rapid pace from the City-road towards Chiswell-street, followed in the rear, at the distance of eight or ten yards, by the driver, who was endeavouring to overtake it. At this moment the deceased was crossing the end of Chiswell-street for Finsbury-square, when the horses turned sharply into the street; the deceased, seeing them coming against him, hesitated, as if about to turn back, and held up his hands to stop the horses; but he was instantly knocked down, and the near wheel went over the middle of his body, crushing in his ribs. He was raised from the ground by the witness and other persons and carried into the shop of Mr. Alfred Middleton, a surgeon in Finsbury-place, on his passage to which he moved slightly, but expired the moment he got there. Richard Gobby, the driver, in the service of Mr. Davis, a cowkeeper in Hosier-lane, Smithfield, now came up, and was taken into custody, by policeman Haines, 155 G, the horses and cart being stopped and taken to the greenyard. Gobby subsequently underwent an examination at Worship-street Police-court, on the charge of manslaughter, but an inquest not having been held on the body, and the evidence not being complete against him, he was remanded for further examination. After several other witnesses had been examined, the Coroner charged the jury, and after half an hour's deliberation they returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by the cart going over the deceased; but that there was no evidence to show how that cart was put in motion."

CIVILISATION OF THE GREEKS.—The *Times* having asserted that "the Greeks had made more rapid progress in education, civilisation, and wealth, than could have been reasonably expected," a correspondent, who spent the months of February and March last in that country, confirms the assertion:—"I can especially bear witness to their progress in education, and their extraordinary love of learning. I shall never forget hearing Professor Osopius's lecture on Grecian antiquities, in Greek, and to Greeks, in the university of Athens. Not that I understood much of what he said; but it was the deep and eager attention of the immense audience of all ages and classes, old and young, from the veteran warrior with his white moustache, down to mere boys—rich and poor; from gentlemen of the modern school, and chieftains in their picturesque dresses, down to the bare-footed peasant—many taking notes, and all intelligently listening—it was that which surprised and delighted me. And I was told that this was the case with all the public lectures, which are open to every body gratuitously. If it be a German professor lecturing, of course in Greek, on German metaphysics, it is just the same—there they all are taking notes, and doing their utmost to get something from it. I venture to say, that they will soon be one of the best educated people in Europe, taking them as a body. There are several booksellers' shops in Athens, full of the classics and a rising modern literature. They have magazines and several newspapers admirably conducted."

THE DOG.—The dogs by the Nile drink while running, to escape the crocodiles. When those of New Orleans wish to cross the Mississippi, they bark at the river's edge to attract the alligators, who are no sooner drawn from their scattered haunts and concentrated on the spot, than the dogs set off at full speed, and plunge in the water higher up the stream. An Esquimaux dog, that was brought to this country, was given to artifices which are rarely seen in the native Europeans, whose subsistence does not depend on their own resources—strewing his food round him, and feigning sleep, in order to allure fowls and rats, which he never failed to add to his store.—*Blair's History of the Dog.*

MARATHON.

"Great king remember Athens!" From this day
Thy crouching slaves, each morn, shall need no more
To bid thee think of her. By the seashore
Of Marathon the flashing sunbeams play
On golden arms, the pomp of thy array,
The gorgeous ranks that Datis leads to war.
Hark! drowning in their battle shout the roar
Of the Ægean, fiercely to the fray,
With fiery speed, rush, t'wards their glittering foe,
The iron ranks of Athens: on they pour
Like ocean's billows when the north winds blow.
Thy Persians, like their foam, are swept before
The charge. Rejoice, thou everlasting sea,
Ye heavens lift up your voice, the earth is free.

A WHALE IN THE DOWNS.—During the last week one of these monsters of the deep has been visiting our coast in search of herrings, its favourite food, and was distinctly seen on Sunday morning in the Downs, sending up its natural fountains. Yesterday it was seen off Dover from the shore, and some men who were in a boat, just as it was approaching, had a narrow escape of an upset; but they luckily got on board a galliot, which was passing at the time, and saved themselves from a watery grave. The finny giant is supposed to be upwards of sixty feet in length. The herring fishery is progressing very slowly on this part of the coast.—*Dover Telegraph.*

INSTANT DEATH FROM SWALLOWING A PEA.—On Tuesday last, the inhabitants of Kirkcaldy were thrown into a state of extreme excitement by a report that Anne Henderson, a fine girl of about six years of age, was suffocated by swallowing a pea. It appears that she was playing with her class-mates, and whilst running somewhat smartly had thrown a pea into her mouth, which unfortunately entered the windpipe. Every assistance was rendered, but it became too evident that the tide of life was ebbing fast, and that the insignificant pea was not too insignificant to prove the instrument of death. Her distracted parents were scarcely on the spot ere she who was only five minutes before all life and harmless glee was numbered with the dead. Drs. Smith and Young arrived on the spot not long after the occurrence, but could do nothing. The latter gentleman yesterday made an incision in the windpipe, and found the fatal pea had lodged there; it had not descended very deep. It was a boiled one, and of a very small size.—*Scotsman.*

ECONOMY.—Economy should be practised in all things, but more particularly in matters of medicine. The restoration to health has generally been purchased at a costly price; and certainly if health could not be procured at any other rate, a costly price should not be an object of scruple. But where is the wisdom, where is the economy in spending vast sums on a physician's attendance, when sound health and long life may be ensured by the cheap, safe, and simple remedy of Parr's Life Pills.

ROBBERY AT HALSTEAD CHURCH.—On Thursday morning some persons broke into Halstead Church, and broke open several boxes containing small sums of money, which they took away. A panel at the back of the altar was also forced down by them, their search being evidently for the communion plate.

REAL HEROISM.—An extraordinary instance of presence of mind, lately occurred at the quarries in the Ross of Mull, Argyleshire, now wrought for the pier in connexion with the Skerryvore lighthouse by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses. On the 17th ult as Mr. Charles Barclay, the foreman of the quarries, was engaged in removing a splinter of stone from the face of a block of ten tons weight, which lay on an inclined ledge above him, the block slid forward and enclosed his left hand, which was bruised in such a manner that two of his middle fingers were destroyed, and the sharp points of rock came in contact at the palm of the hand, so that it was held completely fast, as in a vice. In this dreadful situation, Mr. Barclay's great presence of mind and strength of nerves proved the means of saving his life and those of the men that were along with him. The first impulse of the men was to fetch a lever to raise the stone and liberate the prisoner; and had Mr. Barclay's presence of mind deserted him, or had he fainted under the excruciating torture he endured, this rash purpose would have been executed, and the stone would have launched him forward and crushed him and his comrades beneath its mass. He, however, was enabled to direct their proceedings with a wonderful degree of composure, and, after fruitless attempts to raise the block, Mr. Barclay resolved to cut out the stone round his hand as the only means of escape. This painful operation occupied about twenty minutes, during which time the tortures he endured did not prevent his working with the remaining hand in effecting his liberation from his extraordinary captivity. Mr. Barclay afterwards walked without assistance to the neighbouring village of Bunessan, two miles off, where Dr. Diarmid, a gentleman who had lately returned from the Arctic expedition under Ross, removed the shattered bones. Next day Dr. Campbell, who acts as surgeon to the Serryvore works, arrived from Tyree, and conveyed his patient to the barracks at Hynish Workyard, where he is fast recovering.

A MURRAIN.—As a proof of the alarming nature of the disease among cattle and of its extent in our neighbourhood, we may state—and we have the statement on unquestionable authority—that, in a district of eight or ten miles round Derby, the loss of cattle from this cause has been something like £2,000 within the last year or fifteen months. Of course, the whole loss cannot be ascertained; but we have seen a list of 227 head of cattle lost by the disease during this time, belonging to farmers residing near us, which, valued at £8 each, is pretty nearly this sum.—*Derby Mercury.*

WONDERFUL DELIVERY.—A man, named Mitchell, who resides at Ilminster, having been suspected of stealing some geese, at Chillington, the constables were despatched to search his house, having gained admittance, they found Mrs. Mitchell, according to her own account, in a very delicate condition, in fact, on the eve of confinement. Medical assistance in this case, as in all similar cases, was required and, of course, soon obtained. On the arrival of the doctor the good lady was assisted to turn out and stand up, when, as if by magic, and to the astonishment of all present, not excepting the doctor, she was delivered of two very clean picked geese. The business was soon over, and the patient immediately became convalescent, and was enabled on Monday, (prepared, we presume, for another confinement though of a very different nature, in company with her husband), to pay a visit to the honourable bench of magistrates at Chard, to receive their congratulations on this wonderful delivery.—*Sherborne Journal.*

WAR AGAINST KNOWLEDGE!—Serial publications of a literary and scientific nature cannot now be sent by post, without the full charge, even if stamped. An experiment was recently made which sets the question at rest. A new literary periodical, printed on a stamped sheet, similar to the regular newspapers, passed through the post office for two successive weeks, when its transmission was interdicted, the Postmaster-General conceiving that the privilege derivable from the stamp is to be considered as applicable only to newspapers."—[A wise and just Government would aid the circulation of knowledge, and the consequent mental culture of the people by every means at its command. Our Government is neither; hence it trammels by stamp acts, post-office regulations, &c., the circulation of mind's productions. But we

"Will war
With all who war with, thought;"

and to the best of our power aid in the annihilating of a "system" which "loveth darkness rather than light," and keeps in ignorance the enslaved "many," as the only means of upholding the "privileges" of the tyrant "few."—*E. N. S.*]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SIR R. PEEL.—It is her Majesty's intention to honour Sir Robert Peel with a visit at his residence at Drayton Manor on Tuesday, the 28th inst. Her Majesty will proceed from Windsor Castle to Watford, and thence by railway to Drayton Manor, to remain till Friday, the 1st of December, when her Majesty will go on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. On Monday, the 4th of December, the Queen will honour the Duke of Rutland with a visit at Belvoir Castle, and return to Windsor Castle on the 7th. Her Majesty will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; and we learn that her Majesty the Queen Dowager has signified to Sir Robert Peel her intention to join the Royal party at Drayton Manor on the 29th inst.; so that the Premier will have the distinguished honour of receiving in his house at the same time his Sovereign and her illustrious Consort, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with their respective suites and attendants.—*Standard.*

A BRACE OF FOOLS.—DUEL.—A hostile meeting took place on the sand near Haverfordwest, on Tuesday se'nnight between Captain B——y, an officer who very gallantly distinguished himself in the wars in Affghanistan and Scinde, and a Mr. T. J——s, in consequence of some language spoken by the latter highly derogatory to the most illustrious personage in the realm, in the presence of the captain, who resented it by a personal attack upon the disloyal subject, and a meeting ensued, in which Mr. J——s was very severely injured, so much so, that his life is dispaired of.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Tuesday, a rumour obtained extensive circulation in Marylebone that Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., had on Monday made an attempt to commit suicide, by precipitating himself from one of the windows of his residence, Bryanston-square. During the latter part of that day and the whole of yesterday the house of the Honourable Member was literally besieged by the calls of his political as well as personal friends. The rumour, as regards Mr. Hume himself, proved erroneous; but an occurrence had taken place of an equally serious and afflicting character to the Honourable Gentleman's son-in-law, Mr. Charles Gubbins, who is the brother of her Grace the present Duchess of St. Alban's. On Monday morning, shortly before five o'clock, the screams of Mrs. Gubbins awoke Mr. Joseph Hume and his family, and it was then discovered that the unfortunate gentleman had thrown himself from his bed-room window, on the third floor, on to the pavement. Having been conveyed into the house in an insensible state, Dr. Arnott, of Bedford-square, Mr. Liston, and several other eminent members of the medical profession, were sent for, and promptly arrived, when it was discovered that Mr. Gubbins has sustained a compound fracture of one of his thighs in two places, and that his other leg was broken. Mr. Gubbins was visited two or three times throughout yesterday by his medical attendants, and but very faint hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The sad event has thrown the family of Mr. Hume and his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's into a state of great affliction.

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT

MEETING OF TRUSTEES OF THE CARMARTHEN MAIN TRUST.—A meeting of the above Trustees was held on Friday last in the Talbot Inn, Mr. Morris in the chair. The subject of the removal of the gates at Llandovery and Pentrebach, to be replaced by another in a central situation, was brought again before the meeting; when Mr. Stephen Jones stated that he had an objection to a toll-house being erected on his property, as, if the gates were discontinued, parties of loose character might become tenants of the house, and damage might be done to his woods in the neighbourhood. He therefore declined the proposal which had been made to him. The Clerk stated that he had no doubt that Mr. Goderich would have no objection to the toll-house being erected on his land, and it was ordered accordingly; the land to be paid for on valuation. Mr. Bullen, toll-contractor, presented his bill for the loss he had sustained in this trust, in consequence of the "Rebecca" outrages; he had added the whole amount of the receipts together, and compared them with those of the previous year. He found that the deficiency in the present year amounted to £314 12s 4d, and he claimed that this sum, therefore, be allowed him. The Chairman was of opinion that this was not a fair method of making the calculation, and that the more common course would be for Mr. B. to have stated the length of time that the gates were down, and no tolls taken; then to have ascertained the amount taken during the same periods in the former year, and to have claimed this sum as compensation for his loss. So few trustees being present, the matter was left over to the next meeting. Sundry small bills were presented and ordered to be paid. The meeting was adjourned to Friday, the 20th of December.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, about half-past four o'clock, the out-houses of a farm called Llwyrffynnongra, in the parish of Llanegwad, about two miles from Brechfa, were set on fire, when the whole were entirely destroyed; luckily, the dwelling-house escaped the conflagration, in consequence of the wind blowing from the north. It appears the farm-house was unoccupied, but a new tenant was expected to take possession on the following day. It is supposed that Becca and her daughters thought proper to have recourse to this mode of revenge upon the in-coming tenant, because he became the successor of another who had given his landlord notice of quitting; and accordingly did leave the place on the 29th of September last. The out-houses were set fire to in four different places; and some person in the neighbourhood passing at that time, saw a man with a light in his hand on the premises, but passed on naturally thinking he was the new tenant. There can be doubt that this disgraceful outrage is the work of that midnight marauder, Becca and her offspring, as will be seen by the following threatening letter, sent to the in-coming tenant, which is evidently the production of that Lady or one of her daughters:—

SIR—Inasmuch as we have taken in hand to take view of those burdens which so heavily oppress us, as a country and neighbourhood, we have thought fit to adopt some measures in order to remove the cause of such oppressions. We class among the number of hardships with which we have to contend, the enormous rents we have to pay, an oppression which actually reduces us to ruin; and when any farmer applies to his landlord that he declines holding his tenement at the customary rent, with a view of obtaining a reduction in his rent, in order to save himself from ruin, another shameless devil comes forward and proposes to give more for the said tenement than the apparent outgoing tenant. We have been informed that you are guilty of the self-same transgression, which is virtually prohibited in the Bible, and reason also loudly proclaims against such conduct. In consequence of your coveting a farm, called Llaimffynonynedd, in the parish of Llanegwad, now occupied by Rachel Jones, we deem it advisable to inform you that we do not allow you or any other individual to be so daringly audacious and impudent, as to make any proposal or offer to the landlord of the said tenant, and thereby precipitately cast out the said person (viz., the present tenant). Be so kind as to give Rachel thorough fairplay; and we desire also to put you in possession of this, that we do not believe that you will escape the chastisement of Becca.

I am one who uphold fairplay.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE of Carmarthenshire (exclusive of the borough town of Carmarthen, which does not pay towards the county police rate) consists of one chief constable, six superintendents, and fifty serjeants and constables: the annual expense charged in the county rate for their support is about £4,800. Of this amount, no less a sum than £1,374 is swallowed up in the salaries of the chief constable and superintendents, and in the following proportions:—chief constable, £450; superintendents, £154 each, exclusive of clothing, travelling allowances, &c. Thus we have a superintendent to every *eight* constables.

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY is prosecuting its labours. What may be the result of the inquiries made is scarcely yet even matter of speculation; but one good will be at all events effected—the removal of a "plunder station," erected without even the semblance of law. The head Commissioner, Mr. Frankland Lewis, has addressed the following letter

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE KIDWELLY TRUST.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been informed by Mr. Stacey, Clerk to the Kidwelly Trust, that the renter of the Gate at Porth-Rhyd, which is in the Three Commotts Trust, has put a chain across a road not in that Trust, but in the Kidwelly Trust, at the point where the two roads intersect each other.

Mr. Stacey informs me, that, as Trustees of the Kidwelly Trust, you have made no order, and given no authority, to establish a Gate, or Bar, at that place; and that the renter of the tolls is in no way justified in obstructing passengers, or in demanding tolls thereat.

The Commissioners entertain no doubt that the Trustees of the Kidwelly Trust, will, without delay, ascertain whether Mr. Stacey has, or has not been correctly informed. And if the facts turn, on investigation, to be as stated, that they will take steps to prevent the existence of an illegal obstruction to the free passage of a public highway, which ought not any time to be endured, far less so in the present excited state of the public mind in their districts.

Mr. Stacey informs the Commissioners that the toll taker gives a ticket of the Three Commotts Trust to those who pay at the Chain which he sets up in the Kidwelly Trust; and this ticket, when presented at the Kilwelly Gate, is properly held to be of no avail.

The Commissioners are fully persuaded that the Trustees will gladly exert themselves to examine into an alleged wrong, which is stated to be exercised under colour of their authority.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
Carmarthen, Nov. 19, 1843.

COMMITTAL OF TWENTY-SIX REBECCAITES.—The following is the result of the apprehension of the Rebeccaites for pulling down the gates and destroying the toll-houses at Parksmerfa and Fishguard on the 11th of September last. They were examined before Mr. H. O. Owen, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, and a full bench of magistrates, at Fishguard. William Owen (the Lady Rebecca), James Gwynne, and Thomas Gwynne, were committed to the next assizes, but were held to bail, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties in £50 each, David John, William Thomas, Thomas Griffiths, Emlyn Griffiths, Owen Jenkins, James Morgan, Wm. Griffiths, Wm. Barzey, Thomas Williams, Edward Harries, John Phillips, William John, Thos. Nicholas, William Roberts, Daniel Davies, William Jenkins, James Owen, James Phillips, David Phillips, George Morse, Thomas Edwards, Thomas Morse, and David Griffiths, were fully committed, and held to bail, themselves in £50 each, and two sureties in £25 each. The excitement in the town was very great, particularly as regarded the informants, Thomas Williams and his wife, who were obliged to be guarded day and night from the barracks to the Commercial Inn, where the magistrates sat. The prisoners were confined in the Market-house, surrounded by a treble guard of marines. The Commercial Inn was also strongly guarded during the time the magistrates were sitting.

CO-OPERATION—UNION IS STRENGTH.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS AND OTHERS.

FELLOW-WORKMEN,—Having for some time past taken an active part in the Metropolitan Tailors' Protection Society, I venture to offer an opinion as to what I conceive to be the best mode of protecting ourselves from unjust competition. Large public meetings have been held from time to time, of the trade; all have agreed in denouncing the aggression of the money tyrants; but we are at sea as to the means of securing full protection for our labour. Many have been the plans proposed. Some are for enrolled benefit societies; others for securing a large fund to support those who may become the victims of their employers; others for an union of the respectable employers and employed—all of which are fallacious; for while capital is in the ascendant, and labour prostrate, no good can ever be effected, unless we turn attention to the three following propositions:—First, a general union of the whole trade, without exception, both in town and country, females as well as males: I say females, because they form a large ingredient in the labour market, are have unfortunately, through the present state of things, become our greatest competitors; for, where is the use of our attempting to bring our wages up to the original standard, while there are thousands of females who are compelled to make waistcoats from fourpence each, and trousers from 6d. per pair. Indeed, justice demands that they shall be protected as well as ourselves. To carry into effect this object, a national delegate meeting of the trade should be called, to sit at Birmingham, as the centre of England, as early as possible, to agree upon a plan of union, such as the Miners' Association, for instance, who have set a splendid example to their brethren. We also should take up our position in the ranks of labour, in opposition to all tyranny. We, too, should have our legal adviser; our *Roberts*. We can have the *Northern Star* as our national organ; and, if the Miners can do these things, who are as much oppressed as we are, surely we can do the like. Therefore, I shall take it as a favour if any individuals in the kingdom will communicate their opinions on the subject to me; and I will lay them before the Central Committee of the above body, for the purpose of consideration. Secondly, the plan as advertised in last week's *Star*, is another effectual mode of assisting ourselves. I mean the Operative Tailors' Association, and Joint Stock Clothes' Company, established for the purpose of giving employment to its members, by uniting their small means, to enable them to open establishments in various parts of London for the supply of clothes, to the working classes and others. The design of this Association is to create a home market for our own labour; to bring into active co-operation all trades, such as shoemakers, hatters, bakers, builders, sempstresses, &c.; to effect an exchange of produce through the present circulating medium. Let all of the above trades and others assist the tailors, by becoming shareholders in the above concern; and the tailors in return will assist the shoemakers, &c.; each and all having an interest in each Joint Stock Trading Company. By these means we shall become customers to each other. There will be an identity of interests; it will be the means of keeping a portion of that capital within our grasp that is now used by the moneyocracy to perpetuate that baneful and awful system of competition which is fast sinking the working classes of this country. The anti-Corn Law League say their opposition to the Corn Laws, arises from a desire to break the right arm of the landed aristocracy: our object should be to break the right arm of the *moneyocracy, the greatest tyrant of all*. Here is a wide field for all. Our female friends should unite together upon the same principle, and establish a company of their own, making the price of the shares come within their means; the males also taking up shares for the purpose of assisting them. Where is there a man amongst us who would not be glad to purchase his shirt, or any other article that they may have to dispose of, instead of their being compelled, as at present, to make shirts for capitalists at three halfpence and five farthings each? Why not the glovers of Leicester, who are now on strike, commence for themselves, and send their produce to the companies of London; also the stocking makers, &c. In fact, let us adopt the general principle of trading for, and with each other. I rejoice that the tailors have set the first example. They hold their meetings every Tuesday evening, at the Hope Coffee House, Farringdon-street, City. Do you follow it, both political and social Reformers. By wise arrangements this can be carried into effect. It will be the means of crippling the resources of the tyrants, as well as *securing to ourselves the reward of our industry*.

The third and last proposition, but not least, is that we should never lose sight of the necessity of obtaining political power; for without it we should never be able to protect our labour—without it we shall continue to be what we are—slaves of the worst description; without it our liberties will never be respected. In short we require political power as a means. The National Charter Association have already agreed to go upon the land as soon as practicable. Where should those who go upon the land seek for a market for their produce but among those who have a direct interest in keeping them there? The trading companies will require their produce; they from the trading companies in return.

In submitting these propositions for your consideration, I am actuated but by one motive—that of assisting and protecting ourselves, by placing us in a better position to demand political freedom; for, rest assured, if the day of our redemption takes place, it must be by our own means. The working classes must work out their own salvation, by, as R. Peel has said, "taking their own affairs into their own hands."

I am, fellow-workmen, yours respectfully,
J. W. PARKER,
Suffolk Coffee House, Old Bailey.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1843.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

THE latest intelligence of which we can avail ourselves from Ireland leaves the dispute between Mr. T. B. C. SMITH and the Irish nation in *statu quo*; and having little to add on the subject of the squabble to what we have already said, we now travel out of the mazes of the law and leave the political labrynth for the purpose of considering the people. In truth, it is high time that some thought be given to the nation, even though the legal tools and political irons be allowed to cool the while. We have ever argued the justice, the propriety, the necessity, the expediency, and the indispensability of repealing the act of Union.

Apart from our well-known opinions upon the grand principle of democracy however, we are bound to enter the field of general discussion with those who, apart from politics, see the wants of Ireland, and are prepared to administer what they call practical remedies. We regret that this class though numerous, is unrepresented in feeling: because the whole value of the squabble to the two powerful parties in the state consists in the political uses to which they can respectively turn them. Hence we find the Whig portion of the press palliating, if not commending in 1843, acts, to suppress which they passed a Coercion Bill in 1833. Indeed, unless we can make a strong legal distinction between a rich man and a poor man, we are at a loss to know with what colour or pretext the Whigs, in 1843, can censure Ministerial stringency in the Law Courts, while in 1833 *they* substituted Courts' Martial in their stead.

We did not reserve our strictures for the purpose of trampling upon the conquered. We used them in their palmy days as warnings of what would come. We had reminded them, time after time, that their acts while in office would render their opposition to Tory domination valueless, unavailing, factious, and pointless. It is even so. Not an act, however cruel or anti-democratic that may be proposed by the Tory Government, to which Whig opposition may not be thus met and silenced: "*the measure is a modification of your own.*" We now leave the field of faction, and turn to a consideration of those means by which, even after a Repeal of the Union, the condition of the Irish people can be alone improved. Ireland has not more reason to complain of the anti-national than she has of the anti-social evils consequent upon the Legislative Union. The great and crying evil arising out of the act of Union is, that the weak nation was neglected, and kept weak; while the strong nation was strengthened and made stronger at its expence. Being bound by a legislative bond, the representative body,—consisting for the most part of Englishmen wholly ignorant of the history of Ireland, the character of her people, her resources, and the means of developing them; and taking their notions of the country from the privileged Irish members of the Protestant party, who were alone eligible to sit in Parliament, and who were interested in magnifying the vices of the Irish character as a justification for their own tyranny; the legislature so constituted, and without reference to a difference of position, has legislated for Ireland as if that country was part and parcel of England. Thus they have committed the error of governing two people,—diametrically opposite in their pursuits, their characters, their manners and their customs—by the same laws. England being for the most part a manufacturing country, and a large portion of her people having been hastily transformed from an agricultural to a manufacturing life, is now demanding a great organic change in consequence of the inapplicability of ancient statutes and customs to its present position. Ireland is doing nothing more. Ireland has been legislated for, precisely as though she had gone on "*pari passu*" in the march of improvement with England; whereas the laws by which manufacturing England should be governed have been enacted wholesale for the government of the two countries. But we turn from byegones: and now seeing the Repeal of the Union to be inevitable, we come to a consideration of *those means, apart from any accompanying political* measure, by which alone the change can be made beneficial to the people.

We pass over the most irritating questions, believing that they are but emanations from the great source of political inequality; and we come at once to the question of questions, the means by which alone the foundation of future happiness can be laid. We shall not here deal with the question of the Protestant Church or of the inequality of the law. Those we leave as questions to be hereafter disposed of by a people rendered politically strong by social improvement. Lord DUNFERMLINE, late Speaker of the House of Commons, when auditor to the Irish Estates of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, asked a Mr. SWANTON, one of the Duke's under agents, if he could devise any means for the tranquilization of Ireland, and as a mode of suppressing the frequent outbreaks in that country. "*Yes,*" replied Mr. SWANTON, "*a very easy one. Whenever an outbreak takes place, hang the nearest landlord, the nearest parson, the nearest magistrate, the nearest solicitor, and the nearest police serjeant upon the nearest tree; and I pledge myself that you will not hear of another outbreak in that district.*" This opinion was, no doubt, founded upon the belief that those five parties were the instigators to outbreak: and therefore it shall be our present business to deal with the mode of destroying, firstly, their interest in creating, and, secondly, their capability to create, those periodical disturbances.

Ireland being a wholly agricultural country, and no laws being in existence for the developement of her agricultural resources, we shall firstly, grapple with the Landlord and Tenant question. The poverty, the rebellions, the heart-breakings, the murders, the dissensions, and the expenses arising *out of the present system of managing land in Ireland*, must be dealt with by the Government with a firm and resolute hand. It is folly to talk of the inability of a Government to interfere with the Landlord's title to the raw material, while year after year it deals so capriciously and injuriously with the title of him whose capital is expended upon the land, and the labour of him by whom it is made valuable. Government must interfere; and that right speedily; whether under a Legislative Union or a domestic Legislature. The interest of the tenant, and the interest of the labourer cannot be served without equally *serving* the interest of the landlord, and therefore it becomes the duty of the Government and Legislature to look into the causes *which tend to create dissatisfaction in the minds of* those two parties. The uncertainty of tenure, and the legal expence of establishing title, even under lease, or accepted proposal, as well as want of capital, are the three great evils that must be boldly met, and instantly destroyed, as regards the tenant. To effect the first object—namely, certainty of tenure, the Government have a power to give immunities to tenants-at-will, or with short leases, which would render the practice disadvantageous to the landlord; and thereby compel him to grant such lease as would ensure the full expenditure of the tenant's labour and capital. With regard to the second evil, that of establishing title, even under a lease, against a landlord who has all the law upon his side, and all the means of harrassing at his disposal, there is but one remedy; that of giving an equitable jurisdiction, in all such cases, to the Assistant Barrister at Quarter Sessions; and who shall be bound to decide upon the equity, and not upon the law, of the case; the evidence for his governance to be furnished by the clerk of a County Court, where all leases should be registered at the landlord's expense, and who should be bound to attend with notice of the cases to come on at every Quarter Sessions: the Barrister's judgment, if in favour of the title, to be conclusive; and if against the title, the tenant shall have a right to appeal to a Jury, to be then *summoned*, for the purpose of adjudicating upon an issue submitted by the Barrister. In cases of portions of rent being paid upon account, a mere acknowledgment upon unstamped paper should be admitted as proof; and in all cases, the right of distress should be taken away, and the landlord, like all other creditors, should be thrown upon his action *for the recovery of his rent*; and, fair dealing being the object, HE should have as prompt and inexpensive a mode of redress as is accorded to the tenant.

The practice of distraining cattle, of impounding, selling them by auction, and buying them in, by the middleman, for very frequently not a twentieth of their value, while no account of the sale is over rendered, leads to more extensive disturbance, and subsequent *evil results*, than almost any other grievance. It is not at all unusual for a middleman, accompanied by a host of under-tenants, to drive off the whole stock of some unfortunate tenant to a distant pound in the dead hour of night; while the tenant, to protect himself against the aggression of the middleman, has paid his rent to, and holds the receipt of the head landlord. Thus situated, the poor tenant has *no* alternative but to replevy the stock at a great expense; while he is compelled to give security for double the value, until the case shall be disposed of in the Sheriff's Court. If, upon the other hand, he cannot procure the required security, his cattle are allowed to stand in a cold pound until the day of auction, when the pound-keeper presents him with an enormous bill for fodder never used. Will any man say that a tenant so treated, and thrown for protection upon expensive and dilatory law, which he cannot procure, is not justified in taking the summary law into his own hands? In many cases, he does do so: and many is the man who has been hung in olden times, and many is the honest man now *working in chains, for having* STOLEN his own property from the thief who stole it from him in the dead hour of night. Is this, we would ask, a "practical grievance"? and are the family of the expatriated victim likely to be admirers or voluntary obeyers of those laws by which ruin and desolation has been brought upon them?

As it would be impossible to discuss these all-important subjects in one or two articles, we shall continue to animadvert upon those great social changes which are indispensable to the very salvation of the Irish people. Meantime we would direct the attention of Mr. O'CONNELL to that course which is now being pursued by the English Chartists; namely, the familiarizing the public mind with those salutary changes to be produced by the achievement of their political principles. The Chartists dealt in declamation until they had created a public opinion against those wrongs endured by the working people. That opinion being created, they are now engaged in directing attention to the advantages calculated to *flow from a change to their projected system.* Mr. O'CONNELL has the advantage of more enthusiastic and confiding disciples; he has a whole nation at his back; and in order to strengthen him in his demand for political equality, as the source of justice, we would counsel him also to turn from declamation to practice, and to develope to the Irish people, not so much the injustice they have suffered as the prosperity, the comfort, and the abundance they are capable of achieving. To this end let him call to his councils men not learned in the law; but informed of the capabilities of the country and the people; and let him draw up such a digest (which he can do) as will convince not only Irishmen but Englishmen, that there is yet the means of enriching the poor without trenching on a single privilege of the rich. We will be bound to say that with one fortnight's labour, and assisted by such men, Mr. O'CONNELL would exhibit a balance sheet in favour of the new against the old system, which would turn Irish agitation into a universal demand, before which the strongest government should quail and bend.

The political question is sufficient to excite the democratic mind of England; but the financial features must be developed, in order to ensure the co-operation of the middle and monied classes. Let Mr. O'CONNELL then try his hand for one short month in the Cabinet; and without requiring any declamation for that period, the weekly reports of his social compilation, *delivered in the Conciliation* Hall, will, without committing himself, or even mentioning Repeal, feed the flame, and nurture the desire for such a rule as will produce such a boon; while the very publication of a compendium of his labours would bring him in more money than the national tribute. Seeing his *power to effect good*, it shall be our study to strengthen rather than to weaken him; while, by way of caution, we would now remind him, that O'CONNELL's self can only destroy O'CONNELL. We shall continue the subject until all shall learn who do not wish to remain ignorant.

THE ROBBING TRUCK SYSTEM.

ON many occasions we have brought to the notice of the public the fact that several statute laws, passed ostensibly and avowedly for the PROTECTION of the working population, have been openly set at nought; their provisions disregarded by the employers of labour, without, as it would appear, either fear or care as to the consequences; and indeed, judging from the impunity which *has* been accorded to the tramplers-upon the positive requirements of law, it would seem that there was not much reason why they should either fear or care; for the "consequences" hitherto have almost invariably been, not only exemption from punishment, but a pocketting of the "plunder" that could by these means be wrung from the lap of ill-requited industry.

The law against TRUCK affords a remarkable instance of the *disregard* to which we have alluded. The requirements of that law are positive, plain, palpable; the penalties many, and easily enforced: and yet it is notorious that this said law is set at nought, trodden under foot, every day we live. In several extensive districts of the country the practice of TRUCK is almost universal. There is no secret, no disguise, about the matter. It is notorious; known to all; and the parties practising it not only dare to look their fellow-men in the face, but also regularly appear at church or chapel; snivelling there as loud and as long as the rest of the canting tribe; and sit and hear, composedly and undismayed, the denunciations of God himself fulminated against the men that "defraud the labourer of his hire."

In the performance of our duty, as advocates for the toiling and the toil-worn, we have often had to expose and drag to the blaze of day the infamous practices of infamous *thieving* men, in the matter of Truck. We have had to give remarkable instances of peculiar oppression and *fraud*; and have more than once showed the means that exist to put the practice down.

On the present occasion we have to put the reader in possession of a case, *where the law has been made to reach the guilty parties.* That case is vastly important. It teaches the working people how to go to work, to get "justice." THE LAW IS THERE: and wherever there is a case of TRUCK, the workman who is made to suffer, ought to take advantage of it.

It is also manifestly the interest of the general shopkeepers to *unite*, as at Rochdale, to *aid* and PROTECT the working man in his appeal to the Bench. The Truck system must be injurious to *them.* It supersedes their business altogether. If the men were not *tied* to the master's TOMMY-SHOP, and forced to take from *him* shop-goods at twenty-five per cent. above the market value, the men would have their wages, small though they may be, to spend among the legitimate shopkeepers. As it is, they are not able to go near them. Thus deprived of custom, they are *cheated* out of their profits; ROBBED of the legitimate means of living. How slavish then must they be; how devoid of public spirit; how cowed; how broken down to the very earth, are they, when they quietly permit themselves to be thus treated. Why do not *they* "spirit on" the men to lay informations? Why do not they look out for cases, and get all the particulars in legal train? Why do not they unite amongst themselves, and form a fund to defray expences in case of defeat; and to render support in particular instances of master's vengeance, evinced in the "turning-off" of the justice-seeking workman? If the shopkeepers had an atom of public spirit; nay did they know and care for their own duty to *themselves*, they could soon rid us of the TRUCK system, root and branch.

The following case, which shows both shopkeepers and workmen their duty, was transmitted to us by a correspondent. He accompanied it by a few remarks, from which we give the following:—

"Blethering DICKEY COBDEN, and *Bright* JOHN, with their whole clan of mock-humanity mongers, may shed rivers of crocodilian tears over the miseries of the "bread tax'd" white slave victims; they may pluck a quill from the sooty wing of the arch-fiend himself, and dip it into the bile of his satanic liver to write their abuses, and maledictions of the landlords; they may denounce them with the malignity of fiends, and call to their assistance the whole of the press-gang; they may expend five times 'A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS' in lying corn-craik tracts, and travelling pedlars 'expences' to preach up the 'virtues' of the cotton-lords, and the excellencies of the factory system; but who can believe them sincere in their wish to ameliorate the condition of the toiling millions, when such startling facts as the following meet the eye of the British public? And this is, alas! but one solitary case; one isolated proof of the hypocrisy, cant, and blarney, of the grasping, icy-hearted avarice; of *the barefaced, wholesale robbery* of that horde of thieves —THE LORDS OF THE LONG CHIMNEYS."

ROCHDALE.—On Monday the Court was crowded to excess. The Magistrates upon the Bench were Clement Royds, Wm. Chadwick, Geo. Ashworth, and James Taylor, Esquires. Samuel Kershaw and Mark Heywood, *powerloom fustian weavers, summoned Messrs.* John Baron, Richard Tattersall, and James Tattersall, fustian manufacturers, of Bamford, near Heywood, for having paid their wages in goods of various kinds instead of paying them in money. Mr. Richard Hunt, solicitor, appeared on the behalf of the complainants, and Mr. Whitehead, solicitor, on behalf of the defendants. It appeared that defendants have a cotton mill at Bramford, besides which they are partners in an extensive colliery in their immediate neighbourhood. Messrs. Tattersall also keep an extensive shop near the works. This case caused considerable excitement; more so, perhaps on account of an association established at Rochdale for the purpose of putting down the Truck System, which is well known to be carried on to a great extent amongst some of the manufacturers and Coal Kings, in the vicinity. Mr. Hunt read the Act of Parliament against the Truck System. He stated that Kershaw had two distinct cases against the defendants; one for the 4th, and the other for the 18th of August. On the former date he had been paid a fortnight's wages in goods instead of money, and had been charged thirty-five per cent. higher than any other shops in the same neighbourhood. Kershaw having been sworn, stated that he commenced working in the cotton mill belonging to the defendants about Christmas last. He wove fustian on the power looms, and was paid at the rate of 2s. 11d. per tin. His wages would average about 9s. a week. His wife worked in the card room, and she had very poor health, and could not earn much. The names of Richard and James Tattersall were over the door of the shop; they sold everything that was used by a family; he seldom got any money for wages; he had occasionally borrowed a shilling or two from the book-keeper; they had a reckoning every other Friday; but he always was in debt on a pay day. On the 4th of August, his fortnight's wages were sixteen shillings; the whole of which were stopped for goods. He did not finger one single farthing. He had a wife and three small children; he was charged 4s. for 20lbs. of flour, while Jack Bell, another shopkeeper in the neighbourhood, sold it for 3s. 6d., the same quality and quantity. Candles were 6½d per lb.; soap the same; meal 1s. 6d. for 12lbs; old butter 11d. per lb.; brown sugar 9d. Mr. Hunt said he could purchase the same quality for 6d. Mr. Whitehead cross-examined Kershaw at considerable length, but elicited nothing favourable to his clients. The complainant said he was never present when other persons were paid, and he always took a book with him to the shop, which was furnished to him by defendants, and Mr. Tattersall or his daughter always wrote in the book; he seldom drew or paid money; however, on the 27th of July, he received a fortnight's wages, amounting to 17s 4d; and on the 4th of August, his wages amounted to 16s, and it was stopped by Mr. Richard Tattersall for goods. He (Mr. Richard Tattersall) always took care to have him by himself when he settled with him. The book-keeper signed for Messrs. Baron and Tattersall, for goods to him, the payment for which had been stopped out of his wages. Mr. Richard Tattershall wished Mr. Baron to be examined; but the Magistrates replied, that he being one of the party, although not connected with the shop, he could not be admitted as a witness. Mr. Whitehead called a number of the workpeople who are now engaged at the defendant's mill, and they all declared that their wages were paid in money. Some of them had seen complainant draw money; but none of them would speak at to the 4th of August. Mr. Royds said it was a gross case of the Truck System, and the Bench had decided on convicting Defendants in the penalty of £10 and costs. Mr. Hunt said his clients would not press the other charges on condition that the expences were paid and the shop given up. Mr. Richard Tattersall replied, that his father formerly kept the shop, and had been in the habit of turning over £5,000 per annum, by wholesale and retail. His father was now dead, and they could not draw the concern to a close in a hurry, but they were intending to do so. Mr. Whitehead consulted with the defendants a few minutes, and then agreed to the conditions. Mr. Royds said, as the complainants appeared to be sickly persons, it was ultimately agreed that they should have one-half of the penalty; and the Association established for putting down the Truck System the other half.

After giving the case, our correspondents exclaims: "There! Mr. Editor: what think you of the religion of this Methodistical Sabbatarian Saint DICKY TATTERSALL? He is a beautiful specimen of the genus of land sharks, who, under the specious mask of cant, and the garb of Methodistical sanctity, (with an appetite ten times more voracious than the Pharisees of the olden times), DEVOUR THE HOUSES OF THE POOR! a sample of the snivelling crew, who are constantly crying for 'cheap bread,' WHILE THEY ROB THEIR POOR WHITE SERFS OF 34 PER CENT. OF THE SCANTY WAGES OF THEIR TOIL! Such monsters ought to be branded in the forehead with the words '*Factory Cheap Bread Thief*': and had I the office of branding committed to my trust, I would take care the characters should be as deeply seared as hot iron could make them: 'for the land stinks, so numerous is the fry.'"

Of all the sickening hypocrisy that can even be conceived, that of an Anti-Monopoly-bawling, "free-trading," "cheap-bread" demanding Employer pursuing the thieving practise of TRUCK, is surely the most hateful! Is it possible to imagine of deeper disimulation, or more wicked insincerity, than for a man to *affect* great interest on behalf of the *working people*; and evince an uncommon anxiety to procure for them "cheap bread," at the very time that he is *forcing* them to take *his* bread some thirty per cent. above the market price! How sickening to hear a man bawl for "FREE-*Trade*," when he will not leave even his workmen FREE to trade with the legitimate shopkeepers of his vicinity! How sincere must be the loud professions of ANTI-MONOPOLY from the mouth of such a wretch!

And yet, we grieve to say there are many such. We must proclaim it as our firm conviction; a conviction forced from the actual cases that have come under our own observation; that the *majority* of TRUCKSTERS in Yorkshire and Lancashire will be found to be arrant Free-Traders; mouthing advocates of "*Cheap* Bread, HIGH WAGES, and *plenty-to-do.*" Take the following as a specimen:—

In the parish of Saddleworth the practice of TRUCK is in extensive vogue. Many masters pursue it: but by far the greater part of them are "Free Traders." One case is deserving of special notice. There is a "master" in that parish, known as "LORD LOTHERDALE." He is crammed up to the throat with "sympathy for the poor;" would "*go* almost through fire and water" to procure for the toiling millions the inestimable blessing of a "*cheap* loaf:" and yet this contender for "*Free* Trade," who *ties* his own workmen to *his own* counter; this denouncer of "monopoly," has had men in his employ who have not touched a single shilling (in money) from him, for wages, during a whole twelve month! O, the blessings of *freedom!* O, the sweets of "anti-monopoly"!

Not long ago, a workmen in the employ of this same "LORD LOTHERDALE" applied to his landlord, and begged of him to take a piece of cloth in payment for rent; for he could not procure money to pay with. He showed the piece that he had been obliged to take from "LORD LOTHERDALE"; and stated that it had been valued to him at 14s. a-yard; and he desired the landlord to take it from him at that price. The landlord happened to be a maker of cloth, and knew something of its worth. He told the applicant that he would furnish him with a far better piece at 10s. a-yard; and the man had to carry the piece into the neighbourhood of Oldham, and part with it at 8s. a-yard, to get money to enable him to live and "pay his way." There's "FREE *Trade!*" This workman was "*free*" to *sacrifice* nearly one half of his earnings before he could command the necessaries of life!

That there many "LORD LOTHERDALES" in the manufacturing districts, is proved by the following article, which we extract from the *Sun*; a "FREE-"trading" journal. We give give it entire; for it will be found deserving of attentive consideration. It is valuable, not only for the facts it contains, but also for the general reasoning on the general question. It is altogether *most admirable*; especially when we reflect that it is from a LEAGUE ORGAN. Here it is:—

"Under the heading of 'Truck System Extraordinary,' in a late number of the *Halifax Guardian*, we find a most instructive exemplification of the evils and oppression connected with a system which we thought had long since been exploded. The voice of Parliament has been always so strong against it—the appeals of the present Lord Hatherton (when Mr. Lyttleton), and other members of the House of Commons, elicited so prompt and decided a response from the Legislature, discountenancing and discontinuing the system altogether, that, notwithstanding rumours which have from time to time reached us of its still lingering in particular manufacturing localities, where the wealth of the great masters or employers was all powerful, and the remonstrances of the operatives futile as to their effect, unless, indeed, in the result of entailing their dismissal—we could not induce ourselves to give credit to such allegations. But at Oldham, a summons taken out by one of the coal-miners of Mr. William Whitehead, a large colliery proprietor in that neighbourhood, against this gentleman, has ascertained the fact of the existence of the 'Truck System' beyond all doubt or question, throughout a large range of manufacturing district. The nine shillings claimed by the miner had been deducted by the employer from the wages of the complainant, on account of rent for 'a house which complainant had never occupied, nor ever seen, nor been offered the key of.' It had been taken from this complainant, Brierley, at the rate of one shilling per week, 'although he had to pay rent for another house, under another landlord, at which it was more convenient for him to live.' Now, the houses which Mr. Whitehead was thus indirectly forcing the complainant and others, his fellow miners, to occupy, were upwards of a mile and a half from the colliery where they worked.' The *Halifax Guardian* assures us that 'there are *hundreds of cases* at Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Rochdale, and other vicinities, where the operatives are *forced to pay rent* for houses, *whether they occupy them or not.*' The magistrates severely remonstrated with the colliery-owner, Whitehead, in the case immediately before us, 'on his unreasonable conduct, and ordered the wages claimed to be paid to Brierley immediately.'

"The conduct of master-manufacturers, colliery and mine owners, and other capitalists, who resort to this nefarious system of defrauding their labourers, and enriching themselves by the same operation, is one the social mischief of which is fully commensurate with its moral dishonesty. Surely it is galling enough for the industrious operative, whose destiny is cast, as it were, in the class of incessant manual labour, to contemplate their happier fate who succeed to, or have acquired, the means of employing it on a great scale. It is galling enough for the weary artisan to contemplate the comparison which each passing hour's experience forces upon him, between the luxury of their condition, who have only the task of 'looking on,' in order to watch the well-arranged processes by which their capital is made to re-produce and multiply itself, with their own doom. This (consequent though it be on the eternal and inevitable inequalities of the social condition) is, shortly, to toil from morn till night, under many sordid aggravations of want, distress, and despondency, in the scraping together their lesser pittance of the same talismanic commodity, money, which, being necessary for the exigencies of their bare subsistence, disappears—by a disastrous inversion of the principles that govern the larger masses of capital—with a rapidity that affords no opportunities for increase or expansion. But he feels this disparity with tenfold bitterness and force when he sees that those very exigencies, those very hardships, his despondency, his distress, his want, are converted into engines, in the hand of his employer, for decreasing even that modicum of wages, already so fractional as to have subjected him to these painful and humiliating influences.

"Let us consider what the operation of the 'Truck' system is, on the case of the mill, colliery, or mine owner, respectively, and on that of the operatives whom the former employs. The former finds, that of the capital invested in his works, such or such a proportion is devoted entirely to wages. His first care is to reduce the rate of these as low as he can, so as to diminish the aggregate per centage which they represent, or the cost (to him) of production. He finds that the difference between this cost, all incidents included (with interest on the plant, buildings, and machinery of the concern, &c.), and the returns he realises, exhibits an average profit—being a certain per centage on the capital so invested. It occurs to him, that by paying a given proportion of the wages of his workmen (which form so large an item in the cost of production) in stores and supplies, instead of money, he may make a twofold profit; that is, that he may purchase the stores and supplies wholesale, and at first hand, with a considerable profit from the discounts the dealers will allow him for his ready money or his short bills; and that he will sell them to his workmen at some advance even on the retail prices which they would have to pay to their tradesmen. But by this mode of proceeding he puts it out of the power of the operative to go to the best market for any commodity he may want. He puts it out of the man's power to dispense (as he may desire to do, with the view of hoarding up a little pittance for some contemplated purchase or deposit, say at the year's end) with any such commodity altogether. For if he have consumed it one week, as the truck book at the store will show in every man's case to the manager or overseer, he dares not to discontinue it in another. There would be an inference created against him, immediately, that he had supplied himself with it in some other quarter. And here we may leave what would be the result of such a simple, every day exercise of his own free will in a private matter of this kind, to the labourer or artizan connected with a concern thus managed. 'There is,' says the writer in the *Halifax Guardian*, 'a colliery in the neighbourhood of Heywood, near Bury, where the manager keeps a shop, and *all the hands* who work at the colliery *are forced to purchase provisions at the shop kept by the manager, or they must have no work.* Some of the operatives reside two miles from the shop, and yet nearly the whole of the *wages are paid in goods, at about fifteen or twenty per cent. higher* than at any shops in the same neighbourhood. The above system is carried on to an alarming extent, both among colliery masters and manufacturers.' Yet, in the face of facts like these, there have been found advocates of this atrocious and grinding device even within the walls of Parliament, who would have persuaded the public, if they could, that no manufacturers, or mine owners, ever encouraged the truck system, except out of a desire to accommodate their workmen with the best supplies at the cheapest prices. Amiable solicitude of amiable men! Thus act the despots of the East, from the most enlightended of them, the Pacha of Egypt, who first sets his own prices on all the *growing crops of corn, or millet, or cotton* in his dominions—then declares by *firmaun* that he is 'the only dealer in such commodities, and will pay all men for them, and at such prices; and, lastly, sets an army on foot to 'superintend' the bringing into his Highness's granaries and warehouses of the stores of all reluctant or refractory contributors—down to the petty Sultauns and Rajas of Pidor, or the Soloo Archipelago, or Sumatra—who being bent on trading with European captains, issue their mandates, with their own autocratic prices annexed, requiring their people to dispose to them, the Sultauns and Rajas in question, without the least delay, of their bales of pepper, their betal nut, chank, gold dust, edible birds' nests, or any other commodity, the trade of trafficking in which they are willing and prepared to take entirely off the hands of their independent subjects! Thank God! the day for such transparent *humbugging* (we know of no other term in all the languages that would express our idea) is past in England. Truck-system capitalists may talk of being actuated, in this sort of scheme for making the workman disgorge a portion of his wretched wages before he has left the pay table, by kindliness and charity on their part and a desire to consult his private interests, alone—to their steam boilers or their furnaces. Such professions are not more substantial than the vapour of the one or the smoke of the other. But the same provincial journal from which we have been quoting, supplies us with one other illustration of the results which the comprehensive truck 'system' includes, that we shall leave to speak for itself, as an instructive suggestion of the moral and domestic benefits it must infuse into the social circles of the most hard-working, and the worst paid, classes of our labouring poor:—'A *colliery master*, near Rochdale, *has now a number of females working at the bottom of the coal-pit.* The police have been made acquainted with it.'

"And we, for our parts, shall not lose sight of this remarkable and unqualified statement. It will doubtless call for future comment."

To this it is scarcely necessary to add another word. The "points" respecting TRUCK are strongly put by the *Sun*. We trust *his* readers will duly weigh and profit by them! If so, *some* of the "*humbugging*" he so forcibly describes, and so earnestly denounces, will be put an end to.

Last week we intimated, in a Note to Correspondents, that this thieving practice of TRUCK had manifested itself in a most unusual and unlooked-for place; on the Railway belonging to the *North Midland Railway Company*. SUCH IS THE FACT. It has been introduced there; though not by the Directors of the Company. STILL IT IS THERE; and if the Directors, after this public "direction" of their attention to the fact, *do not interfere* TO PUT IT DOWN, they will, they must, be regarded as sanctioning, aiding, and abetting it.

The facts of the case are these:—The *repairing of* the North Midland Line, from Leeds to Masbro', is contracted for by one JOSEPH PICKERING, who resides at Oakenshaw, near Wakefield. His contract is for seven years; *two and a half years of* which are now expired. He employs at the present time about 200 men, as plate layers and labourers. As a matter of course, they are on all parts of the line, from Leeds to Masbro', the extent of his "take." These men, when in employ, earn 2s. 6d. a day. That is the rate at which they are paid; but as they are not allowed to work in rainy or frosty weather, their earnings will not reach more than 10s. a week on the average.

Well, this PICKERING, not content with the profits accruing from his contract, has determined to procure that the wages the men earn under him shall be spent at his TOMMY SHOP, that he may get the profit which of right belongs to the numerous shopkeepers at all the places where the men live. He has accordingly issued a list of articles he deals in, having opened a store at Oakenshaw; which list he has had distributed amongst "his men" on all parts of the line, as far as his "take" extends. One of these lists is in our possession; and it sets forth the prices per stone, per pound, and per ounce, of teas, of coffees, of sugars, of soap, of tobacco, of fruit, and of spices; as well as of "sundries;" the latter comprehensive head including all sorts of things, from flour and bacon down to black lead and epsom salts.

When the lists had been distributed, the "clerk of the works" went round to the men, to "seek for orders." Cunning ISAAC! No breach of the law there! PICKERING thinks he is driving a coach-and-six through it in fine style; or rather a "heavy luggage train." "Seek for orders" indeed! The poor ten-shilling-a-week men knew the meaning of *that* dodge. No "prog," no work; no work, no living: so "orders" were given. Now for the result:—

Sir,—We see by your valuable journal that you have got scent of the TRUCK SHOP on the North Midland Railway. Knowing that you are an enemy to tyranny, we send you the particulars of the barefaced robbery practised on us.

On the 9th of this month we were requested to order from the clerk of the works what we wanted from the Truck shop. Against our will we ordered a little; knowing if we did not we should have no more work. The goods were 'ordered' on the 9th inst. and received on the 11th. When the goods came, we found to our surprise and dismay *a larger quantity than we had given orders for.* As much came as was due for our wages.

Sir, you should have seen us poor men trudging along the line to our homes with bags on our backs, numbered, and with PICKERING'S name in full on them. We have to work hard; but it is doubly hard to have no choice where we shall spend our money. We have sampled the goods we received, with what we have bought at other markets; and according to the opinion of other dealers, we are paying from twenty-five to thirty per cent. above the market price. When we bought our own goods previous to this Truck Shop, it was an advantage to us from one to two shillings per week.

Please, Sir, give this publicity, and you will oblige,
THOSE WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM THE HAND OF OPPRESSION.

Come that is pretty good! One or two shillings a-week, ROBBED out of *ten!* and that from men employed on the North Midland Railway. We believe the representation to be perfectly correct. The "list of prices sets flour forth at 2s. 5d. per stone: the *best* is selling in Leeds at 2s. 2d. Bacon is set forth at 7d. per lb.: in Leeds it can be had at 4½d.: good at 5d.; and "shoulder-pieces" at 6d. So that we can readily believe that the things are from 25 to 30 per cent. above the market price.

But how are the DIRECTORS of the Railway to interfere? What have *they* to do with this matter?

How are they to prevent it; or how are they mixed-up with it at all?

We will show them. They know, in the first place, that the practice is *unlawful*; and therefore they are bound to discountenance it, and to adopt means to put it down, if need be: for being practised on *their line*, they will be sure to be mixed up with it in public estimation, and their character, and possibly the interests of the shareholders, will suffer.

In the second place, they know that this is a systematised ROBBERY committed by one over whom they have both control and influence; and it is their duty to use both control and influence to PROTECT the men from the rapacity of their law-breaking employer.

In the third place, he has to depend on *their* aid and assistance to "carry out" his nefarious scheme. *He has a van*, which he travels on the line from Leeds to Masbro'; and, as we understand, at the expense of the Company. This van is employed to transmit the goods to all parts of the line; each man's being put into a numbered bag, and delivered out to him, instead of wages. Now, the DIRECTORS can say whether this travelling Tommy-Shop shall travel on *their* line or not. They *can* interfere here at all events! They can refuse "power" to carry the scheme out. This they can do; and if they do not do it, to say nothing of the other means by which they *could* interfere, it will be evident to all that *they wink at the practice*.

We shall keep an eye on this matter. It is rather a novel case. It is one of the most impudent and shameless cases of Truck that we have heard of. Generally the practice has slunk into corners and almost unheard-of places: HERE it is interwoven into a great public undertaking, in the full blaze of day. Will it be tolerated, or connived at? We shall see.

☞ Since the above was in type, we have learned of another case of TRUCK, in Leeds, which we deem it necessary to expose, in the hope that either public indignation, or actual prosecution, may force it out of existence.

About a mile out of Leeds, on the Bradford road, stands a large newly-built Machine-making establishment, belonging to a firm trading, we believe, under the designation of "WHITTAM, Brothers." A little further on, on the opposite side of the road, is a Grocery and Provision Store, kept by a person named HORSEMAN, brother-in-law to the WHITTAMS, he having married their sister. It is understood that HORSEMAN has been "helped" into his shop by the WHITTAMS; he having been in low water, and dependant on them, for a long time. Nay, if his own declarations are to be believed, it would appear that the shop actually belongs *to* the firm: for he has been heard to say, that *he* derives no profit from it; but that he has to account every week, taking his books to the Counting House of the "Concern" every Monday; where, among other things, it is ascertained whether, or not, each one in their employ has complied with the ORDERS given, and "traded" at the Tommy-Shop for his "prog." An instance occurred very recently, of a man who did not go to the shop for goods: and he was waited on by one of the "Brothers" and given to understand that "*if he was employed in their concern, he* MUST *go to the shop*."

In this case, as in almost all the cases of TRUCK, the goods supplied at the TOMMY-SHOP are charged far above their market value. The evils of the TRUCK system would be unendurable, even did the TRUCKSTERS supply their "things" at the real price: for still there would be the *absence of freedom*; the tying up of a man's hands; the chaining him down to *one* counter, that *a profit* may be made of his earnings, over and above the profit accruing from the application of his labour: but when, as is almost invariably the case, and certainly so in this instance, advantage is taken of the necessities and position of a *dependant* workman; DEPENDANT on the Employer for

"Leave to toil;"

when advantage is taken of this, to *force* upon him things at full 25 or 30 per cent. DEARER than the market price, the system becomes one of

DOWNRIGHT ROBBERY;

and the parties practising it are, to all intents and purposes,

HEARTLESS THIEVES.

Let us hope that "Justice" will soon overtake them! It shall, if WE can be at all instrumental in mending her pace.

"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE" MEANS THAT CONSCIENCE SHOULD BE FREE.

BRITISH "PAINS AND PENALTIES" ON THE EXPRESSION OF THOUGHT.

OUR readers will have read in last Saturday's *Star* the report of the trials of PATERSON and ROBINSON before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on a charge of "blasphemy." It will be recollected, that these prosecutions were originated in consequence of the publication of a work by ROBINSON, entitled "*The Bible an immoral book, dangerous to the easily excited brain.*" This book we have never seen. It may be a piece of profound criticism and well-sustained argument; or it may be trash and nonsense. To us, as regards the right of free discussion, it matters not which. We proclaim that men have a right to publish their thoughts on all questions of morals, religion, and politics, no matter even though the embodiment of such should be the vilest trash ever penned. If falsehood and folly find an outlet from the press, let truth and reason be brought to their correction. The only safety against fraud is to allow of the unfettered, unlimited exercise of thought, speech, and publication.

The appearance of the bills announcing the publication of the above work, immediately led to as outrageous a violation of "the liberty of the subject," as we have ever (at any rate of late years) heard tell of. Stirred up by the clergy, the harpies of the law entered ROBINSON's shop without any notice or warning; seized his person; and carried off about £150 worth of his goods. Here, let us ask, was this conduct of Protestants in accordance with the principles of "civil and religious liberty"? We are told that it is one of the fundamental principles of Protestantism to read the Bible and judge for themselves. Now, we suppose the author of the book above-named had done so; and arriving at certain conclusions, boldly stated them to the world. What was there in this inconsistent with the *spirit of Protestantism*? The author in question had as clear a right to arrive at *his* conclusions, as JOHN KNOX had to disbelieve in the infallibility of the Pope; or Dr. CHALMERS in the right of patronage; each deriving his disbelief from the studying of the Scriptures. But these Scotch Protestants, while they are ever ready to defend the principles of "civil and religious liberty" for those who go no further than themselves, exhibit, at the same time, a spirit of persecution toward all those who would advance beyond their opinions, worthy of the worst days of priestly tyranny.

After the prosecution of ROBINSON, "the man PATERSON" went down from London, and opened a shop in Edinburgh; where he publicly announced the sale of the works, for the vending of which ROBINSON was under the bann of the law. The consequence was, that PATERSON was seized likewise. In the meantime ROBINSON had been brought up for trial; when it was found that the indictment against him was wretchedly defective; that it could not be sustained. The consequence was that the trial was then abandoned, ROBINSON *being bound over on another warrant to meet another trial!* On the 8th of November the trial came off, when PATERSON was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen calendar months, and ROBINSON to twelve months.

On the trial, the witnesses who appeared against PATERSON consisted of policemen, Sheriff's officers, and "informers who formerly belonged to the police." These wretched tools admitted that they had purchased the books because they were instructed to do so by the Sheriff: *i. e.*, the Sheriff, by his tools and "*secret service*" money, encouraged the circulation of "blasphemy"! One of the witnesses against PATERSON, calling himself GEORGE R. D. H. MACKENZIE, Esq., admitted, in the course of his cross-examination by PATERSON, "that his motive for purchasing the books was to get him imprisoned, for he thought he deserved three years." "In acting as you have done," said PATERSON, "did you consider you were doing your duty?" "Yes," said this puny soul, "as a citizen *and as a Christian*." PATERSON, of course, *thanked him* for this candid admission.

PATERSON also asked this witness how he reconciled his oath-swallowing with the injunction in the *New Testament*, "Swear not at all!" but was interrupted by the Court telling him they could not allow *such* a question to be put: "*They sat there to administer law.*" Most consistent defenders of the "gospel!" If to "bring the Bible into contempt" be "blasphemy," let us ask whether the Lord-Justice CLERK, and Lords MEDWYN and COCKBURN, ("the Court,") were not guilty of that offence when they so shamefully spit upon the INJUNCTION of their "Lord and Master;" giving PATERSON to understand that they cared not a straw for the "gospel;" they sat there only to administer "law"!!

We gave of PATERSON's defence, which occupied nearly eight hours, all that the reports in the Edinburgh papers enabled us to give. We are informed by a correspondent that it was "a highly finished piece of composition, breathing the purest spirit of humanity and philosophy; containing many profound and valuable thoughts on the folly and wickedness of prosecuting for opinion's sake." Yet the "*Liberal*" papers of Edinburgh have sneeringly remarked:—"That it was characterised by a pompous display of learning and gross misrepresentation." So much for the liberality of such papers as the *Edinburgh Chronicle*, the organ of the STURGITE's, and advocate of "religious liberty." We have not seen the *Witness*, the organ of the Non Intrusionists; but we are informed that a more foul and brutal spirit was never exhibited by any apologist of priestcraft. See the consistency of this party, who whine about the persecution they suffer at the hands of the Scottish aristocracy! But all sects are the same. No matter how fiercely they may denounce persecution when they are the sufferers, *they immediately turn persecutors of others* the moment they have the power, or discover that there are any who differ from them in opinion.

We now come to that precious "piece of composition," the LORD JUSTICE CLERK's address in sentencing PATERSON, in which the speaker stated that it was "a satisfaction to the Court indeed to find that the panel in his defence had shown not the least trace of talent"! Whether this be a fair character of PATERSON's defence or not, it will show that there is nothing his "Lordship" dreads more than that men of PATERSON's stamp should be possessed of talent. It shows that the high and mighty are as much as ever in love with ignorance as an engine of perpetuating slavery—"loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." His Lordship not content with inflicting immediate punishment, threatened PATERSON that if he resumed his "trade" on the expiration of his imprisonment "either in Scotland *or any other part of Great Britain*," "*there was no extent of punishment by imprisonment and fine, which it would not be the duty of the Court to award*." Now we beg to remind JOHN HOPE that he is not LORD JUSTICE CLERK on this side of the Tweed; and God forbid that such a personification of cant and cruelty ever should be. It is going a little too far to threaten us in England with the terrors of his puritan inquisition. Thank God, they are but "empty words," or we should be tempted to raise the cry of "Repeal," not alone with Ireland, but with Scotland. Let JOHN HOPE "keep his breath to cool his porridge," and not presume to meddle with us on this side of the border. If he does he will only be laughed at for his pains.

His "Lordship" stated that he considered it "a most proper and fit prosecution;" and he had no doubt of the effect that would result. Nor have we. The effect will be to more widely diffuse the principles and opinions for which PATERSON is now suffering. In many a Scottish village where, in the local papers, the villagers will read the account of these prosecutions, for the first time, will the young and enquiring ask: "What is this blasphemy?" "What are those books for which PATERSON is condemned to a felon's fate—a felon's fare, for fifteen months?" It has often been remarked that *blasphemy*-prosecutions, instead of putting a stop to the demand for the interdicted works, have invariably increased that demand. Public curiosity is stimulated; an anxiety is felt to clutch the forbidden fruit, which is eagerly devoured. Experience proves that the best method of giving publicity to a book is for the clergy to denounce it; the best plan to procure for it a good sale is to prosecute its author or publisher. That this *has* ever been the case, the writings of THOMAS PAINE are a signal example.

We now come to the cream of the LORD JUSTICE CLERK's address, when, after sentencing PATERSON to fifteen month's imprisonment, he proceeded:

"Whatever you may think of what I now say—I say to you, that in the prospect of the solemn and serious duty of pronouncing judgment on a fellow-creature, *I prayed to the Almighty God in whom I believe, that in his infinite compassion, He would yet vouchsafe to you the comfort, and the peace, and the hope, and the joy of believing in that adorable Redeemer, whose mercy you have hitherto so contemptuously rejected.*"

There, "gentle reader," what think you of *that*? Now look on THIS picture.

PATERSON wished to know what sort of treatment he was to have in jail? and the LORD JUSTICE CLERK replied that the Court had nothing to do with the prison regulations. He said:—

"If you wish to make any application on the subject, it must be made to the Directors of the General Prisons in Scotland, *of whom I am one*; but with regard to any application you may make for the relaxation of discipline in the prison, or for exemption from the only instruction which you will be permitted to have. *I can tell you that you have not the least chance for getting any relief.*"

"O for a forty-parson power
To sing thy praise hypocrisy!"

His "Lordship" had just been praying to "Almighty God" for his "*compassion*" and "MERCY" towards the prisoner at the bar. But when that prisoner applied to the "praying" Judge for "*compassion*," the reply was:—"Yes! I'm the party to whom you must apply for any alleviation of suffering; 'but don't you wish you may get it!'" I'll "pray" for you, but I'll *punish* you to the utmost. You may "apply"; but "I can tell you that you have not the least chance of getting any relief"! O most Christian Judge!!!

His "Lordship" had a great deal to say about MORALITY in connection with religion, in the course of his address. Now we've a question or two to put to his "*Lordship*"; not as "LORD JUSTICE CLERK", but plain JOHN HOPE. We want to know whether JOHN HOPE believes in that passage in the Scriptures, which tells us that "Fornicators and Adulterers shall have their portion in the lake that burneth for ever and ever"? We want to know whether, when he was Dean of Faculty, and *before marriage*; before he doffed the Batchelor's jacket for the gown of the Benedict; whether he was not *extra-intimately-acquainted* with his housekeeper? Whether such intimacy did not draw down upon him the censure of his family? And whether he was not glad to gloss over the "sin" by making of the said housekeeper an *honest woman*? We have heard of such things, and we should be glad to know whether they are true. And whether JOHN HOPE "prayed" as fervently then, as he assured PATERSON he had just done before sentencing him to fifteen months' imprisonment? Will JOHN HOPE, the judicial defender of *religion* and "*morality*" answer these queries? We pause for a reply!

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

WITH shame and with sorrow do we call attention to the BURNING RECORD OF ENGLAND'S UTTER DEGRADATION, contained in another page, under the above head. *There* the reader, if he be an Englishman, will have enough! He will need no more to tell him the *condition* that his once highly-favoured country has been brought to, by HIGH TAXATION, Infernal Paper Money, "Results of Machinery," and "Free Trade." The details are *horribly sickening*! We are as degraded and cowed in spirit, as we are degraded in CONDITION, or we should not permit, for one single hour, such things to be;

"And overcome us like a summer's cloud
Without our special wonder"!

Time was, when *a tithe* of what we record to-day would have been sufficient to nerve the arm and bare the breast of every Englishman, to rescue his country from the hands of the despoiler of her honour and her fair fame: and had their degenerate offspring but one atom of SPUNK in the whole mass, they would rather sink the whole Island beneath the ocean, than suffer the hideous enormities that now surround us to exist.

To Readers and Correspondents.

D. SWALLOW.—The parties can have the *Star* sent direct from the office, by sending a quarter's payment in advance, and the address of the party to whom it is to be sent.

THE COVENTRY MURDER.—A correspondent writes us that the verdict of the Leicester Jury, given in our 7th page has caused great excitement in the city of Coventry. Bills were issued by the Guardians calling a "Public Meeting" of their body for Tuesday last, to consider what steps should be taken "in this most painful and melancholy affair;" when, according to our correspondent, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That this meeting recommend that the directors of the Coventry Workhouse do allow the medical men and other officers of the workhouse, an opportunity of rebutting the charges contained in the verdict of the Leicester Jury, before the Guardians of the city."

THE GLASGOW POTTERY.—Our Glasgow correspondent again writes to us on this subject; any further correspondence after this notice we cannot insert. He says:—I deem it it but just to the masters to state that the following readers of the *Star* have assured me that *so far as they are concerned*, they have never been questioned as to what papers they read; nor do they feel under the most distant restraint in being seen with the *Star* in the works:—John Park, James Martin, Thos. Harrison, Wm. Maitland, Wm. Heuston, Ambrose Wardle.—Permit me also to state that none of the above know anything of the author of the letter signed "An Enemy to Tyranny."

CUMBERLAND COLLIERS.—We have no room for their address this week. The following sums have been received, deducting £1 3s for the Percy Main men:—King Pit 17s; Hebburn £2 4s 4d; Terpeth 10s 6d; Walker £1 14s; Bedlington £1 17s 8d; Spittletongue £1 17s; Willington £5 3s 3d; Kibblesworth 18s 6½d; South Hetton £2 1s 4d; Washington £1; Wallbottle £1; Woodside 18s 10½; Seghill £7 16s 10d; North Elswick, 15s 9d; West Stanley 8s 4d; Wallsend £1; East Holywell £1 2s 2d; West Holywell 16s 3d; Seaton Burn £2 0s 9d.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Jacobs writes us that our Bath correspondent omitted to state that Mr. J. was present at the late delegate meeting.

BRISTOL LOCAL LECTURERS.—The following gentlemen are ready to give their services to forward the cause of Chartism in any locality in the West, desiring their services:—Mr. J. Marriott, phrenologist; Mr. W. H. Clifton, artist; Mr. R. F. Williams, delegate to the late Conference; Mr. C. Clark, of Bristol, and Gracchus. Apply to Mr. Jacobs, bookseller, Upper Maudlin-street, Bristol.

GLORIOUS PROGRESS OF CHARTISM IN LEEDS.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHARTIST HALL.

The Leeds Chartists having for a long time past being much incommoded by the want of sufficient room in their late place of meeting, have been on the look out for one more fitted for the increased and growing strength of the democratic party; and at length happily succeeded in obtaining a place, which, if ought can silence the filthy lies of our local lights of Whiggery and Sham-Radicalism, will surely effect such a consummation, and convince even the Baines's and Smiles's that Chartism is neither "dead" nor sleeping; though we confess we are somewhat doubtful as to such a result, when we remember the old adage—

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

Large placards, not quite so large (but very near) as a church door, posted through Leeds, announced that the "Bazaar," a large building in Briggate, had been taken by the Chartists for the holding of their meetings, and would be opened on Sunday, Nov. 19th, by a lecture from Mr. David Ross in the afternoon, and one from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the evening. This announcement immediately following the Holbeck triumph, created no little sensation; infusing new life into the hearts of all good patriots, and a corresponding amount of dismay amongst the factions of all names and colours.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Ross delivered his lecture, which was, as usual with that gentleman, a sound and excellent discourse. The room, which is estimated to hold comfortably fifteen hundred persons, was crowded; a large portion belonging to the fair sex. An excellent choir filled the orchestra, and their performances added much to the harmony and eclat of the proceedings.

As noticed above, Mr. O'Connor was announced to lecture in the evening. *Half*-past six was the hour notified; but long before that time the Hall was filled in every part; and finally when every one had got in that could possibly find standing room, no matter where crammed to, many hundreds had to turn back, wholly unable to gain even a glimpse of the interior. We have been in many *crams* of the sort; but certainly never in one equal to this. The heat was intense, streams of moisture covered the walls and ceiling, and descended in huge drops upon the audience, who appeared as if they were fixed in a vapour bath. We believe we are under the mark when we say that a room three times the size would not have been too large to have comfortably held those who could not get admission. Hundreds of the fair sex crowded the orchestra, intermingled with the vocalists and band, and filled the numerous tiers of seats facing the platform; and when the vocal and instrumental performers struck up their glorious strains of harmony in praise of the "good old cause," we felt that never had we witnessed so noble a spectacle in connection with the Chartist cause before.

Mr. BROOKE having again taken the chair—

"Lo we answer, see we come,
Quick at freedom's holy call"

was sung in full chorus by the performers in first-rate style.

Some impatience being manifested for the appearance of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Hobson came forward and entreated their patience for about twenty minutes, by which time the train would have arrived. In the meantime he would address them—(applause). Mr. Hobson then at great length entered into a luminous exposition of the value of labour, as proved by the facts "evidenced" by Mr. John Marshall of Leeds, before a committee of the House of Commons. We are compelled to omit Mr. H.'s speech; but in another shape our readers may *depend upon having Mr. Marshall's evidence* laid before them. While Mr. Hobson was speaking Mr. O'Connor arrived, and with some difficulty procured a passage through his enthusiastic and delighted friends to the platform. At the conclusion of Mr. Hobson's address, Mr. O'Connor, who appeared to be almost astounded by the magnificent sight before him, came forward and delivered an address of about an hour's duration.

The proceedings concluded by the performers giving in full chorus, the anthem—

"Spread the Charter through the Land."

Long in Leeds will the 19th of November be held in remembrance, as the day when this veritable Temple of Truth was opened for the gathering together of the sons and daughters of freedom.

The Irish Movement.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—DUBLIN, NOV. 14.

Judge Burton sat at half-past ten o'clock, to hear motions of course.

After the disposal of some cases, including that of the Queen *v.* Samuel Gray, which was postponed till next day, the State Prosecutions came on.

Mr. Whiteside—The parties in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell and others were to appear in person to-day, and the parties are in attendance now.

Sir Colman O'Loghlin—They are in attendance, my Lords, for the purpose of pleading, this being the last day.

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun., entered the Court, and was followed by the other traversers, namely, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Steele, Dr. Gray, Rev. Messrs. Tyrrell and Tierney, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Duffy, and Mr. Ray.

Mr. Forde—Mr. O'Connell hands in his plea, my Lords.

Chief Justice—Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

Mr. Forde—Yes, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, my Lord.

Attorney-General—I would wish the Clerk of the Crown would state that plea.

Mr. John O'Connell handed in his plea.

The other defendants handed in their pleas.

Clerk of the Crown—Do you wish to hear those pleas now read, Mr. Attorney-General?

Attorney-General—I do.

Chief Justice—Are there any more pleas?

Clerk of the Crown—There are none, my Lord.

The officer then read the following plea:—

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH CROWN SIDE.

The Queen against Daniel O'Connell John O'Connell Thos Steele T M Ray John Gray Charles G Duffy Rev P J Tyrrell Rev T Tierny Richard Barrett

And now the said Daniel O'Connell in his own proper person comes into the Court here of our Lady the Queen before the Queen herself and having heard the said alleged indictment read and protesting that he is not guilty of the premises charged in the said alleged indictment or any part thereof for plea in abatement thereto nevertheless saith that he ought not to be compelled to answer the said alleged indictment and that the same ought to be quashed because he saith the said indictment heretofore to wit on the 2d day of November in the year of our Lord 1843 to wit at the said court of our said Lady the Queen before the Queen herself to wit in the parish of St. Mark in the county of the city of Dublin aforesaid was found a true bill by the jurors upon the evidence of divers to wit four witnesses then and there produced before them and then and there examined by the jurors aforesaid and that the said witnesses then and there produced before and examined by the jurors aforesaid were nor was any of them previous to their and his being so examined by the jurors aforesaid sworn in the said court of our said lady the Queen before the Queen herself according to the provisions of a certain statute passed in a certain session of parliament holden in the 56th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George III. intituled an act to regulate proceedings of grand juries in Ireland upon bills of indictment to wit in the parish of St. Mark in the county of the city of Dublin aforesaid and he is ready to verify wherefore he prays judgment of the said indictment and that the same may be quashed and so forth.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Mr. Forde—All the rest are the same.

Attorney-General—Now, my Lords, I object to any of those pleas being received by the court; and the court will of course allow me time until to-morrow morning, that I may be prepared to state at length the grounds on which I object to them. I don't conceive that at this stage of the proceedings *the party can plead in abatement*, for if they plead in abatement at all, they shall plead that plea on arraignment, and on being put in charge. But until I have on opportunity of looking into the pleas, I hope the court will not receive them, and that I shall have an opportunity of addressing the court in the morning.

Mr. Forde—The time for pleading expires to-night.

Clerk of the Crown—They can be received as of to-day.

Chief Justice—There is a similar plea tendered on the part of each traverser.

Mr. Forde—Yes, my Lord, verbatim. The time for pleading expires to-night, and we got no notice.

Mr. M'Donough—Mr. Forde, wait awhile and leave it to counsel, if you please.

Chief Justice (to Attorney-General)—You wish the consideration of those pleas to be postponed until morning.

Attorney-General—Yes, my Lord.

Chief Justice—Of course, Mr. Attorney-General, that must be without prejudice to the rule on the traversers to appear and plead to-day. They have appeared and put in a plea; and whether that be a valid or invalid plea, it is to be taken as if that plea were put in now.

Attorney-General—Of course, my Lord, they tender that plea; now, if the court be ultimately of opinion that it is a proper plea to be put on the file—

Mr. Hatchell—The way I conceive the case stands at present is this—The party came in within the limited time for pleading, and gave in his plea. That plea was read, and the other pleas are exactly in the same words for all the parties. I conceive that plea is now put in, and on record. The traversers seek no extension of time; they have complied with the rules of law, and the terms of their recognizance. If the Attorney-General conceive those pleas, or any of them, ought not to be received, they are open to objection, and his course will be to move to set aside those pleas on such grounds as he may be advised.

Attorney General—This is a matter that must be left to the discretion of the court. If those pleas are not pleas that they would be justified in putting in at this stage of the proceedings; and if the course Mr. Hatchell suggests were pursued, the consequence would be this—I would have to serve notice to-morrow; that notice could not be regularly moved until after to-morrow, and that will delay the investigation of that which ought to be investigated without delay—namely, the right of the traversers to put in those please at this state of the proceedings.

Mr. Hatchell—The court has already decided that a question arising in these trials should not be debated without due notice. Such was the course adopted with respect to us. I conceive the Attorney-General will not be too late to serve notice for after to-morrow. He will have full time to consider the bearing of the case, and to move to set aside the pleas, or to demur to them.

Judge Crampton—And if it were convenient for the Attorney-General to state his grounds of objection now he might make his motion, and the court would let it stand until the following morning.

The Chief Justice thought the matter was in the discretion of the court, and that counsel on either side ought not to interfere with that discretion. The court had no right to go into the case then if it would be inconvenient, and if no ends of public justice could be attained by it. It was, he conceived, in the discretion of the court to postpone it until the following morning, the parties having tendered their pleas.

Mr. Whiteside—That, of course, is between the Crown Counsel and the court. We are not bound to appear on that notice.

Mr. Fitzgibbon—Suppose the Court shall determine to-morrow that those pleas are not in time as pleas in abatement, the time to plead to the merits lapses. But if the Court now determine it, the traversers are now in time to plead in bar. But if the Court postpone that consideration until to-morrow morning, it is only right that to-morrow be considered as to-day; and if the Court will determine to-morrow that those pleas are not in time, all we want is, that the plea in bar shall be received to-morrow.

Attorney-General—When that matter is discussed to-morrow, that and the other circumstances of the case will be under the control of the Court; but I trust that nothing will be anticipated or decided to-day.

Chief Justice—The traversers are not to be prejudiced by the matter not being further discussed to-day.

Mr. Whiteside—There is no decision calling upon us to appear on the part of the traversers, so you may argue it yourselves.

Mr. Henn—I submit that by the course the Attorney-General asks the court to take, we are deprived of a benefit which we are entitled to—not a benefit I would say, but a matter of right—and the reasons assigned by the Attorney-General discloses that fact; for if the pleas were received now, and there is no reason why they should not be received, the Attorney-General conceives it would be necessary to serve notice, and that that would cause delay. But if so; it was a delay the party were entitled to; that notice should apprize us of his reasons for objecting to the pleas. He complained of our making a motion without giving him two days' notice; and is it not reasonable that he should be required to give notice to us?

Chief Justice—I doubt if there can be any objection to the course the Attorney-General proposes; and I say, as a member of the Court, that four o'clock is not a proper hour to go on with the discussion of this case.

His Lordship had scarcely concluded these observations when the officer directed the crier to adjourn the court, and the Court was accordingly adjourned at about twenty minutes to four o'clock, without further discussion of the case.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DREADFUL OUTRAGE IN NORTH TIPPERARY.—At six o'clock on the evening of the 12th instant, a dreadful outrage was perpetrated at Finoe House, within about a mile and a half of Borrisokane. Thomas Waller, Esq., the owner of the mansion and an extensive tract of country in its vicinity, had just sat down to dinner with his lady, his niece, Miss Waller, of Ormond Cottage, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Braddle of Mallow, when a body of men, some of whom were armed with pistols, dashed into the dining-room, seized the knives that were on the table, hacked and maimed Mr. Waller and Mr. Braddle in several places about the head and face. Mr. Waller also had his arm broken; Mrs. Waller and Miss Waller were severely wounded. Though the alarm was given, and the police were as soon as possible at the scene of outrage, still they did not succeed in apprehending any of the perpetrators. Mr. Waller is a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a very extensive land proprietor. He has, it is said, resorted pretty freely in the "clearance" system, and he would rather any day stumble over a tree than a cottage on his property. He is father to John Francis Waller, Esq., the late assessor for the city of Dublin. Mr. Braddle is agent on Mr. Cole Bowen's estates near Toomavara, on which at least a couple of murders are perpetrated annually. It was for one of those murders that a young peasant from near the Silver Mines, named Quilty, was tried and executed at the recent Commission at Clonmel. He died, declaring in the most solemn manner his innocence. Although the leading members of the Roman Catholic priesthood in North Tipperary signed a memorial got up by the Rev. Edward Magrath, P.P., Silver Mines, in favour of the condemned peasant, still the Government was inexorable, the law should have its course, and Quilty paid the penalty of his life for a murder of which many supposed him guiltless.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Another correspondent writes to say that Mr. Waller's life is despaired of—that Miss Vereker, Mrs. Waller's sister, had her arm also broken; and that the butler, who made bold efforts to save his master, was very badly beaten.—*Dublin Freeman*, Wednesday.

ARRESTS.—Three men have been arrested in the county of Kilkenny for the murder of Rody Donohoe, of Nicora Castle, near Doomavara, last summer. Donohoe was murdered on his return from the fair at Toomavara within view of his own house, and in the broad light of day. His son, his neice, and a neighbouring man were present at the time, but were overawed by the three murderers.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a proclamation offering a reward of £80 for the discovery of the assassins of Patrick Maquire, a bailiff, who was waylaid and brutally murdered on Friday night last, at a place called Leganamer, in the county of Leitrim.

A SIMILAR REWARD is offered in the same *Gazette* for the apprehension of the murderers of John Lochead, driver to Mr. Whyto, of Kilburn, county of Cork.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Nenagh Guardian*:—on Sunday night last, the house of a man named Patrick Hogan, in the neighbourhood of Ballinaclough, was entered by a party of five men, two of whom were armed with pistols, they searched the house for Hogan who fortunately was from home. On being disappointed in not finding him, they discharged their pistols at the dresser, and broke all that was on it. The party were strangers, and unknown to the family, who were greatly alarmed at the circumstance.

PLEASANT—VERY!—The Editor of the *N. Guardian* says he has received the following

THREATENING NOTICE.

"BIG BELLY KEMPSTON.—You did not take my last notice, I tell the men again to mind themselves by night for my Corporal knows every one of them, you are a great tyrant against the Priests and Repeal, I will give you three or four bullets in the belly.

KEMPSTON.

[Here follows the figure or outline of a man, with six bullets perforating his brain and several parts of his body].

"By God you will get no further notice from me for your paper *on this night is cutting down my* religion.

I remain

Captain Steelribs of this town an County Tipperary."

Last Sunday a threatening notice was posted at the chapel in Aughintain, threatening vengeance on any one who would take a vacant farm on Mr. Brown's estate.—*Enniskillen Reporter.*

We learn with great regret one of those mysterious movements, which in other counties manifest themselves in lighting of straws and making bonfires, has commenced here. In one district, the houses of Roman Catholics have been singled out during the night by two distinct White marks. We have not been able to ascertain the real meaning of these demonstrations, but, no doubt, something political is intended.—*Ibid.*

THE SIGNAL FIRES.

The *Cork Constitution* of Tuesday contains letters from a host of Correspondents, giving accounts of the renewal of the signal fires on Saturday last, in the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, &c. &c. The Editor says—"On Saturday evening, the hills were again in a blaze. Throughout a large portion of this County, wherever the eye turned, it was saluted by a fire. In Kerry, the same signal was seen on every eminence, and Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, were equally alive to their "duty." These "demonstrations" cannot be "got up" without preparation. There must be some *system*—some *manager*—some persons to originate and direct, and some *through whom the direction is communicated in the multifarious districts of the country*. Who are they? In the neighbourhood of this City (Cork) the signals blazed as in places more remote. No fewer than twenty were counted from Sunday's Well, and the yelling was heard for miles around. In quarters of the County, too, not named by our Correspondents, the peasantry were as active, and the fires sprung up successively from hill to hill. In the neighbourhood of Bandon, the first fire was lighted at Cashel Hill. This was about half-past seven o'clock, and in a few minutes, as far as the eye could reach, the whole horizon was illumined, amid dancing and yelling and blowing of horns. From Mallow along to the County of Limerick every elevated spot had its fire, and great alarm prevailed."

Dublin, Nov. 15th.

Mr. Judge Burton sat at half-past ten o'clock, to hear motions of course. The full Court sat at eleven o'clock.

The Attorney-General was in his place at the sitting of the Court, and was subsequently joined by the following Counsel for the Crown:—Messrs. Brewster, Tomb, and Freeman, Q.C., and Messrs. Holmes and Napier. The agents of the traversers and the following counsel of the accused were also in attendance:—Messrs. Moore, Pigot, Hatchell, Henn, Monahan, Fitzgibbon, M'Donough, Q.C.; Sir Colman O'Loghlen. Messrs. O'Hagan, Perrin, and Close.

THE QUEEN *v.* O'CONNELL.

The Chief Justice called upon the Attorney-General to proceed with the case, which stood over from the previous evening.

The Attorney-General said the question which now was raised before their Lordships was, whether or not the pleas which were tendered on the preceding day on the part of the defendants ought, at this stage of the proceedings, to be received; and he thought it would be found to depend upon the construction of the 60 Geo. III., c. 4; and he contended that the traversers were bound, if they intended to plead in abatement to the indictment, to have so pleaded in abatement when they were "charged" with the indictment. Such he apprehended was the practice, both in the cases of felonies and misdemeanours.

The Attorney-General proceeded to support his case at great length, contending that under the act when the rule to plead, or giving the party time to plead or demur, is spoken of, that in no portion of the section did it contemplate or intend to apply to the case of a plea in abatement or plea to the jurisdiction. It was never within the contemplation of the act to give the party advantage by way of dilatory pleading; for, if he were right previous to the act, he must plead in abatement on arraignment, according to the ordinary course of this court, in which rules to plead were entered every day during the term. The rule to plead was an eight-day rule, and that was followed by a rule for judgment unless plea in four days, and that eight or four-day rule had no reference to a plea in abatement or to the jurisdiction, which must, according to the course of the court, be put in in four running days, which would include Sundays; and if they applied the practice in civil cases to this case, the plea was not in time in this case, because the plea was not tendered until the preceding day.

Judge Perrin believed the practice in that court before the passing of the act was, that a party had the same time to plead in abatement in the case of misdemeanour as in civil cases, and the four days there granted run on the crown side in the same way as on the civil side, and it was only in cases of felony or treason that the party was bound to plead on arraignment.

The Attorney-General said if that were the case, and from his lordship's experience he had no doubt it was, the plea could not be received, for it was too late, according the practice in civil cases, and if they wanted to raise the question, they should have tendered their pleas on Monday.

The Chief Justice said the officer reported the practice to be according to Judge Perrin's recollection.

Attorney-General—"Then your Lordships will find that there is an end of the case; and now that that preliminary point was settled by the recollection of Judge Perrin being borne out by that of the officer of the court, he begged to be allowed again to refer to the Act of Parliament." The Attorney-General continued a very lengthy address, and concluded by observing that under all the circumstances of the case he submitted to the court that the Act of Parliament could not sustain the defendant's application. The court were clearly called upon to reject the pleas, and not put a construction upon the act that would contradict its policy, and that when the legislature expressed an intention to prevent delay, they would not put a construction upon the act that would create delay. He, therefore, called upon the court to refuse to receive the several pleas that had been tendered by the defendants.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., appeared as counsel for one of the traversers, Mr. O'Connell, and, as he understood the case, the Attorney-General had in substance and in fact moved for an order of the Court to its officer not to receive the pleas. He was not in Court on the preceding day; but he understood the pleas were given in to the officer and read, and the Attorney-General was now, he thought, in fact, calling upon their Lordships to give directions to the officer that the pleas should not be received. It appeared to him that it might have been fully competent for the traversers to have insisted upon that strict measure of right, which he recollected his friend, the Attorney-General, had insisted upon on a former occasion—namely, that "no application should be brought under the consideration of the Court without giving that notice that was required by the rules of the Court."

In the course of Mr. Moore's argument he was interrupted by the Attorney-General, who said he wished to mention a fact which he had forgotten to state in the course of his argument. Their Lordships were aware that an application was about to be made for bills of particulars, and notices were served on the crown to that effect, and he had now to state that all those notices had been complied with, and bills of particulars furnished to the parties on Monday night.

Mr. Moore said he was not apprised of anything that occurred with respect to that.

Mr. Brewster—It is now mentioned, that it may not come to you by surprise when I state it in reply.

Mr. Moore—I must say it comes on me now by surprise.

Attorney-General—I am surprised at that, when you were going to make the motion.

Mr. Moore—I was not aware of the bill of particulars being furnished, and I submit that if you rely on any facts you must do so on affidavit.

The Attorney-General referred to Moody's Crown cases to show, that where a party obtained a bill of particulars he could not avail himself of any objection afterwards.

Mr. Moore resumed, and after a very lengthy speech, concluded by submitting, "that there was nothing in the principles of common law or justice, or in the provisions of the act of parliament in question, that warranted the Attorney-General in calling upon the court to give that limited construction to the act, and that, therefore, the court would not accede to his application to reject those pleas."

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., followed at great length on the same side.

Mr. Henn, Q. C., said he was for another of the traversers.

The Chief Justice said he did not think they should hear any other counsel for the defendants, as they had a common case, having put in each the same plea. It would be a great waste of public time if they were to hear counsel for each of the defendants on the same point.

Mr. Monahan, Q. C., said there was not the least disposition on the part of the defendants' counsel to delay the time of the Court. Their lordships would not bind any man without hearing him, and they might therefore claim the right to have counsel heard separately for each; but they would be satisfied to forego all such right if the Court would then hear Mr. Henn.

The Chief Justice said if they heard Mr. Henn there was no reason why they should not hear counsel for all the defendants.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said they would be all satisfied if Mr. Henn was heard.

Chief Justice—Why did you not consult together beforehand.

Mr. Monahan said they had no opportunity to do so. He had some suggestions to make to Mr. Moore, but he had no opportunity of doing so, and he was then obliged to communicate them to Mr. Henn.

Mr. Pigott, Q.C., said he had been similarly circumstanced, and could not approach Mr. Moore to consult with him.

The court having consulted together for some time,

Chief Justice—Do you state to the court, Mr. Henn, that there is fresh matter that has not been opened in the discussion?

Mr. Henn—I think there is some, my lord.

Chief Justice—The court must have an objection to have the same ground gone over again and again, no matter how ably.

Mr. Moore said he had not an opportunity to consult with any of his Learned Friends, as his brief did not come to his house until long after he had retired to rest on the night before.

Mr. Monahan said it was twelve o'clock at night before his brief had been sent to him.

Mr. Whiteside said all the counsel present were similarly circumstanced.

Chief Justice—If Mr. Henn is to speak, I take it for granted we are not to have any more counsel applying to be heard, and for my own part, I must protest against such a course being adopted.

Mr. Henn then proceeded—He said he wished in the first instance respectfully to call the attention of their Lordships to the nature of the plea which the court were called on to prevent being pleaded. The Attorney-General had spoken of it as if it had been a mere dilatory plea, formed for the purpose of delay. He would submit that, though a plea in abatement, it was not a mere dilatory plea, but that it was framed to raise a most serious and important question. The question raised by the plea in abatement was, whether the bill of indictment had been found on the testimony of sworn witnesses

Chief Justice—On the the testimony of witnesses sworn in court?

Mr. Henn—Yes, but if our construction of the law be right the witnesses were not sworn at all in point of law, unless they had been sworn in court.

Chief Justice—You need not go into that question now.

At the conclusion of Mr. Henn's argument—

Mr. Brewster replied at great length, on behalf of the crown, in the course of which a smartish fire was kept up between Mr. B. and the Counsel and Attorneys for the Defendants.

After a lengthy discussion between Mr. Brewster and the Court,

The Attorney-General again rose and said—I now call for the rule to join in demurrer in four days.

The Chief Justice proceeded to give judgment. After speaking at great length, he in conclusion said the court was called upon for the first time to impose a construction upon the act that would really, and in point of fact, compel a party, if he intended to rely upon a plea in abatement, to plead within two days, instead of within four days, whereas the statute said that he was to have four days to plead in compensation of the rights of which he had been deprived. Without going further into this case he hoped he had sufficiently and clearly explained his views on the subject. He thought under the true construction of the act they were not bound to give a narrow construction to it, but if there was any doubt to give it a more general construction. Moreover, he would not throw out of his consideration of the case that the officer of the court made no restriction as to the nature of the plea. The party was at liberty to plead, not within four but within five days, and if the case turned on that, he for one would not say he would not permit the parties who were suitors in that court to run the risk of being misled by the officer of the court to whom they applied. And supposing it to have been a mere mistake, he would hold the party in this particular case entitled to the benefit of it. Those were his views on the subject, and he believed the rest of the court were of opinion with him.

Judges Burton, Crampton and Perrin concurred with the Chief Justice.

Attorney-General—I understand these several pleas are now received, and I demur. I have handed in demurrers to each and every of those pleas, and I submit to your lordship that I am entitled to call the traversers now to appear and join in demurrer.

Mr. Moore objected; and the Attorney-General replied.

Chief Justice—We are of opinion, Mr. Attorney-General, that he is bound to join in demurrer instanter.

Mr. Hatchell—If the Attorney-General had still any difficulty on the subject they would have no difficulty, as was done on the preceding evening, to adjourn the case to the following morning.

The Attorney-General was much obliged, but the design of the other side was palpable, and he had no wish to concur in their views or objects. Whatever the practice in England was, the practice was not so in this country. But (said the Learned Gentleman) I represent the Crown here, my Lords, and I, with every respect for the Court, deny the right of the Court to delay the proceedings of the Crown; and, representing the Crown, I call upon the parties to join in demurrer, and I call upon you, my Lords, to prevent your being a party to the delay that is called for.

The Court having spent some time in consultation with Mr. Bourne, the Clerk of the Crown,

The Chief Justice said, on inquiring of the officer of the court, it appeared that the practice in this country is to give a four-day rule in such cases.

Attorney-General—I know that the ordinary practice may be so; but the question is, whether the party bound by their recognizances to the Crown, as I have bound them in this case, to appear from day to day, are not thus obliged to join in demurrer instanter. It was well observed by Lord Plunkett that the rules of the Court are the servants of the Court, and where a plea in abatement is put in, as I assert, in order to create delay, and where I sustain that view by demurring as rapidly as I could, I say that considering these circumstances, I trust your Lordships will, notwithstanding any rule of practice to the contrary, require them to join in demurrer forthwith, as I require them—(much sensation among the bar).

Some further discussion ensued between the Court and the Attorney-General.

Chief Justice (addressing the Attorney-General) said—When you mentioned the matter at first, and cited Layer's case, it occurred to me that what you read appeared exceedingly reasonable; and that the party who had put in a dilatory plea, which undoubtedly this plea must be confessed to be, should be prepared to defend it when called upon to do so. I cannot see the reason why a rule should hold in capital cases and not in other cases; and when the thing was first mentioned I did concur in your reasons, and I thought the party were bound to join in demurrer forthwith; but as the practice is reported by the officer to be to enter a four-day rule, we cannot now depart from it.

Mr. Scrivener, Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, was an attentive listener in court during the proceedings, and took his departure immediately after the result was known.

Foreign Movements.

FRANCE.—The *London Times* of Saturday says, —"An exceedingly-well-written, though of course ultra Republican, article on the state and prospects of Spain, appears in the *National* of Wednesday. The writer ridicules the declaration of the Queen's majority, assumed by the commentators as the panacea for all the evils of that country, and predicts that the divisions that have so long existed, and which still exist, in Spain will become more decided under the administration of the Council of Ministers; and with this additional inconvenience—that the Queen, who has not hitherto been regarded as connected with politics, will hereafter necessarily be identified with the acts of her Government. The writer deduces from these facts a conviction that Spain and Portugal will ultimately resolve into a Federal Republic."

THE WEATHER has been exceedingly cold at Paris. At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked only 27½ degrees of temperature. On Wednesday morning it was still colder. The weather was, however, remarkably fine.

THE WEATHER.—At six o'clock on Wednesday morning the thermometer (centigrade) marked three degrees 3 10ths below zero (about 26 of Fahrenheit); at twelve o'clock, 7-10ths above zero (or 34 of Fahrenheit). After an extremely cold night a heavy fall of snow set in in Paris on Thursday morning, which continued through the greater part of the day.

Accounts from the departments announce that the rivers, which were swollen by the late rains, are gradually falling. The Rhone has nearly re-entered its banks, and the Durance has altogether done so. Fortunately, those inundations have been of short duration, which circumstance lessened the amount of damage, though still the effects of the disaster are very considerable. The road between Arles and Tarascon remains broken up in not less than eleven places. The loss occasioned by the carrying away of the wooden bridge at Arles is estimated at 40,000f. The chief part of it stopped at the little island of La Capa, where it has been firmly fixed. It is said that the bridge of boats at Saint Gilles has been also carried off. The damage caused in the neighbourhood of Pertuis, by the rise of the Durance, is incalculable. Several points in the Haute-Pyrenees have also suffered exceedingly. The Larros spread over a vast length of country, covering the fine plain of Ozon, and threatening the little town of Tournay with destruction. Happily the waters began to subside just at the moment when the danger appeared most imminent. The handsome bridge of Chelle was carried away, when on the point of being completed. In three days more the last stone would have been put on. Fortunately no lives were lost in this neighbourhood. The commune of Lanobre, and several others of the canton of Tauves, have been much damaged by the late rains, as well as by the high wind which afterwards arose. The navigation of the Allier has been interrupted by the melting of the snow in the mountains of Clermont. About twenty coal-lighters have been wrecked along its banks.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE IMPRISONED REPUBLICANS.—During several days the Republican prints of Paris have been appealing against the species of imprisonment to which the state prisoners are subjected, and which is described as a return to all the horrors of the feudal times. The *National* has the following article on the political prisoners at Mont Saint Michel:—"The ministers persist in keeping silence on the barbarities inflicted upon the prisoners at Mont St. Michel. As they are obstinate in holding their tongues, we are equally determined to speak on. No one must be suffered to remain in doubt as to the illegal and abominable acts of violence committed in this frightful abode. Public indignation must be called to the relief of violated law and insulted humanity. The Deputies must be enlightened by incontestible facts on the results of the cellular system, as applied to political prisoners. These facts have already been stated by us, and repeated by several journals. We return to them again, and shall continue to do so until our voice has resounded throughout the whole world. Scarcely four years have revolved since the prison of Mont Saint Michel received about thirty young men, all full of life and health. At the end of this short period, what, we ask, is the result of the treatment they have been made to undergo? Official returns give us the following answer: Steuble has cut his throat with a razor; Bezenaut has hung himself in his dungeon; Jabasse has twice attempted to poison himself; Austen, Bardon, Charles, and Boudin, have all since their confinement hero become madmen. The others have fallen into a state bordering upon idiotism. Thus the first result is, nine of these prisoners have been driven to suicide, or lost in mental alienation. There are others who have not yet fallen, but who are afflicted with diseases that will adhere to them throughout their lives. These diseases would have quickly terminated their existence if they had not been taken from this horrible prison. Thus the government has been obliged to transfer Barbes to Nismes; Petremann, Vilcoq, and Fomberteau, to Doullens; Dubourdeau, to Bordeaux; Dupour, to Paris; and Hubert, first to a hospital, and afterwards to St. Pelagie. Such is the balance sheet of Mont St. Michel. For some, death and madness—for others, diseases which threaten their existence, and which are for the most part incurable. And all this in less than four years!

THE TYRANTS' FEARS.—The French Government appears to be incessant and as active in its preparations to resist internal enemies. "The only reason suggested for this *empressement*," say our private letters, "is that a movement, or perhaps more than one movement, may be expected to take place on the demise of His Majesty King Philippe. The *Reforme* mentions that the Palace of the Tuilleries would be guarded next winter by sixteen military posts, sixty-five centinels, two pickets of reserve stationed in the galleries of the Pavilion de l'Horloge, by a post of aides-de-camp encamped at the entrance of the King's private apartments, and by fifty police agents, dressed in plain clothes, who are to be renewed daily, lest they should be remarked or recognized. Independently of that great military display, the barracks of the Qui d'Orsay, of the Assumption, and Carrousel, which surround and adjoin the Tuilleries, are night and day to hold formidable detachments in readiness to take arms at the first signal of danger.

The Paris *Commerce* contains a long article on the decay of French commerce, which that paper contends will end in the total loss of all the foreign trade of France, and calling upon Ministers to apply an instantaneous remedy to the evil.

SPAIN.—THE PRESS.—Several arrests took place on the evening of the 14th. A coffee-house keeper, implicated in the murder of General Quesada, in 1836, was among the individuals against whom arrest warrants had been issued, as compromised in the attempt against the life of General Narvaez. The doctrine of *complicite morale* had been invoked with respect to the Opposition journalists. Three writers of the *Eco del Comercio*, and the principal editors of the *Espectador*, had been apprehended as participators in that act. This last journal could not accordingly be published on the 15th. Those writers had been removed to a barrack, where they were provisionally confined.

On this, the *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—"Thus the last vestige of liberty which remained to the Spaniards has been swept away, and the liberty of the press trodden under the hoofs of its dragoon rulers, as its municipal, electoral, and provincial liberties have been trodden down before. Whilst, in the face of this, the infant Queen is brought forth in procession, made to take an unmeaning oath, promising and guaranting constitutional rights in a country governed after the system of Ferdinand. That monarch and his counciliors never swayed a sceptre with more treachery, cruelty, and contempt of the rights of the citizen and the freeman, than Narvaez, Olozaga, and consorts."

THE SPANISH OFFICER Baseti, who was in the carriages with Narvaez when the shots were fired, has since died of his wounds.

On the 10th instant, the Queen took the oath prescribed by the Constitution in presence of the Cortes. The following is the oath:—

"I swear before God and on the holy Evangelists that I will observe, and cause to be observed, the constitution of the Spanish monarchy promulgated at Madrid on the 29th of June, 1837, and that I will respect the laws, and cause them to be respected, without having any other view than the national welfare. If I should act contrary to what I have sworn, or to any part of it, I ought not to be obeyed, and my acts shall be null and void. Thus may God assist me, as otherwise I should be accountable to Him for my conduct."

Letters from Madrid, of the 12th, announce that the Ministry had tendered their resignations to the Queen, but that she had refused to accept them.

General Valdes, Governor of Cuba, addressed, on the 15th of September, a proclamation to the inhabitants of Havannah, announcing the arrival of his successor, General O'Donnell.

The *Espectador*, after being stopped for three days, had reappeared; and the *Eco* continued to be published, although its editor remained in prison. The charge trumped up against the editor of the *Eco* was, that having in some way or other, which is not clearly explained, something to do with the attempt on the life of Narvaez; the fact, however was, that both those papers had told some disagreeable truths, which it was not altogether convenient for the Government to hear uttered; and to prevent a repetition of the offence, either by the individuals in question, or any other, it was necessary to make an example, and it was done accordingly.

"Bayonne, November 14.

"The Queen, by a decree of the 10th, maintains, *pro tempore (por ahora)*, the present Cabinet. In the sitting of the 11th, the Congress declared that the Provisional Government had deserved well of the nation, and that the members of the existing Cabinet enjoyed the confidence of the Chamber.

"General Iriarte and the insurgents under his order have sought refuge in Portugal."

"Perpignan, Nov. 15.

"The First Alcalde of Barcelona has repaired to the head-quarters of Gracia, and proposed to enter into negotiations, in the name of the city. The Captain-General made known his conditions to the insurgents, and granted them a delay of forty-eight hours to come to a decision upon them. He then published an order of the day, announcing that hostilities should be suspended from this morning."

The following appears in some of the French papers—

"The Spanish refugees residing at Nantes have just been informed, that Charles V., anxious to remove every obstacle to the pacification of Spain, has resolved to abdicate in favour of the Prince of the Asturias, who is to reign under the name of Charles VI. The young prince will marry his cousin, who is to preserve the title of Queen of Spain, and to be called Isabel II. Charles V. and Christina will be at liberty to return to Spain. Don Carlos, by his abdication and the assumption by his son of the name of Charles VI., will preserve inviolate the rights and the principles of legitimacy."

SWEDEN.—STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7TH.—A dreadful fire at Wexia broke out on this day se'nnight, in the most densely inhabited part of the town, during a violent storm, till the subsiding of which it could not be checked. In eighteen hours it destroyed four-fifths of the town; so that of the new houses built since the last fire only eight remain standing; and one thousand four hundred persons are burnt out. The cathedral is saved. The insurances are to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. A relief committee has been formed, and a deputation arrived yesterday and immediately had an audience of the King, who assured them that he had already called a Council of State on the subject, and obtained a remittance of thirty thousand dollars, which had been immediately sent by the courier to the governor of that province, who has also been informed that his Majesty is inclined to grant a general aid by way of loan.—*Hamburgh paper, Nov.* 14.

ITALY.—It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Friday and Saturday, that the French Government had received accounts from Naples of a serious nature. Disturbances were said to have broken out in the neighbourhood of Naples, and in Calabria.

A letter from Bologna of the 6th inst., states that M. Barrette of Ravenna had been arrested for the part he took in the late disturbances. He was for some time settled at Bologna. A quantity of arms and ammunition were found in his house. A barber, who was accused of putting up a treasonable placard at a cafe was also arrested.

The disturbances were still far from being put down. Several of the insurgents had taken refuge in Malta and Corsica, and it was said that the Italian estates had applied to have them removed.

It is by no means likely that the English Government will accede to this request, but the French Government has already so far complied with it as to remove all Italians from Corsica to the interior of France. The two brothers, Muratori, the Counts Beucoli and Righi, the Marquis of Mellara, and several other refugees have been ordered to Chateu Rouge.

PALERMO, OCTOBER 24.—The troops in the garrison here are kept in constant exercise, particularly at night. At such an exercise and sham-fights several soldiers had loaded their muskets secretly with ball cartridges, and availed themselves of the darkness of the night to get rid of some of their most unpopular officers. No less than ten officers are mentioned as having become the victims of their men, but the full truth will never come to light.

"The reports," says the *Commerce*, "which got into circulation relative to disturbances in Sicily on the arrival of the Neapolitan steamer Nettuno at Toulon are likewise mentioned in a letter from Leghorn of the 9th instant. The Government was making preparations to send reinforcements to that island. Some demonstrations were apprehended in Calabria and the Abruzzi, where the events of Bologna had produced a deep impression. The accounts from the Roman States," observes the same journal, "are of a painful nature. Among the persons lately arrested at Bologna is M. Barbetti, of the Legation of Ravenna, for some years a resident at Bologna. Arms, ammunition, and papers said to be of importance, were discovered in his possession. Also a fireman, who was the bearer of a number of revolutionary proclamations. We are assured that the Military Commission will shortly sit on the trial of the political prisoners."

GREECE.—The *Greek Observer* of the 30th ult. publishes an address of the Ministers of King Otho to the Greeks, in which they inform them of the measures they had adopted for insuring public order in the capital, where the deputies were about to meet and to deliberate on the constitution which was intended to guarantee the rights of the nation and of the throne. The deputies are called upon to set the example of respect for the law, and not to bring with them armed servants, according to an old practice, little in accord with the liberty and dignity of their deliberations.

The German *Universal Gazette* gives a letter from the banks of the Spree, of the 9th November, which states that the Emperor of Russia was not content with refusing his sanction to the new state of affairs in Greece, but that he proposed to address an energetic protest against the revolution of September, to all the European powers. The letter adds that it is not supposed that this protest will lead to a war in Europe. The *Augsburg Gazette* says that the Bavarians still in Greece are dying of hunger, and that money is to be sent to their relief.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, of Oct. 31, says "General Coletti entered the port of the Piræus at half-past nine o'clock this morning, under salutes from the Greek, French, English, Russian, and Austrian ships of war. He was met on landing by an immense assemblage of the people, shouting 'Long live Coletti; long live the good Patriot!' The following is the result of the elections:—Out of the 225 Members of the Assembly, about 90 are Napists (Russian party), and 135 Constitutionalists, of whom at least 80 acknowledge General Coletti as their leader."

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 28TH.—M. de Bourqueney has delivered a note to the Porte, conveying in the strongest terms the sentiments of his government upon the execution of the Armenian. Why did not M. de Bourqueney present his "note" or use his diplomatic influence in conjunction with Sir S. Canning, before the Armenian's execution? His "note" is pure humbug now. The *Journal de Constantinople* has endeavoured, in a series of articles, to encourage the Turks in their anti-Christian persecutions. Sultan Mahmoud had laboured successfully to remove the fanaticism and prejudices which, during ages, had drawn an impassable barrier between the Mahommedan world and Christendom. During his long reign Christians were no longer persecuted for their religion. By the introduction of judicious reforms, he endeavoured to reconcile his Mohammedan subjects to his own liberality of sentiment. The best proof of his success was the interest which the state of Turkey suddenly created in the public mind in Europe, and the earnest desire which was displayed by the most enlightened governments to afford her proper protection and support. In a few years public opinion, with regard to this country, was completely changed. By a rash and imprudent act—an act both uncalled for and unnecessary—the present government has endangered the position Sultan Mahmoud had so earnestly endeavoured to assume. And this act is accompanied by other instances of persecution and fanaticism, and has served to awaken a spirit of intolerance which will lead, unless speedily repressed, to even more serious results. Those, therefore, who would encourage the Turkish Government, by their approval, to persist in a course which must end in the destruction of this empire, are no true friends of Turkey, but are serving the cause of her most dangerous enemy.

Letters from Mosul informs us that the Kurds are in possession of the Tivaree country, and that the Patriarch is still in Mosul. The order for the liberation of the Nestorians sold into slavery, for the restoration of the Patriarch, and for the withdrawal of the Kurds, had not yet reached Mosul.

Prince Bibesko quitted Constantinople on the 19th He has obtained a firman from the Porte to limit the duties upon all imports and exports in Wallachia to five per cent., excepting upon salt, which is declared free from duty.

The moon of the Beiram was ushered in on Tuesday evening by the usual discharge of artillery. The few days that have intervened have been devoted to feasting and amusement. On Wednesday morning the Sultan visited, as is customary, the mosque of Sultan Achmed, accompanied by Riza Pacha, the ministers of state, and all the great officers of the empire. This procession is one of the most remarkable ceremonies of the year, and always attracts a large concourse of spectators.

Letters from Bagdad mention some fresh instances of aggression by the Kurds on the Persian frontier, near Suleimaniyah.

It is reported that Mehemet Ali Pacha has renewed proposals for the marriage of his grandson, Abbas Pacha, with the Sultan's sister, and that arrangements have been made for the marriage, which will take place in the spring of next year.

EGYPT.—The dates from Alexandria down to the 26th of October inclusive, state that Mehemet Ali had abandoned all hope of the return of the Pasha of Soudan to his allegiance, and that he was consequently re-organizing his fleet, and placing his land forces on the war establishment.

WHY THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION FAILED.—It would appear from the following, that the Russian Government was at the bottom of the recent insurrection; hence its failure:—An Italian paper, printed in Paris, *La Jeune Italie*, chiefly for circulation among the Italian refugees, states that the late attempt at insurrection in Italy failed, not because that disaffection was not general throughout that peninsula, but because that the ultra or real Democratic party refused to concur in it. The reason given for this holding back is, that the Republicans would not aid in a movement suggested by Russia. Everything was, it seems, prepared for a general Italian insurrection. The movement was to commence in Naples, where it was expected a portion of the army would lead or immediately enter into it. Upon the knowledge of that revolt, Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Romagna would rise; and an Italian empire, the ruler over which would be the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of the Viceroy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnais—and, bear this in mind, son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas. *La Jeune Italie*, like *la Jeune France*, would not promote the monarchial views of any man; and consequently the revolt in Italy miscarried.

POLAND.—MORE RUSSIAN TYRANNY.—Letters from the frontiers of Poland announce that the Emperor of Russia intended shortly to publish an ukase commanding the Catholic inhabitants of Podolia, Volhinia, and the Ukraine, either to embrace the Greek religion or quit the country, and allowing them only two years to comply with that order. At the expiration of that delay, the property of the refractory Catholics is to be confiscated. This measure will afterwards be applied to the kingdom of Poland. The Emperor Nicholas wishes to Muscovize the Polish nationality. The idea is characteristic of a barbarous age, and of an antiquated despotism, but it is not unworthy of the Emperor Nicholas.

RUSSIA.—A Company has been formed in St. Petersbugh for constructing a railroad which will unite the Don with the Volgo. This undertaking will be of immense benefit to the countries through which the road will run, for they are very fertile; but agriculture languishes in them from the excessive cost and delay in transporting its produce.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The diplomatic relations between Brazils and the Banda Oriental Republic have been again placed upon an amicable footing.

The following are extracts from the New York papers:

Intelligence from Laguna to the 4th inst., was received in New Orleans on the 23rd.

Active preparations had been for some time making, and hostilities were about to be recommenced between Mexico and Yucatan.

We have also dates from Tobasco to the 24th Sept. The port of Laguna was closed, at least as far as the commerce of the department of Yucatan was concerned.

The yellow fever was committing great ravages among the troops stationed in San Juan Baptista.

The state of Tobasco, at the last sitting of its Junta departmental, had proclaimed for Santa Anna, "the well deserving of his country, the virtuous and talented man, the hero of Vera Cruz and Tampico, as their choice for President of the regenerated Mexican Republic."

LIFE IN CHINA.—Extract of a letter, dated April 17, 1843:—"Things are going on very well in China at present. The new settlement at Hong Kong is springing up as if by magic, and the place (where two years ago I was on shore with many others of her Majesty's loyal subjects to hoist the union jack, and which was the stony side of a hill) is now full of fine stone buildings of the handsomest style. We have been cruising up and down the Chinese coast for the last three months—that is to say, we had a spell at Hong Kong, Amoy, and Chusan, at which latter place we are now, but how long to remain is uncertain—I hope not through the summer, for having had the experience of two summers here before, it is one of the last places I wish to remain at; it is intensely hot, but the worst of it is to think what a burial-place it has been to so many hundreds of our poor fellows employed in this Chinese warfare. We are about to make up a party for a trip to Ning-Po, which is only thirty miles from Chusan, and the mandarins are very civil and attentive to all visiters now, and give a 'turn-out' to all parties. No end to shark-fin soup, seaweed stews, baked puppies, &c. I dined with a rich old merchant at Amoy last January (it being their New Year's-day on the 8th of that month), when we had all sorts of play-acting, called by them (and not a bad name either) sing-song, performed entirely by boys, and some of them made very pretty girls, much better than any real female I have seen in China, and the whole affair went off very well indeed. At dinner I expected as usual to have thirty or forty dishes laid out, and had been practising myself at chop-stick for a few hours to get my hand in, when, to my surprise, I found the old fellow (who was togged out very gay with a tail five feet long) had everything in our fashion, and there was no end of beer and port wine, roast pigs, and capons, and English potatoes, to say nothing of knives and forks. We drank the Queen, and then the old gentleman proposed the Emperor of China, and hoped all the 'fighting pigeon' would be over, as he thought we knew a great deal more about it than his countrymen did, at least at present."

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—Extract of a letter dated H. M. S. Fisguard, Rio, September 11th:—"The Frolic arrived here last night, with a slaver she had captured off Cape Frio, having on board three hundred slaves, men, women, and children. This slaver was only about double the size of one of our launches, and the poor unfortunate beings were packed in her like as many herrings would be in a cask. It appears that they had been stowed in like this for the space of forty-five days. Death had happily released a great many of them from their torture. But oh, the sight of the living masses of corruption was enough to strike terror into the most flinty heart, as they were covered with sores from head to foot. They were as soon as possible relieved from their forty-five day region, being taken out, and placed on board the receiving ship for that purpose. You can more easily imagine than I can describe the skeleton frames of these poor wretches, when I tell you that two hundred and twenty of them were taken at once into our launch, and conveyed to the receiving ship. Our men really sickened at the spectacles they had to behold in the shape of humanity; and I was glad when the last had been taken out, for I never beheld such a sight before. There were among them forty female children, supposed to be under seven years of age, and forty-five males under ten."—*Hants Independent.*

UNITED STATES.—The efforts in favour of the Irish Repeal movement in the United States, says a New York paper, appear to have slackend very much of late. Just before the elections, by way of conciliating the Irish voters, we had expected a very general demonstration, but with the exception of an isolated effort in Albany, we have seen nothing worthy of notice.

THE *New York Herald* of the 1st inst. concludes a brief argument on the subject of repeal of the Irish Union, in which the warning interest in that subject is accounted for by reference to the alleged injustice of O'Connell towards the states, with the following vague statement:—"We have every reason to believe, therefore, that some general organization or association will soon be produced in this metropolis, having for its object the legal and constitutional reform of all the Governments of Western Europe. Here will probably be the grand centre of a great revolutionary movement, equally embracing England, France, Italy, and Spain. Such, at least, is our recent information."

THE ELECTIONS.—The papers contain much of the speculation on the coming elections. The friends of Mr. Clay had had a meeting in New York, and each party were loud in the praises of their respective candidates.

A "GENTLEMAN" (?)—A Mr. Henry S. Ballard, a merchant of New York, was stabbed in the public street, and his life endangered, by a female with whom he was in conversation, and whom, it is said, he had seduced on the night of the 1st of November. The wound was inflicted with a dagger, and aimed at his heart, but the point struck against his rib, and probably saved his life. The affair had caused a great sensation in New York. It is stated that the same female publicly assaulted the same gentleman than a few weeks ago in the street with a horsewhip.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SARAH BARNES AND SIXTEEN LIVES.—On the 24th ult., at noon, she crossed the Galveston bar for this port. On the next morning, the 25th, a considerable leak was discovered in her hold. All the pumps were set to work; but they were able to keep her free for a short time only. At nine o'clock a.m., when about 75 miles from Galveston, it having been found that the water was gaining on the pumps, and that both wind and sea were increasing, the captain determined to run her into the Sabine river. But believing the accomplishment of even this doubtful, from the rapid manner in which the leak increased, he concluded to run her on the nearest shore. He directed her course accordingly, the whole of the crew and passengers being in the meantime engaged in baling her out. At half-past two o'clock p.m., the water, notwithstanding their exertions, had ascended to the fires and the engine. Further efforts to counteract the leak were therefore unavailing, and to save their lives became the concern of all on board. They then set about making rafts of the cotton bales—four bales to a raft—and lashed together some spars for other rafts. She was now sinking rapidly; the lead was heaved, and there were found six fathoms of water. There was no confusion or complaining; all seemed to be impressed with their perilous position, and to save their lives was the object which engrossed their attention. Orders were given to cast off the boat's painter, and while doing this she sunk, it being then forty-five minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon. There were on board altogether thirty souls—of these eighteen went on the rafts, and twelve took the boat. Of the former about five were saved, after drifting about three days and three nights. Two of them landed on Galveston Island, and the other three on Boldvair Point. Of the latter but three perished—who were passengers, two males and a female—and they were lost in the breakers, in landing from the boat on the 26th.—*New York Sun.*

ALARMING FIRES.

On Saturday last, about eight o'clock, an alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. George Salmon, timber merchant and veneer dealer, carrying on business at Nos. 15 and 17, City-basin, Macclesfield-street, City-road. The premises were of great extent, and comprised sundry departments. The fire occurred in what is termed the veneer-house, situate on the western side of the yard, and which communicated with several other buildings; the whole having a frontage of nearly 100 feet, and a depth of some 50 or 60 feet. The flames from the building, though low, being almost wholly of wood, gained a rapid head, and in less than ten minutes after the discovery of the fire it had penetrated three other buildings used as chaise-houses, as well as several more departments. The two parish engines were the first to arrive, followed by the brigade engines from Whitecross-street and Watling-street. The flames still progressing, the firemen exerted themselves in saving a large building over the saw pits, and a range of sheds at the side of the canal. Although the heat was most oppressive, yet the firemen continued to labour without intermission until half-past nine o'clock, at which hour the conflagration began to yield beneath their exertions, and in the course of another half-hour it was extinguished, but not before the buildings abovementioned were a mass of ruins. The total damage must amount to a considerable sum. Fortunately Mr. Salmon was insured in the County Fire-office to the amount of £2,600. Not the least idea can be formed as to the origin of the fire.

FIRE AT MESSRS. BRAMAH'S MANUFACTORY, PIMLICO.—On Monday morning, shortly before four o'clock, a most destructive fire broke out upon the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Bramah and Prestige, engineers and patent lock-makers, Belgrave Place, Pimlico. The manufactory in which the conflagration originated was upwards of one hundred and eighty feet in length, and was one of the most unique in Europe, there being every fitting and necessary for the completion of the locks for which they are so celebrated. In less than half an hour the whole of the engine-room, with its valuable machinery, was destroyed, and the whole of the pile rapidly took fire. Mr. Braidwood, with the Watling-street engine, arrived by five o'clock. Water having been procured after some little delay, the fury of the flames was subdued in a small measure; but they subsequently proved to be still more fearful. By five o'clock the entire building was on fire from the top to the bottom, and the flames continued their fury until there was not one article of a combustible character to feed them. The flames were got under about five o'clock. The *Chronicle* states that the above fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The damage done is very great.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire broke out upon the extensive premises in the occupation of Messrs. Edgington and Sons, the rick-cloth makers in the Old Kent-road. The fire was first noticed by the private watchman, burning with considerable fury, in a shed at the rear of the buildings, used for the store of manufactured goods. Assistance being speedily procured, the fire was fortunately extinguished with little destruction of property. The fire is supposed to have originated by the rain falling into a barrel of lamp black. Water mixed with lamp black will generate combustion.

FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—On Monday morning between ten and eleven o'clock an extensive fire broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. I. Lewis, marine store dealer, Board's-buildings, Kent-street, Borough. Upon the spot were housed, among many other miscellaneous articles, a considerable quantity of hemp and flax. By spontaneous combustion, it appears, this portion of the stock ignited, setting fire to the other goods, and destroying property to a considerable extent. The fire was not quite subdued, before twelve o'clock. The damage is considerable. The occupier is insured.

MORE FIRES.—A fire also broke out on Monday in the house of Mr. Roberts, of Hemlock-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The cause of alarm originated in a cellar containing household furniture, &c., but owing to the prompt assistance of neighbours, and the quick arrival of the parish engine, the fire was soon arrested in its progress. The building is damaged.

A FIRE broke out on Monday, in the upper part of the Phœnix public house, Union-street, Lisson-grove. It happened during the absence of the plumbers at dinner, who had been at work mending the roof. Several of the C section engines of the London Establishment, under the foreman of the district, Mr. Fogo, were in early attendance; but although well supplied with water the roof was entirely consumed.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.—OLDHAM.—About a quarter past four on Thursday morning, the 16th, Thomas Ackroyd, the watchman employed on the premises of Mr. John Lees, Primrose Mill, Oldham, observed a fire in the lowest story of the mill, in the card room, about the centre of the building. The fire engine of Messrs. Jones, of King-street, and the subscription fire engine from Greenacres Moor, were speedily on the ground. Strenuous and successful efforts were made to rescue the warehouse from danger, and similar, dangerous but fortunate services were rendered in saving the other portions of the mill from injury. The entire mill is seventy-six yards in length, and twenty yards in breadth; and the portion consumed form the two highest stories of the northern half of the mill, which is thirty-eight yards in length by twenty in breadth, comprising twelve windows in length by three in height; the whole mill contains twenty four windows in length and three in height. The property destroyed consists chiefly of a number of mules, and carding engines. The entire damage may amount to upwards of £5,000. This unfortunate event will throw about eighty hands out of employment.

BURY.—About a quarter past twelve o'clock on Tuesday evening last, the large woollen mill, at Openshaw Fold, near Bury, the property of Messrs. Openshaw, woollen manufacturers, was discovered to be on fire. Nearly the whole of the factory was destroyed. The mill was sixteen windows in length, and three stories high, and the amount of the loss is understood to be upwards of £10,000.

INCENDIARY FIRE AND MURDER.—Our readers are already aware that several fires have occurred in the parish of Madley, and we have now to mention one, accompanied by the loss of human life, in the adjoining parish of Eaton Bishop. On Thursday morning last the waggoner of Mr. Bennett, of Wormhill, six and a half miles from this city, was awoke by a strong glare of light in his bed-room. He called up his fellow servant and, thinking the house was on fire, they gave the alarm, and ran down stairs with their clothes boxes, but upon getting out of the house they discovered that the ricks and farm buildings were on fire. On the arrival of the engines it was found that four hay ricks and four corn ricks were on fire; the cow-house, cider-house, and mill, and the barn, with its contents, burnt down, and the stable destroyed. By ten o'clock in the morning the fire was subdued, and then it was discovered that the destruction was most extensive. A most deplorable sight too met the eye in some remains of a travelling tinker, named Peregrine Morgan, an old man commonly called "Tinker Perry," who having been permitted to sleep in the outbuilding, was burned to death. It was some time before it could be ascertained whether the remains were those of a human being or not, the head having dropped off, and only the lower part of the body, which was completely charred, being left; these were found near the pigs, which, to the amount of ten, were likewise destroyed, and it appeared as if the unfortunate old man, on being aroused by the fire, had endeavoured to escape in that direction. On Friday an inquest was held upon the body, and the jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown, in having feloniously set fire to certain buildings, thereby causing the death of the said Peregrine Morgan."—*Hereford Journal.*

INCENDIARISM.—A serious fire, which there is no doubt was the work of an incendiary, broke out in the stackyard of Mr. Cook Faulkner, at the Castle-farm, Tattersall, on Saturday night last. The fire was discovered about half-past eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that two or three stacks in different parts of the yard were fired at the same time, as the whole were in a blaze at once. There was a large concourse of people, who rendered all the assistance in their power; but in spite of their efforts the fire was not got under until nearly eight o'clock on Sunday morning. The property destroyed (11 large stacks of grain) is said to amount to £1,300, or £1,400, and was insured for only about half its value.

WINTER ASSIZE.—Rumours are again rife as to the probability of there being a general gaol delivery in the course of next month. Circulars from the Home-office have been sent to the various gaols in the kingdom to ascertain the number of prisoners already committed for trial, which is presumed to be a preparation step to the issuing of a commission.—*Globe.*

LAUGHABLE RECONTRE.—On Thursday night, at Kensington, as police-constable Mott, T 57, was on duty, about nine o'clock, in Pembroke-square, he was called by a lady at No. 19, who appeared in great alarm, and entreated his assistance, as there were thieves in the premises. The policeman, accompanied by the two female servants, with lights, then proceeded to the larder, and on opening the door thought they saw what appeared to be a man asleep at the back of some things placed there. The policeman accordingly called out—"What do you want there?" when a strange grunting noise was heard, and the policeman entering the building a large sow, which had broken through the garden fence and taken up her lodgings in the larder, rushed at him with great fury with her mouth wide open. The policeman and the servants instantly took to their heels, the latter towards the kitchen and the policeman into the garden, followed by the sow, who chased him several times round the garden, and at length, to get rid of his assailant, he ran down the kitchen stairs, and in doing so fell down, the sow rolling over him to the bottom. The policeman was, however, quicker on his legs than the sow, seized a hair broom, which was standing near, attacked the animal with much vigour, until he drove her up-stairs and out of the garden-gate, when she immediately ran home as fast as she could.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—HOUSEBREAKING.—On Tuesday last, two men named William Jackson and William Hargreaves, both notorious housebreakers, were fully committed to York Castle, for trial at the next Assizes, on a charge of having broken into the dwelling-house of Mr. George Walker, butcher, situate near Timble Bridge, Leeds, on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Walker had gone out after tea, leaving the house securely locked up. A little before seven o'clock, police-officers Hartley and Stubbs were walking up York-street, when they saw the two prisoners proceeding in an opposite direction on the other side of the street. Knowing them well, and suspecting their intentions, they contrived to follow them unobserved along York-street and Duke-street; they, however, lost them near Timble Bridge, and in searching for them saw a suspicious sort of light in Mr. Walker's house, and being convinced that there were thieves therein, the one took the back-door and the other the front, upon which the prisoners rushed out by the back, at which Hartley was situated, and he seized them both, but could only secure Jackson, who immediately dropped a tin cash-box. Hargreaves ran in the direction of Garden-street, and then escaped, but was taken the same night. On searching the house, it was found to have been thoroughly ransacked, and in addition to the cash-box, a number of silver spoons, &c. had been taken. These were found the same night in a soil-hole by which Hargreaves had passed in his escape. All these circumstances were proved, and the prisoners were committed to York Castle for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, an inquest was held at the Leeds Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of a married woman, sixty-one years of age, named Maria Gledhill, who resided in Wellington-street, Leeds. The deceased on the Wednesday evening previous, had been mangling some clothes at the house of Mrs. Sarah Hutton, in Castle-street, not far from her own residence, and after ascending the steps from the cellar kitchen of Mrs. Hutton's house, with a basket of clothes on her head, she suddenly fell backwards from the top to the bottom; the consequence was a concussion of the brain, from the effects of which she died on the day following. The deceased had been subject to fits. Verdict—"Accidental death."

STREET ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last, James Chappell, (who had been remanded on Monday) and Matthew Wainwright, two very notorious characters, were examined before the magistrates at the Leeds Court House, on a charge of having, on Friday last, near the Lloyd's Arms Inn, in Duke-street, stolen from the person of Samuel Fox, the sum of three sovereigns and a half, and some silver. The parties, with another man not in custody, had been drinking at the Lloyd's Arms, and the robbery was committed on their leaving it. A chain of evidence was produced clearly identifying the prisoners as two of the parties, and after a long examination they were both committed to York Castle for trial at the next assizes, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute.

SUMMARY CONVICTION.—On Monday and Tuesday last, the sitting magistrates at the Leeds Court-house, committed two young lads, named Henry Lord and John Jackson, for a period of three months respectively to the House of Correction, to hard labour, for having been found on premises with intent to commit a felony.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday last, an inquest was held at the Rock Inn, Bramley, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner for the borough of Leeds, on the body of a man named Joseph Pickles, who resided near the Rock Inn, and who expired in his chair, after eating his dinner in his usual health, on Sunday last. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

BURGLARY.—During the night of Monday last, the dwelling-house of Mr. George Parker, in Little Queen-street, Wellington-road, Leeds, was entered by thieves, by means of skeleton keys. So sound asleep were the inmates, that though the robbers entered the bed-room they were not disturbed; the booty obtained consisted of five sovereigns, fifteen shillings in silver, and some expensive articles of wearing apparel, of which no trace has been since obtained.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At the Leeds Court-house, on Tuesday last, Caleb Hargreaves, of Wortley, milk man, was fined 10s. and costs, on the complaint of a policeman, for having unmercifully flogged a horse which he was driving in a milk cart.

CRUELTY TO CALVES.—At the Leeds Court-house, on Tuesday last, three cattle dealers from Otley and the neighbourhood, were charged with ill treating calves, on Friday last, which they were bringing to Leeds to dispose of, by crowding them in numbers in carts which were too small to contain them. The offence was in each case proved by Leeds policemen. Wm. Harrison, of Otley, was fined 10s. and costs 13s; Ely Delves, of Draughton, near Skipton, was fined 10s. and 18s. costs; and James Singleton, of Otley, who had two carts, was fined 20s. and 13s. costs.

MR. OASTLER'S LIBERATION.—A preliminary meeting of the Short Time Committee and other friends of Mr. Oastler was held in Leeds, on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted for procuring the liberation of that gentleman from the Queen's Bench, and for securing his personal services at the present critical juncture. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Moved by Wm. Rider, and seconded by Mr. J. O'Rourke:—1st. "That a public meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler, resident in Leeds and its vicinity, be convened on an early day to aid in the collection of funds to procure his liberation from the unjust and disgraceful imprisonment he is now undergoing." Moved by Mr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Lowery:—2nd. "That Messrs. Ferrand and Walter, with other known friends of Mr. Oastler, be invited to attend the proposed meeting." After the transaction of other necessary business, the meeting adjourned.

CARLISLE.—SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JOHN SCOTT, INNKEEPER, BACKHOUSE'S WALK.—CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., a coroner's inquest was held at the New Inn, Backhouse's Walk, Carlisle, on view of the body of the late Mr. John Scott, the landlord of the above inn, who had died very suddenly, and it was generally believed in consequence of certain injuries which he had received. It appeared, from the evidence given on the inquest, that on the Sunday evening previous, there had been some quarrelling between the deceased's housekeeper and her son, Thomas Bullman, who had come into the house about ten o'clock in a state of intoxication, when he and his mother quarrelled very seriously, in consequence of which a watchman named Robinson was called in, and the mother gave the son in charge for striking her; but the watchman, not wishing to interfere betwixt them, requested the mother to call up the landlord, who it appeared had retired to rest. On hearing the disturbance he came down stairs, and endeavoured to pacify his housekeeper, who was in a great rage at the time. While the housekeeper was in the act of striking her son, the deceased seized hold of her, but she threw herself out of his grasp, and threw him down on the swab and struck him with one of her hands violently on the head. The quarrelling continuing, the deceased tried to hold his housekeeper, but she broke from him, and seizing hold of something at the fire-place, struck deceased with it on the head or face. After some evidence had been given the inquest was adjourned to the next day, to afford time for a *post mortem* examination. On Friday, the adjourned inquest took place, when some other evidence was received, but not of a satisfactory nature. The Jury then came to the following verdict:—"That the deceased's death arose from erisipalous, brought on by a wound above one of his eyes; but how inflicted the evidence did not make out."

HAWICK.—The annual winter fair was held here on the 8th of the present month; as it is kept as a holiday by a large number of the working men, a considerable number of stocking makers did not take work into the warehouse that week. One of the largest firms in the place, a firm numbering one or two justices of the peace among its partners, thought fit, in these circumstances to charge their hands double frame rent for that week they did not work; and, in spite of all, robbed them of one shilling of their hard earnings. Where can working men look for justice, when the very men who are appointed and sword to administer the laws impartially between man and man, will perpetrate such barefaced robbery as this? They will never have justice until they, by the enactment of the Charter, have a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed.

THE ODD FELLOWS of Liverpool have purchased the Nelson-street Assembly Rooms, or Hall of Science, as it was denominated.

THE WATER CURE.—The Earl of Lichfield, who has been long suffering from an attack of the gout, has been under the care of Priessnitz, at Graffenburg.

THE TRACTARIANS.—Mr. Gladstone, President of the Board of Trade, has authorised the *Morning Herald* to "deny, in the most distinct terms, that he is a Tractarian."

IMPORTANT.—Quick lime is the best remedy for dispersing black damp in wells and pits. A bucketful thrown into the well is an instantaneous and sure remedy.

MORE PENSIONERS.—A pension of £200 a-year has been granted to Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal in Ireland.

"PLAIN JOHN"—Lord Campbell is devoting his leisure to a lego-literary work—"The Lives of the Lord Chancellors, from the Norman Conquest to the Present Time."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION has, since it's first establishment, expended £38,000 in scientific investigation.

THE VATICAN, in the "Eternal City," is more than 1,090 feet long, nearly 800 feet wide—contains eight grand staircases and 200 smaller ones, 20 courts, and 4,422 apartments; and a library of 387,000 printed volumes, and 23,000 manuscripts.

MERTHYR.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Great alarm prevailed in this place on Monday morning last, in consequence of a report having reached the inhabitants that seven of the colliers had been burnt in a shocking manner at Cwm Bargoed colliery, the property of Sir J. J. Guest, Bart. Every attention was paid them by the surgeon of the works, Mr. White, and his assistant, which we hope will be the means of saving the poor fellows' lives. Many of them have large families depending on them for sustenance.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

THE MINISTRY.—Sir Robert Peel arrived in town this morning from Windsor, to attend a Cabinet Council, appointed to be held at one o'clock this afternoon, at the Foreign-office, Downing-street. The Duke of Wellington and the other members of the Council arrived about the appointed time.—*Sun*, Monday.

SHOP REFORM.—Upwards of 270 highly respectable firms and individuals in Manchester have agreed to close their places of business at one o'clock every Saturday afternoon.

DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO TIGERS.—The Zoological Society has recently experienced a severe loss in their collection of carnivorous animals. On the completion of the new range of dens just erected in the gardens of the Regent's-park, three fine Bengal tigers were turned into one of the cages, where they lived most amicably together for two or three days, until the tigress suddenly conceiving some cause of offence against one of her male companions, seized him by the throat with her powerful jaws and held him firmly, in spite of his fearful struggles, until the poor beast expired in that deadly embrace. It was with great difficulty that a keeper, who came up at the time and endeavoured to prevent the catostrophe, could extricate the mangled carcase from the gripe of the ferocious beast.

HEARTLESS BRUTALITY.—On Saturday an inquest was held on board the Thames East Indiaman, now lying in the East India Docks, on the body of a Lascar seaman, named Mamarie, aged thirty-six, alleged to have died from want of medical assistance. The stench emitted from the cabin in which the body lay, and in which the Lascar slept during the voyage, was so great, that the jury were unable to remain in it more than a few seconds. The Thames was the property of Mr. Greek, of Bristol. On leaving Calcutta there were ninety-five Lascars on board, but twenty-five had died from scurvy and dissentery on the voyage homewards. The surgeon on board left the ship along with the captain on her reaching Margate, without providing medical treatment for any of the crew who might be sick. The Lascars lived on fish, rice, and split peas, but had no meat. The deceased had been ill about four days, and on Friday was found dead in bed. Several of the Jury severely animadverted on the treatment the Lascar seamen received, and the Coroner said it was the duty of the owners to provide medical assistance, and should death ensue in consequence of not having it, they were guilty of manslaughter. The chief mate, in reply to the question, said there were twenty Lascars now ill on board without medical attendance, and it was not unusual for a great many Lascars to die during the voyage. They have no hammocks to lie upon, but only rugs, which they find themselves. Mr. H. Bloomfield, surgeon, said he had been on board the vessel, and had seen the body. He was of opinion that consumption was the cause of death. He had examined all the crew, but there was no evidence of dysentery being prevalent on board. With the exception of about four, nearly the whole were suffering from scurvy, four or five of them so bad that he could remove their teeth with the greatest ease. This, he should say was caused by diet. The inquest was adjourned. At the adjourned inquest the following verdict was returned—"That the deceased had died a natural death, by the visitation of God; but the jurors considered there was a great degree of inattention on the part of the managers of the ship, in not providing medical attendance on the arrival of the ship at the East India Docks, and also a place distinct from the part of the ship occupied by the deceased and other Lascars, which was found to be in an unwholesome and filthy state."

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, NOV. 20.—The returns of English Wheat in the past week shew very moderate arrivals, while the supplies of all other Grain have been limited. The number of samples of home-grown Wheat fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, being comparatively trifling, and the attendance of both London and country millers good; the demand for that article, particularly for selected qualities of both red and white (which formed but a small portion of the supply) was steady, at prices fully equal to, but at nothing beyond those obtained on this day se'nnight, and at which nearly the whole was disposed of. The few transactions in fine foreign Wheat were concluded at late rates; but that in bond was a mere drug, though not cheaper. The supply of Barley being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the sale for all kinds was heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. The Malt trade was again inactive, yet we can notice no alteration in the quotation. From all quarters, especially from Ireland, the arrivals of Oats have been scanty. Good Corn was in demand at full prices, but other qualities commanded very little attention. New Beans moved off freely; old qualities slowly, at late rates. Peas and Flour were dull, at last week's figures.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY 20.—Notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was, on the whole, numerous, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and the prices declined quite 2d per 8lbs; the highest figure obtained for the best Scots not exceeding 3s 10d per 8lbs, and much difficulty was experienced in effecting a clearance. The number of Sheep amounted to a full average, but there was a scarcity of really prime old Downs amongst them. That description sold, though slowly, at last Monday's quotations, of from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs; but all other breeds were 2d per 8lbs lower. Calves came rather firmly to hand, while the Veal trade ruled dull at a depression of 2d per 8lbs. Prime small Porkers were in demand; but all other kinds of Pigs were amending. Nearly 180 large Hogs were received from Ireland *via* Bristol. It being now proved, beyond a doubt, that foreign stock cannot be profitably imported, the attention of those entrusted in the market is now scarcely ever directed to such imports. We may remark, however, that a few sheep and beasts have arrived since our last, from Spain and Germany, but they have been mostly disposed of in some of the country fairs. We have not seen a single head here for some weeks.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—The supplies of yearling Hops are still tolerably extensive, yet the demand, owing to the low duty officially declared, is active, and, in some instances, further advanced rates have been obtained for fine colour samples. Old Hops are in steady inquiry at full prices.—Weald of Kent Pockets, £5 12s to £6 12; Mid Kent, £8 10s to £2 7s; East Kent, £6 to £7; choice ditto, £8 to £10 15s; Sussex ditto, £5 5s to £5 16s; Yearling Kents, £5 to £5 8s; Ditto Sussex, £4 5s to £4 18s.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—The arrivals of potatoes at the water-side since Monday last have been seasonably good. The best samples maintain their previous value; but all other qualities command little attention.

TALLOW.—This market continues firm, although the demand is not very encouraging. There are buyers, for all the year, at 41s 8d on the spot, and 52s for Feb. and March at 42s 9d. The stock is heavy, but this arises from the circumstance of the vessels, generally, having made a quick passage. The shipping season was nearly closed at St. Petersburgh on the 7th instant. The quantity of Tallow actually on board vessels to this date was 120 191 casks, against 102,847 last year, and 128,661 in 1841. Town Tallow is plentiful, and the net price for cash is 43s.

WOOL MARKETS.—Very limited imports of either foreign or colonial Wools have taken place in the past week. We are without the declaration of any public sales; while the demand, by private contract, is steady, at fully previous rates.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET—SATURDAY, NOV. 18.—A firmer feeling was apparent in the trade during the week, and rather a better demand for Flour in consequence, at about the previous currency. There was also an improved inquiry for Oatmeal without change in value. At our market this morning, holders of Irish Wheat demanded an advance of 1d to 2d per 70lbs., which was generally complied with. There was a fair demand for Flour, at former prices, which could not, however, be exceeded. In Oats and Oatmeal a moderate amount of business was done, but the extreme rates previously quoted were not obtainable. Beans may be noted 1s per quarter dearer.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY, NOV. 20.—The supply of Cattle at market to-day has been much the same as last week, the greater portion of inferior quality. Beef 4½d to 5½d., Mutton 5d. to 5½d per lb.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, NOV. 20.—During the last seven days we have received upwards of 17,000 loads of Oatmeal, with a good supply of Flour, a moderate quantity of Wheat and Oats, from Ireland and coastwise. There are reported from Canada 877 qrs. of Wheat, 4768 brls. of Flour, and 170 brls. of Peas. In the early part of the week the Wheat trade remained dull, but at Friday's market we had a good attendance of town and country millers, and a fair extent of business was transacted, principally in Irish new, of which some parcels were taken for the inferior, and for which 1d to 2d per bushel advance on Tuesday's rates was obtained. Foreign Wheat steady in value. Several parcels of the best brands of Canadian Flour have been sold at 31s. per 196 lbs. Sack Flour has met rather more inquiry, and is held at previous rates. A few lots of Oats have been taken on country account at 2s. 5d. to 2s 5½d per 45 lbs. for best Irish mealing: and a fair quantity of Oatmeal has been sold at 20s 6d to 21s per 240 lbs. The market has continued bare of Barley; a little Irish new, suitable for malting, has been sold at 4s 6d per 60 lbs. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas. A few hundred brls. of United States Flour have been sold in bond at 22s to 22s 6d per barrel.

Science and Art.

LIGHTING BY THE ELECTRIC FLUID.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Globe.)

I have mentioned to you the discovery of the means of rendering continuous, and fixing at a given point, the electric fluid, and making it applicable to the general purposes of lighting. It is now four years since the first experiment on this subject was made in private; but the discoverer was not able to induce any person to advance even 1,000*l.* for an apparatus on a sufficiently large scale for a public experiment. Yesterday evening, th public experiment took place at the Place de la Concorde, in the presence of several of the authorities, and from four to five thousand of the inhabitants of Paris. On one of the bases of the statues called the Pavillion de Lille, a glass globe of apparently twelve or thirteen inches diameter, with a moveable reflector, was fixed in connection with a voltaic battery, and, at a little before nine o'clock, the electric fluid was thrown into it by a conductor. At this time all the gas lights of the Place, about 100 in number, were burning. As soon as the electric fluid appeared, the nearest gas lights had the same dull, thick, and heavy appearance as oil lamps have by the side of gas. Soon afterwards the gas-lights were extinguished, and the electric light shone forth in all its brilliancy. Within one hundred yards of the light it was easy to read the smallest print; it was, in fact, as light as day. The astonishment of the assembled multitude was very great, and their delight as strong as their astonishment. The estimate made by scientific persons who were present was, that the electric light was equal to twenty of the gas lamps, and consequently that five of these lights would suffice to light the whole Place most brilliantly. As regards the expense of production, nothing positive has transpired. The electric light gives out no bad smell; it emits none of those elements which, in the burning of gas, are so injurious to health; and explosion would be impossible. Internal lighting would be as practicable as external lighting; for, by conductors, the fluid would be conveyed to every part of the house. The experiment performed last night was with a voltaic battery of two hundred pairs, composed as follows:—1st, an outer globe of glass; 2ndly, in this globe a cylinder of charcoal, open at both ends, and plunged in the nitric acid contained in the outer globe: 3lly, in the cylinder of charcoal, a porous porcelain vase, containing acidulated water. The pile was on the Pavillon de Lille; the two copper conductors from the two poles, and pointed with charcoal, lead to an empty globe from which the air has been exhausted. The two fluids on meeting produce a soft but most intense light. I understand that the experiment was considered highly successful by the authorities who were present, and that it is to be repeated on a larger scale. Should the thing work as well in a general way as it did last night, and the cost be less than that of gas, which it must be, there will be a dreadful revolution in gas-works. A company for the supply of the electric light would realise a handsome profit on charging only a sixth of what is now paid for gas.

ABYSSINIA.—Amongst the many wonderful discoveries made by the mission to the court of Shoa, in Abyssinia, one of the most extraordinary is that of a magnificent salt lake, some distance inland. It is seven hundred feet below the level of the nearest sea, of which it has at one time obviously formed a portion—having been cut off by the elevation of an enormous mass of volcanic matter which now seporates it from the brine. The shores are covered with one thick sheet of crystalised salt. The depression of its surface appears to have been occasioned by evaporation; and it is probable that, in a few years more, its waters will have disappeared—its basin forming an immense mass of rock salt. Though Shoa is six or seven degrees south of Bombay, the temperature is so mild, that fires were always used, and the travellers slept under blankets. The capital is upwards of 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

MODERN BARBARISM.—The *Univers* remarks:—"The government, at great pains and expense, brought from Salonica and Ephesus a magnificent Pagan sarcophagus and the entire frieze of the Temple of Diana. These relics of Grecian art, so valuable in the illustration of history, ought to have found grace in the eyes of the conservators of our museums; but they have been suffered to lie for six months rotting at the foot of the colonnade of the Louvre, on the ground which served as the burying-place for the victims of July. Since their arrival in the inhospitable climate of Paris, they have endured more fog and rain than during their long existence in their native soil. When the frost attacks them, nothing will remain but lamentably degraded fragments of what have cost several hundreds of thousands of francs and the lives of seven men, amongst whom we have to lament the unfortunate painter, Clement Boulanger."

ELECTROTYPED FLOWERS.—At a late meeting of the Linnean Society, N. Brown, Esq., in the chair, Professor Forbes exhibited some specimens of orchidaceous flowers which had been electrotyped, and which had a very pleasing and attractive appearance. This process, however, had not the effect of altering the shape or characteristics of the specimens submitted to it, as they all retain their formation in a remarkably perfect manner.

THE SEA.—The mean depth of the sea is, according to La Place, from four to five miles. If the existing waters were increased only one-fourth, it would drown the earth, with the exception of some high mountains. If the volumes of the ocean were augmented only by one-eighth, considerable portions of the present continents would be submerged, and the seasons would be changed all over the globe. Evaporation would be so much extended, that rains would fall continually, destroy the harvest, and fruits, and flowers, and subvert the whole economy of nature. There is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful in our whole system than the process by which the fields are irrigated from the skies; the rivers are fed from the mountains—and the ocean restrained within bounds, which it never can exceed so long as that process continues on the present scale. The vapour raised by the sun from the sea floats wherever it is lighter than the atmosphere; condensed, it falls upon the earth in water; or attracted to the mountains, it gathers on their summit, dissolves, and perpetually replenishes the conduits: the fluid is conveyed to the rivers which flow on the surface of the earth, and the springs which lie deep in its bosom, destined to supply man with a purer element. If we suppose the sea, then, to be considerably diminished, the Amazon, and the Mississippi, those inland seas of the western world, would become inconsiderable brooks: the brooks would wholly disappear, the atmosphere would be deprived of its due proportion of humidity; all nature would assume the garb of desolation; the bird would droop on its wing, the lower animals would perish on the barren soil, and man himself would wither away like the sickly grass at his feet.

A "NEW LIGHT."—Monday week a private exhibition took place, at the Adelaide Gallery, of Bunsen's carbonic battery. The novelty of the principle upon which this battery is constructed is this, that plates of carbon are used in conjunction with the zinc in the jars, instead of copper as in the ordinary battery. By this means a much stronger current of electric fluid is obtained, and being brought to bear (through the agency of a thin wire) upon quick lime placed in an exhausted receiver, a light is evolved far more white and intense than any which has yet been obtained by the oxy-hydrogen or ether apparatus. Previously to the battery's being put in operation Mr. Jones delivered a short lecture on the best mode of making the carbon for the plates in order to prevent its being too friable or too pinguid; and stated that although this invention was claimed by Bunsen, he believed it would be found that we were indebted for the discovery of the principle to an Englishman, Mr. J. T. Cooper. In confirmation of his statement, he referred his auditory to the Philosophical Transactions for 1840. The prismatic rays were projected upon the ceiling, a photographic portrait was taken, and other interesting experiments were performed by means of the new light, all with perfect success.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—A mechanic at Bristol of the name of Bacon, has invented a pump and fire engine, which, *for compactness and power is unique.* It draws water at twenty two feet from the surface, and throws it to a great distance. Its cost is £20, and it possesses an hydraulic power equal to a large engine worth £170 or £180. An experiment was made in the presence of several scientific men, and gave general satisfaction.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING SUB-SEWERS AS A NECESSARY AUXILIARY TO THE PRESENT SEWERS.

These sewers may be constructed of cast-iron ribs, fixing into a cast-iron keelson, having on a cast-iron crown plate, the whole so formed as to key into one another without screws or bolts.

The sub-sewers are to run along and beneath the north and south sides of the shores of the river Thames, a little above low water mark, and proceed down the river to the lower parts of Essex and Kent into receptacles or reservoirs formed of cast-iron plates (something similar to gasometers), and with partitions having gratings or meshes of sizes proper for the purpose of separating the filth from the liquid, which will run into the last chamber, and be allowed to stand to settle. Now, if a column of pulverlized quick-lime is run into the sewer at any given point previous to its exit from thence into the reservoirs, everything that is held in solution in the liquid will be chemically thrown down (the theory of the process of which is, the contents of the sewerage being highly charged with carbonic acid, immediately the pulverized lime comes in contact therewith, the liquid is chemically acted upon, and what was held in solution immediately falls down), thereby separating the water, which may be turned off, and leaving the residue, which may be passed through a powerful mill in order to pulverize and thoroughly incorporate it, after which it can be put into an hydraulic press and formed into blocks of any shape or size best fitted for conveying to any parts of the empire. A column of sea water might be advantageously run into the sewers, the saline portions of which would prove highly beneficial to the manure.

The Chinese are particularly ingenious in their manures: but I question whether the proposed admixture would not be superior to any. Messrs. Rennie and Telford stated, in their evidence delivered before the London Bridge Committee, "that there were several thousand tons of the most valuable manure running into the Thames from the metropolitan sewers every hour, thereby polluting the water to that excessive degree, that it was fast approaching an immense ditch, and so excessively filthy that no tea-kettle laboratory could preperly filter the water so as to be fit for domestic purposes." As to the capability of the soil,—"It is" (says Sir George Stephenson, the eminent engineer) "my decided conviction, founded upon close and extensive personal observation, that the soil of England, if properly treated, will produce four times the amount of human food that it yields under the present system." Upon the most moderate supposition, by adopting these sub-sewers, there would be an actual saving to the country annually of upwards of two millions of tons of the most valuable manure, containing all the urates (animal salts), &c., which, if sold to the land-holders and farmers at 10s. per ton, would materially aid them to meet any pressure of the times. Besides, the iron trade of this great nation is in a depressed state, at all times fluctuating; the government, by constructing these sub-sewers, would permanently raise the price of iron; because Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, and other towns would at once adopt similar sewers, for husbanding the manure. From a rough calculation, I presume these metropolitan sub-sewers would cost about seven millions sterling, and the revenue derivable therefrom would amount annually to upwards of one million. And if the whole of the Commissioners of Sewers were merged or consolidated into one board, as they ought to be, and not to remain irresponsible bodies without any head, in the receipt of enormous sums of money, not accountable for the same, and continually fighting at cross purposes with each other, the present rates that are collected would amply suffice to liquidate the construction thereof. It is not within the scope of calculation the immense benefits that would result from the government or country adopting these sub-sewers.

In Edinburgh, the watchmen, at six o'clock in the morning, turn on the fire, or rather water, cocks in the streets, and sweep all before them down the gratings; why cannot the same be done by the able-bodied poor of this great dirty metropolis? which might be made the healthiest and cleanest city in the world, and its vast expansive river rolling through it kept free from all impurities polluting it, by the legislature compelling the water companies to erect (free) against every gas lamp-post a water or fire-plug, the same to be kept always charged (the water companies would above get an equivalent in the shape of pure water); an enactment to compel every house, manufactory, or premises to have a good and sufficient shoot from their privies and drains into the common sewers; all the streets to be thoroughly washed every twenty-four hours; the grave-yards of the metropolis to be for ever closed, and seven feet of clay laid thereon, and planted with trees. Bishop Latimer, in his days, said: "That it was an eternal disgrace to the clergy to allow the burials to go on in a large crowded town," as they were then increasing to an alarming extent; what would he have said at this time of day, mixing up 45,000 dead annually amidst the living? By washing the streets once every twenty-four hours there would be no necessity for scavenger's carts, or nightmen, or watering carts. These sub-sewers ought to precede the Thames embankment. They might be constructed nearly the whole extent without erecting any coffer-dam, which will appear clear on a casual survey; if they are commenced at the terminus and brought up the river, all the water accumulating on excavating will pass through the reservoirs. Lastly, it would form a legitimate source of revenue of upwards of one million sterling annually; and if the government neglect doing it, it might be established through the means of a public company.

RICHARD ROWED,
Promoter of the Health of Towns.
No. 7, Stanhope-place,
Southwark Bridge-road.

"The Condition of England Question."

"Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law!"

APPALLING DESTITUTION.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., Mr. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, went into a very protracted inquiry at the Drum, Snow-fields, Bermondsey, respecting the death of Ann Galway, aged forty-five.

The deceased resided at 3, White Lion Court, Bermondsey-street, where she, her husband, and son, aged about nineteen, lived and slept in a small room. There was no bed nor bedstead in the room, nor furniture of any kind. When found dead, she was lying with her son in her wretched abode on a heap of feathers, which had been strewed over her almost naked person, for neither coverlid, sheet, nor blanket could be found. From the wretched state in which the woman was, the feathers had become so fastened over her person that the parish-surgeon could make no examination until she had been cleansed, and then the body presented a most extraordinary appearance. It was considerably emaciated, and actually covered from the head to the feet with numberless small red spots, where vermin had been preying upon her. Altogether it was a scene never before, perhaps, witnessed in a human dwelling-place.

Mr. J. Slow, one of the relieving officers of Bermondsey parish.—The only article of furniture in the deceased's room was the carcass of an old chest of small drawers. There were two pieces of bread and a basin of coffee mixed with the feathers. There was no bedding of any kind, and she was quite dead. They had never applied for parish relief, nor did he know them.

Margaret Shea, of 28, Magdalen-court, Tooley-street, deposed that the deceased was her sister. The last time she saw her sister alive was on the 19th of September, when she was in excellent health, but very badly clad. The room was in the same state in which the jury had just seen it. She was then lying in a corner of it. Witness came from Ireland at Easter 12 months ago, and lived with them till February last year. When she went, there was no bedstead nor furniture of any sort. There were two basins. A piece of tick was placed over some feathers, on which the deceased and her husband slept; there was no sheet nor quilt to cover them, and they lay down in any clothes they had. The deceased rarely had any. The son slept in a corner of the room, and had one blanket, but what he slept on "was only the name of a bed." When witness went there, the son slept in the corner with his mother and father, and she had his place, and put there a mattress she had brought from Ireland. They had something to eat morning and night, but no dinner, and she did not know how they had lived since September. While she was there she had seen the husband and son frequently beat the deceased because she would not get out of the feathers. If there was anything to eat she would get up and eat, and then get into the feathers. She neglected her person, and seemed careless about everything. She never went from the room. A part of the flooring of the room had been forced up. When the witness was questioned about it, she gave an answer which drew exclamations of surprise and horror from every one present. The witness, who had evidently misunderstood the nature of the sensations her statement produced, cried—"O, do not laugh; this goes to my heart."

The Coroner.—No one has laughed at this frightful tale, and no one shall, with impunity.

[It should be observed that the witness was very neatly and respectably dressed, and evidently not an ignorant woman.]

Examination resumed.—The reason that the son Henry beat her sister and his mother was, because the landlady of the house had told him to do so. When she died in the room she had no clothes on. Her husband when in work got 2s. 6d. a-day, out of which he had to pay 2s. a-week rent.

After some additional evidence had been given, the coroner said, the inquiry was of paramount importance to the public, as a human being had been found in the most abject state destitution. It was due to the parish that it should be ascertained whether starvation had been the cause of death; and it was also due to the husband and son to ascertain that poison had not been administered, or that they had, in any way, been the cause of the unfortunate woman's death. He understood they were both in custody, the husband raving mad, and the son almost an idiot.

The inquest was then adjourned.

POOR LAW RUFFIANISM.

LAMBETH-STREET.—On Thursday, Mrs. Clayton, a young married woman, whose father had been for many years a ratepayer of the parish of Whitechapel, applied to Mr. Norton for an order to see her sister, who was either confined, or on the point of confinement, in Whitechapel workhouse. It will be recollected, that on the morning of that day week, the applicant had, in the first instance, made application at the workhouse, and requested to see her sister, but the gate-porter refused her admittance. The gate-keeper perceiving her intention, seized and forced her back with violence, and in doing so tore her cloak.

Upon that occasion Mr. Norton advised Mrs. Clayton to go before the Board of Guardians on the Tuesday following, and make a formal complaint to them of the manner in which she had been treated.

Singular to say, this order was treated with indifference, and it was not until the deputy chairman himself had peremptorily desired, that the applicant was permitted an interview, and then only in the presence of the master of the workhouse.

Yesterday Mrs. Clayton stated, that on going before the Board on Tuesday, and relating what had passed, she was told that she would be allowed to see her sister on the following day; but on applying at the workhouse she was refused.

Mr. Norton expressed his surprise and astonishment at the extraordinary conduct pursued by the master of the workhouse, and despatched an officer to request the attendance of that functionary, as well as the gate-keeper, to have an explanation of their conduct. He (Mr. Norton) also desired the constable to call upon Mr. Brushfield, the chairman, and Mr. Wallace, the deputy-chairman, of the Board of Guardians, to request their attendance also, that they might hear all that transpired. Only the chairman, Mr. Brushfield, attended to the summons of the magistrate. Having waited for some time, and neither the master of the workhouse nor gate-keeper making their appearance, the inquiry into their conduct was appointed for a future day.

Mr. Norton received the following donations for the poor-box:—W. X. Y., £20; Sir John Trevelyan, £5; An Old Soldier, £1; Mr. Samuel Martin, Liverpool, £5; H. R. G., £5; A Noble Lord, £1; A Lady, C. H., half of £10; Lord Alvanley, £10;—making altogether £57.

HORRIBLE DISTRESS.

THAMES POLICE, THURSDAY.—The following case was that of Elizabeth Morris, of 2, Jubilee-place, Stepney, also the mother of six children, and whose husband is confined in the House of Correction for some offence against the Court of Chancery.

Douglas, one of the warrant officers, stated that he was employed on Tuesday morning to execute a warrant of ejectment against the poor woman and her children, and he never in his life had so painful a duty to perform. When the poor creature was turned out of her home into the cold, damp fog, she stood in the street in the midst of her children utterly bewildered, not knowing what to do or where to go. Pitying her deplorable condition, and seeing that she was utterly destitute, Douglas advised her to come to the court and make an application. The worthy magistrate directed that the immediate wants of the applicant and her children should be provided for, and inquiry made into her case.

Douglas has since made the inquiry, and the woman's statement having been found correct, provision has been made for her until her husband's liberation.

THE SHIRT-MAKERS.—UNION-HALL.—On Thursday, Mary White, the poor shirt-maker who was remanded on Friday, on a charge of pawning some shirts intrusted to her to make up by a woman named Davis, who works for the slopsellers, was brought up for re-examination before Mr. Cottingham on the charge.

In consequence of the publicity given to this distressing case, Mr. Cottingham has had transmitted to him donations from several benevolent individuals, to a very considerable amount, in aid of the accused; and amongst them the following sums from the writers, who expressed a desire that they might be acknowledged in the newspapers:—A. £1 10s; J. M. C., £1; H. W. 2s. 6d.; A. B., 10s.; F., £1: J. P., 10s.; U., 10s; S. R., £1; P. E. T., 10s.; R. H. A., 10s.; M. D., 10s.; W. W. £2; Y., 10s.; H. B., 10s.; W. J., 10s.; H. A., 10s.; E. E., 10s.: "A Lover of Justice," £1.

Harriet Davis now said that she did not wish to press the charge; upon hearing of which, Mr. Cottingham observed that she had changed her mind, for on the previous examination she had expressed a very strong desire to follow up the prosecution.

Davis acknowledged that the makers had only *three-halfpence for making a shirt!*

Mr. Cottingham then made some inquiries into the character of the accused woman. The result of these inquiries showed that the poor woman had been suffering very great distress, that she was considerably in arrear of rent to the woman with whom she lodged, who, although in great poverty herself, having a sick husband and child to maintain by her own labour, yet had contributed all in her power to assist the accused by pledging her things and keeping her and the two children from starving.

Mr. Cottingham then addressed the accused, and directed Mr. Edwin, the chief clerk, to liquidate the rent the accused owed to the poor woman Marybown, who stood in so much need of it, and money was given by Winch, an officer of the Court, to purchase some articles to furnish a room for Mary White, the magistrate informing her, that if she obtained work from a shop, and not through the intervention of a "middle-woman," security would be given at that Court to the person who employed her, for which purpose a portion of the money contributed to her aid would be retained, in order to remunerate her employer for any loss he might sustain on her account.

The accused, who shed tears of gratitude, expressed her "everlasting thanks" to those charitable and kind persons who had contributed to her assistance in the hour of need.

MORE MISERY.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Since it has become known that the funds of the poor-box at this court have been increased by the donations of the benevolent, there have been many applicants for relief. The majority of applicants are females, widows, or wives with large families, and husbands either sick or out of work, and the amount of destitution and suffering which these cases occasionally disclose would be pronounced fabulous, were the statements not corroborated by evidence that cannot be disputed. Two cases which, at the desire of the magistrate, had been investigated by the constables, were on Friday reported upon to Mr. Hardwick.

The first case was that of Emma Stammers, the wife of a stable-man out of employ, with three young children, one lying dead, and one sick. Her application was for some relief, to enable her to bury her child, she having applied to the parish in which she resided for a coffin, and had been refused, on the ground that she did not belong to the parish.

Police-constable Gibbett deposed to the state of extreme destitution in which the family was involved and the good character of the applicant.

The young woman said her husband had been in the service of Mr. Hope, of Spring-gardens, as stableman, but when his master left England in June, he lost his place, and had been unable to procure another situation.

Mr. Hardwick—How have you maintained yourselves since June? Applicant—God only knows. Sometimes we have only had one meal in three days. My husband has walked all over London to get work; he has not a bit of shoe to his feet now. All we have had to live upon is what my husband has been able to earn by holding horses, or by getting a job now and then. I can do nothing myself, because one of my children is now ill at home, and the infant in my arms cannot be left.

Mr. Hardwick—Have you applied to the parish?—Applicant—I went to the parish of St. Martin's, to ask for a coffin to bury my child in, but I was told they could do nothing for me, because I did not belong to the parish.

Mr. Hardwick—I do not understand this. Do you mean to say you told them your distressed situation, and they refused to help you at all?—Applicant—They said they would send a doctor to my sick child, but they could not give me any other relief, as I belonged to Clewer, near Windsor.

Mr. Hardwick immediately ordered £2 to be given to the young woman, who expressed her grateful thanks, and retired.

The second case was that of a decent-looking elderly woman, reported by Polic Constable Tice. The woman's character was very good. She had hitherto got her living by going out as charwoman, and by taking care of empty houses. Owing to ill health, she had not been able to do any work, and she had been indebted for existence to her nieces—themselves in a state approaching to want.

The applicant was relieved with ten shillings.

A gentleman walked into court, and put down £5 for the poor-box, which he desired might be entered as the donation of Anonymous.

MURDER!

HELLISH TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE COVENTRY BASTILE.

(Abridged from the Leicester Chronicle.)

An inquest was held on Monday night last, at the Sir Thomas White public-house, Russell-street, before John Gregory, jun., Gent., Coroner, on the body of George Robson, a framework-knitter, aged thirty-two, whose death was said to have been occasioned by starvation.

The Jury proceeded to view the body, which lay in the house of deceased's father, close by: it presented a painful picture of the effects of suffering and want.

Catherine Robson, wife of the deceased, was then sworn: she deposed as follows:—My husband was a framework-knitter, and was aged thirty-two, I believe. His last residence was at Coventry, where he belonged; and in the House of Industry there, we had all (deceased, myself, and four children) been for the last four or five months. We had lived at Leicester before; but he having had a bad arm, so that he could not work, St. Margaret's parish had sent us home by the waggon. His arm was injured many years ago by a mangle; but he thought it was again injured by a wrench while carrying sacks of corn; it was his right arm; and was hurt first eighteen years ago; but it had *never failed him at work till two years ago.* The wound was a fracture, but appeared to have healed; the arm was always stiff and weak. He was quite unable to work at Coventry this last time, and we left the workhouse [House of Industry] because my husband was used so ill. He could not get up to breakfast, but the master said he could, and told the Directors so; *and they said my husband was to be kept on slops* as he would not get up. He seemed to get worse after he went into the House, and *the food was so coarse he could not take it.* The work was pumping, and he was also sent into the fields, where he took cold. Palmer was the name of the Governor of the House of Industry, and he behaved very unkindly all the time we were there; my husband, therefore, wanted to come out, and when I found he was so "badly," I wished him to leave, too: he said *he wished to come home to die.* We applied to the Board last Wednesday to come to Leicester.—The bread was coarser than he was used to eat at Leicester; his appetite got worse: and the doctor would not let him have the beer—they said he was to work for it. *He wanted some white bread, but they would not let him have it.* On the Tuesday morning, the nurse of the sick ward asked the Governor for his breakfast, saying Robson was much worse, and she would take it up him: *the master said he would not give him any*—Robson was an idle fellow, and should get up for it; I heard these words myself. The Governor did not send my husband any. After breakfast, every Tuesday, the directors go round every room; and the nurse told me the mistress had said to them, "This is Robson—the idle fellow, who won't get up for his meals:" on which they said, "*O! then keep him on slops till he gets up*" I asked the nurse what reply my husband made; and she said he was too bad to make any reply: this fretted me very much, and I was anxious to get him home. The nurse is an Irishwoman, and has been there many years. My husband was shifted into this Sick Room on the Monday. He had been in before, but was ordered out because he was caught lying down on his bed—he being then too ill to sit up.—(The Mistress is Mrs. Palmer.)—At dinner-time, on Tuesday, my husband got up, and crawled down into the dining room; but he was all of a tremble, and seemed unable to walk; he went there for his dinner—but he could not eat it—he only eat about one potatoe, and gave all the rest to me—yet Mrs. Palmer told the doctor she saw Robson eat all that was put before him. Meat is given three times a week: on meat days, too, there is broth for supper, and *at supper-time he got up* again; but he could not eat the bread and broth—*his appetite* failed him—and he gave it to me: he took nothing that night. On Wednesday morning he got up to his breakfast; but the Governor got into the room first, and slapped the door in my husband's face:—it is a rule there, that all the paupers must be in before the Governor, or not go in; and the Governor said to my husband, "You are too late;" *and he had no breakfast.* I saw him come out of the dining-room, and he told me he had no breakfast—he had none that morning at all, nor had he had any the previous morning.—When we went to the Board, I led my husband down to the board-room, where the Directors met at eleven o'clock. We then applied to be sent home, and I told them my husband had had no breakfast for two mornings: my husband was so ill, he could scarcely talk—I was obliged to speak for him. One of the Directors (the same who had been in the Sick-room) spoke up, and said, "Oh! it is Robson, that idle fellow, who would not get up to his breakfast:" this Director's name, I think, was Watts. I made answer, and said my husband had never been idle in his life; told them how long he had been ill; and that he had never applied to the parish but once before. One Director then looked *at my husband*, and said "O! he does not look able to work." They asked why I wished to come home when he could not work? for they should not give me anything. I said I wished to get him into the Infirmary at Leicester, for if he stopped there (Coventry) I thought he would die: my husband told them the same—he said the place did not agree with him, and he could not stay. They wanted to know what I should do with my family while he was in the Infirmary? I said I had friends at Leicester, who would take me in the short time he was there. They said they must have a letter from my friends to that effect; and my husband pulled out a letter which he had got from his father on the Monday before. The letter was left at Coventry: we did not ask for it again. The letter said that his father was very uneasy at hearing he was so ill, and they wished to have him home again: my husband had been an out-patient at the Infirmary before, and it seemed to do him a great deal of good. The letter did not say anything more. The Directors read the letter over, sent us out of the room, and then called us in again: they then asked me if I had not made up my mind to stay there—Mr. Watts asked me this. *I said I could not think of doing so, as I knew my husband was not used well.* Mr. Watts then said if I was determined to have my discharge, he would write one, and he did so; but he said *I should not have anything to take me home.* My husband was too ill to say much. The discharge was given to the Governor. My husband wished to go home, and he told the doctor so, after we came out of the board-room. This doctor (a new one, who had attended my husband all the while he was there) was named, I believe, Barton; and he saw my husband about ten minutes after we came out: the Mistress called my husband to the doctor, who attended, I believe, three times a week. I did not go till I heard the doctor and the mistress making a sad noise at him—they were "jawing" him because of what I had said at the Board—"That he was not well done to." I knew he could not speak, and so I went in; *but on speaking in his behalf I was ordered off by both—the doctor saying I had nothing to do with it.* I heard the doctor say, "You are a good-for-nothing dissatisfied fellow: I can see it in your face." I do not know what they said after this, as I was ordered off to my work. My husband soon after came out to me, and said—"Get my clothes aired—I will go as soon as I have had my dinner." When he had had his dinner—(he had some rice-pudding, of which he eat two or three spoonsful, and gave the rest to me)—I went and got his clothes, put them on him, and we then went into the town so see if the waggon would bring us to Leicester. We begged the waggoner very hard to bring us, telling him we would pay him when we got to Leicester; we had no money then. It was a tilted cart—we had a waggon the next morning. We prevailed upon the waggoner to take us. We got to Hinckley that (Wednesday) night, and where we stopped first, my husband asked for his hat, to go out, and the landlady said to me, "Your husband seems in a very queer state—very ill." I said, "He is."—She then said, "I am afraid he is dying: I dare not have him here: you had better go and get lodgings." I did so; and the landlady, before we went to them, gave my husband a glass of brandy-and-water, and a man from her house brought him down to the lodging—saying as he went, "My poor man! think of your soul, for I am afraid you're in a bad way." My husband was very ill all night: in the morning I begged two cups of coffee and some white bread for him: we then went to the waggon (a tilted one) and we stopped no more till we got to the Half way House (near Leicester), where he got a sup of hot rum-and-water. We then proceeded on towards Leicester: on the way thither he said he felt better, the rum-and-water having nourished him. We got out at the Fox in Humberstone-gate: but after I had gone a little way, on the road to his father's, I turned back to see if he was coming on with the other children: he was staggering from one side of the road to the other. I said to him, "I am afraid you are very bad; can't you get on?" He said, "No, my wench, I can't." I said he had better stop at the Waggon and Horses, and I would go and fetch his father. We got home about twelve o'clock. His father sent for his sister, Mrs. Spencer, who is rather better off, and she had some port wine warmed for him. He took this, and went to bed till tea-time. Then he ate some hot cake, drank some tea, and said he felt better: he told his father he thought he should be able to work that week. His father slept with him that night, and the next morning (Friday) I went to see him. He had some gruel, and afterwards some cake and tea for his breakfast; he said he felt better, and asked what I should get for his dinner? I said I thought his sister would send him some, and I then went to get a recommendation for the parish doctor. He had some gruel for dinner, but I saw that his features were then greatly changed, and that his speech was worse. I ran and got an order for the parish doctor. The doctor was not to come till next morning; but on Talbot (Relieving-officer's assistant) coming down and seeing the state my husband was in, he went and brought the doctor immediately. We had written to his father first to say how bad he was; *and the father had sent us some post office orders. which the Governor had kept for some time—one for six weeks: indeed, we should have known nothing of the order having been sent, but for some man coming over from Leicester and telling us.* I then told the Directors, who asked Mr. Palmer (the Governor) what he had to say about the matter? Mr. Palmer made a rambling kind of tale. We at last got the letters; but not till the Directors had told the mistress they MUST be found—that poor people must not lose their letters because they were in the poor-house. *The letters were opened when we got them—(this is a rule of the house)*—but the post-office orders were in them: I do not know who had opened them. I had written to my husband's father to ask for a little money, as I thought a little tea and sugar would do my husband good. The second letter was in answer to one I had written to say we had just got the first.

In answer to several of the jury, the poor woman said her husband was put to work at the pump while he was so bad: the doctor saw him, and *said he was able to work at anything he could do with one arm: and the Master said he would make him work!* This was under the first doctor (not Mr. Barton, who was doctor now); *he did not care about the poor, and gave them nothing.* My husband had no shoes fit to go to the pigs in the field when he was sent there because he could not work at the pump. The second doctor gave him medicine directly he saw him; but it was a fortnight after he became doctor before he saw my husband first, because the Master used to send him *out to the pigs every day.* He had a piece of bread and cheese given him each day, but he used to bring it home to me because he could not eat it. He left off going to the pigs, about two months ago, because he had no shoes. He came to me once or twice at the wash-house. I had some beer for washing, which I kept for him, and my husband said that but for this sup, he could not live. The mistress was told of this last Monday by some of the women; she told the doctor, who said my husband must go into the sick ward. *The mistress "jawed" me for giving him the beer*; said my husband was an idle fellow; that he should do some work that week if she could help it. I said "Indeed, ma'am, he will soon die then;" on which she said, "*A good job, too, for we shall then only have to get him a coffin.*" The rule was for the women to drink the beer in the room, but I used to put it on one side, and to bring it out for him, under my baby's clothes. *When the mistress was told of this, she came and seeing my beer (a better kind of table-beer) in the tin, she made me drink it up, saying I should not keep it for my husband!*

Mr. Staines here said this case ought to be reported to the Poor Law Commissioners: the law never intended that people should be pined in this way;—and some conversation followed, in the course of which it appeared that Coventry had a Local Act: still, Mr. S. said he thought the Commissioners would have power to interfere in such a shameful case, and the jury expressed a very strong opinion as to the conduct of all the parties connected with the Coventry House of Industry.

Mr. John Holman Tosswill, surgeon to East Margaret's division, was then sworn—I was called on (he said) at half-past nine on Friday night to see deceased, who was dying: I had received no order, but, hearing the case was urgent, I went without one. I found deceased at his father's house, insensible and speechless: a great quantity of matter was discharging from a wound in his shoulder—his shirt was saturated with it. His pulse was scarcely perceptible—his extremities were cold—and he was evidently dying. I ordered him hot brandy-and-water through the night, and some arrow-root—hot bricks to his feet and bottles of hot water to his stomach and arms. I wished to know what was the injury to his shoulder, and therefore introduced a probe, which went in a considerable depth. *From the symptoms, he appeared to be dying from downright inanition—want of food.* There was no cough or appearance of other disease. One of his brothers had died of consumption six months before, but I do not think this was the case with deceased—I cannot speak certainly, however. He died at seven o'clock the next (Saturday) morning, and they sent to tell me of it. *His case was one which must have demanded good diet for some time: I should have ordered this.* I cannot speak precisely as to the immediate cause of death without an examination of the body.

The Coroner said he thought this was a case in which a precise opinion ought to be given, or it would be unfair to the parties mentioned, and who certainly were implicated by the wife's evidence.—The poor man had spoken of being better after he came to Leicester, and of going to work again soon.

One of the Jurors—That is an idea which dying men often entertain.

Another Juror—It is clear to me that his death has been caused by downright cruelty.

The Coroner—It would be unfair to say so without an examination of the body, whatever we may think.

The Jury all expressed a wish that Mr. Tosswill should examine the body.

Mr. Wilkinson (Relieving Officer) said every attention had been paid to deceased from the time he reached Leicester; and

Mr. Tosswill having said he should examine the body early to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, the inquest was then adjourned to six o'clock that evening.

SECOND DAY'S INQUEST (TUESDAY.)

The inquiry was resumed this evening at six o'clock, when

Mr. J. H. Tosswill said, he had made a *post mortem* examination and found the body to present externally a very emaciated appearance. On moving the arm in the socket, a distinct grating could be felt, indicating disease, and which examination had proved to be present.—Externally beneath the collar bone was an opening, into which a probe was introduced, and which opening communicated with the joint, allowing the probe to touch the bone. On laying open the shoulder joint, a great and long standing disease was found to have existed; the head of the arm bone being found to be almost denuded of cartilage, which had been destroyed by ulceration.—The hollow of the shoulder, on which the head of the bone rests, was also deprived of cartilage by ulceration.—An opening was also found extending from the joint downwards, to the inner portion of the blade bone, which prevented the probe from penetrating further. On laaying open the chest, the lungs presented a healthy appearance, but general and considerable adhesion was found existing between the membrane covering them, and that lining the inside of the chest—both of long-standing formation and of recent date.—No evidence of tubercular disease was present. There was a considerable quantity of fluid in the cavity of the chest amounting from two to three pints. The heart, liver, and stomach, presented a healthy appearance; the latter was nearly empty, containing only a greenish coloured fluid. The bowels were generally healthy, showing in only one or two cases any internal indications of inflammatory action, and that but of a very trifling character. The chief disease was effusion of water in the chest, and the extensive disease of the shoulder joint. The conclusion he came to, from the examination, was, that disease was worn out by constitutional irritation, effusion of water in the chest, and exposure to cold. The journey from Coventry to Leicester would doubtless accelerate death. The only chance for deceased's recovery was perfect quietness. *It was a case requiring good and nourishing diet.*

A Juror—Is it possible that the medical attendant at Coventry could have been ignorant of the existence of the disease of the shoulder joint?

Mr. Tosswill—Am I bound to answer that question?

Coroner—Yes; I think so.

Mr. Tosswill—*I perceived it, and therefore imagine others must have done so.*

By a Juror—Deceased could not pump; and exposure to cold was as bad for him.

Several of the Jurors expressed themselves in strong terms of indignation at the conduct of the Governor of the House of Industry, of Mr. Watts, of the Mistress, and others; and it was determined that these parties should be summoned to attend an adjourned inquest, at two o'clock on Thursday.

THURSDAY.

The Coroner and the Jury re-assembled at two o'clock to-day. Shortly after the proceedings had commenced a large crowd assembled in front of the public-house where the inquest was held.

Elizabeth Robson, who had been brought from the Coventry House of Industry, was the first witness examined. From her evidence, as given in the *Leicester Chronicle*, it is evident that she had been furnished with a good tale to clear the Directors and Master. What the jury thought of her evidence will be seen in their verdict.

Margaret Hall, the nurse—an old Irishwoman was next examined. According to her there was excellent treatment given to all the inmates of the Coventry Hall; she made, however, some rather startling admissions. She said, "*His arm was bad: he was bad inside too, and had a cough.* He wished always to be down in bed all day, but the doctor told him he wanted exercise and air for his poor arm and limbs. It was for his own benefit. One morning he could not get down, and he was not in time to get his breakfast; and the master did not send it. *He (the master) has told me to day he sent it by the cook.*

By Mr. Staines—This conversation took place in Leicester—not in Coventry.

By the Coroner—That day he came down for his dinner. This was about seven days before he left. He could not eat anything; all he wished for was drink. He had no beer allowed him, but *his wife gave him her share*, and she was *mobbed* (we understood) for it. Heard the mistress tell deceased's wife about her giving her husband her beer. I often gave him some of my beer. Deceased had medicine, *but they gave him no wine.* It was very hard to make him take his medicine. *He had nothing but what was allowed on the table—no tea nor nothing—only gruel.* If he did not go down he had no breakfast. ["Gentlemen, *that is my parish and my home, and I don't wish to be deprived of it*," said the witness, in this place, and she sobbed while saying so.] I gave him breakfast unknown to Mr. Palmer (the Governor) several times. *He was not allowed a bed to lie on: not by the doctor. The doctor said he should not lie in bed in the daytime.* Deceased lay on the bench. After the doctor had put the silver "poke" [probe] into his arm, and it spurted out, he was *so weak he was obliged to lie down. There was no change made in his diet.* A few days before he left he was measured for a new pair of shoes, and had them about four days after. None *in the workhouse would fit him, his legs were swelled* so. The day he came out, his wife came to him and said, "My lad, come with me to the Board." He said, "I can't speak, I am so bad." She replied, "Never mind, my lad, I'll speak for you." He went to the Board, and she told me she had told the Board she would have him home; *she would not have him there to be murdered.* He was in the laundry having a little beer, when he had left the Board-room, and the mistress ordered him to go to the doctor. He came up to the sick-room to take his few things with him, and his wife said to me, "Good bye." I said, "*If you take him home, it is as much as I expect:*" he was so bad, he trembled like an aspen leaf. His wife said to him, "My dear, you feel worse." He said, "*I am—I am all but gone.*" I saw no more of him.

By Mr. Staines—*I asked the master for his breakfast when he could not come down, but he would not send it.* He said the doctor had ordered Robson down, and he would not send his breakfast up. *Robson was not fit to come down.* We may do little things ourselves sometimes, but not with doctor's orders. [In a low voice—*If we did not, God help 'em—they wouldn't be there long.*] Mr. Watts was visiting director that week; Robson was in the room on the Tuesday he came, but nothing was said to him.

Mr. Read—One day the master said he would make him work.

By the Coroner—He was pumping one day when he was very ill.

By Mr. Staines—*Men with one arm or one leg are set to the pump. It is very hard work; they* MUST *do it;* they must fill the copper. He was not so ill when he went to mind the pigs. He was called idle when he would not pump.

Mr. Edward Bicknell, surgeon, Coventry, deposed that he took it in rotation to visit the Poor House, his evidence only tended to confirm, though evidently not desirous of so doing, the testimony of the deceased's widow. He said, in conclusion—*I did not consider any alteration in his diet necessary*: it was wholesome and good. He was dissatisfied nothing was done to his shoulder. I injected into the *sinus* of his shoulder a small quantity of an astringent solution—sulphate of zinc. It would do neither harm nor good. I did so three times.

After several questions had been put to this very considerate doctor

Mr. Browett (who was chairman of the Board of Directors when Robson came up) said that they gave Robson and his wife their discharge upon their application for them. [Mr. Browett here gave a similar statement to that of deceased's wife of what took place before the Board.] After consulting together privately, we sent for the woman and told her it was useless her going to Leicester, unless they could earn their living. They said they could do so, and were determined to leave.

Amongst other replies to questions, put by Mr. Staines, the following were given:—*It did not become me to inquire whether these people had money to carry them to Leicester.* The local act does not permit us to advance money or anything in such cases: we have power to give relief in certain cases.

After some more questions had been put to this "gentleman," who in his replies exhibited a total want of the common feelings of humanity—

Mr. John Palmer (Governor of the Workhouse) was called but not sworn. He stated, in reply to questions, that deceased *would* be in those parts of the house where he ought not to be; he was very obstinate. He came down to breakfast on two occasions after the door was shut; the first time his breakfast was sent up to him, the second it was not. He (Mr. Palmer) understood the doctor had said it would do him good to come down; had heard it repeatedly said by the matron he was to have no beer.

By Mr. Staines—I am confident deceased received his breakfast when he did not come down. I did not shut the dining-room door in his face the second time. I do not know that he had none on that occasion: there were plenty of people in that room who would not eat all their allowance, if he had none sent up. The matron attended to the sick.

By the Coroner—Deceased was ordered to the sick-room, because he would go to the other room and lie down on the bed with his clothes on.

By Mr. Staines—Robson was treated as one who did not work.

By the Coroner—*Deceased was of an unhappy disposition, and so was his wife:* she was worse than he; and he would not have been as he was, if it had not been for her.

By Mr. Jarrom—*Deceased was an idle man and his wife was idle also.*

A diet-table was here produced which presented a decent bill of fare *for a workhouse.*

The evidence being now concluded, Mr. Rotherham made some remarks upon the case. The Directors had sent persons over to give evidence, in order that all the information might be given which was required. He spoke of the *prejudice of the family against the Directors*, and contended that *the strict letter of the law had been observed* with reference to the case of the deceased.

The witnesses, reporters, and strangers were then called upon to withdraw, whilst the Coroner and jury were in consultation. More than half an hour elapsed before they were re-admitted: when they were so, the verdict of the Jury, as follows, was announced:—"*That George Robson came to his death through irritation, brought on by disease of the shoulder-joint and effusion of water in the chest. That his death was accelerated by the inattention of the medical men of the Coventry House of Industry, and for want of proper nourishment while in that House.*"

At the conclusion of the inquiry a large crowd, (says the *Journal,*) which were waiting the issue, gave vent to their feelings in yells and hootings. On the Governor of the Coventry House of Industry making his appearance, he was assailed with a volley of abuse, and the attitude of the people who recognised him was so threatening that he was fain to retreat within the house. He twice essayed to make his escape, but was compelled to seek safety in shelter each time. So infuriated were the mob, that many said they would break the windows if he were not surrendered to them, whilst others thrust open the door, and exclaimed, 'Turn out the murderer! turn out the murderer!' At length Sergeant Wright, who empannelled the jury, sent for the police: and even then it was found impossible to get the Governor away, excepting in a vehicle. The fly drove off amidst the execrations of the assembled multitude, their curses being both loud and deep."

ANOTHER HUMAN BEING STARVED TO DEATH.

At an inquest on Monday night, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Morris Kearing, the wife of deceased said—During the time the theatres are open I go out a charing to Mr. Simpson's, of the Albion Hotel, Brydges-street, from eight o'clock in the morning until twelve and one o'clock the next morning, for which I receive 5s. per week. On Friday morning last, my husband had been ill for some time, I left home at eight o'clock, and did not return until between one and two o'clock the next morning. I was let in by the landlady, and on proceeding up stairs *I found the two children huddled up in bed by the side of my husband,* WHO WAS QUITE DEAD AND STIFF; there was no fire or light in the room; and the children said they had tried to wake their father, but could not make him hear. When I left home, *there was nothing but two cold potatoes in the house,* which the children told me their father had given them for their tea; and *all they had had on the previous day was a piece of dry bread,* which my husband could not eat. I had applied to St. Giles's parish for relief when we lived in it, but only received one loaf of bread; on applying a second time their answer was, that we must come into the workhouse; but being able to obtain a partial livelihood at Mr. Simpson's, I declined the offer of the parish, and I afterwards removed with my family into Drury-court, when my husband continued to get still worse. I had not applied for assistance to this parish, thinking all parishes alike in their practice, and being afraid of being parted from my husband and children. *Out of my week's wages of 5s. I have to pay 2s. 9d. for rent,* and I have parted with nearly every article of furniture to get necessaries for my husband and children. The Coroner, in remarking to the Jury the nature of the case before them, said this was one which required their serious consideration. Although there was nothing in the case to impugn the conduct of the parish officers, he did think that if they would more generally grant out-door relief, it would be to the interest of the parishioners as well as the poor. The Jury fully concurred in the Coroner's remarks, and after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "*Natural death, accelerated by starvation.*" The Jury afterwards collected some silver for the poor widow, to which the Coroner subscribed with his accustomed liberality.

IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A public meeting was holden at the National Hall, High-Holborn, on Monday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Government in their attempt to stifle the expression of public opinion in Ireland.

At eight o'clock Mr. Watson was called to the chair; the whole of the "Liberal" metropolitan Members were invited, but none attended.

Mr. Hetherington stated that a deputation had waited upon Mr. Duncombe, who informed them that he had a relative laying dangerously ill at Nottingham; he expected to be called thence to attend his dying moments, or he would have been most happy to have attended—(loud cheers).

The following resolutions which were ably spoken to, were adopted unanimously:—

1. That the right of petitioning the Legislature for a redress of public grievances, or the repeal of any Act of Parliament deemed inimical to the welfare and liberty of the people, is sacred and inviolable; and any attempt to subvert that right by military force, despotic proclamations, or civil prosecutions, should call forth the marked indignation and constitutional resistance of every man who values political freedom.

2. That the recent conduct of the Government in interdicting the Clontarf meeting, a few hours only before it was to have been holden, after having for months allowed monster meetings to assemble in all parts of Ireland, indicates a recklessness and incapacity on the part of the Irish Executive, which imperatively demands our severest reprobation.

3. That Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and his colleagues, now under prosecution for having exercised their undoubted right of meeting to Petition against an Act of the Legislature, and who have uniformly conducted large public meetings in a peaceful and constitutional manner, are eminently entitled to public sympathy and support; and this meeting hereby cordially tender them their best thanks for the judgment and humanity they have shewn in preventing a collision between the people and the military.

4. That while we acknowledge, in the most unequivocal manner the grievances and mis-government under which Ireland has suffered for centuries;—the inequality of her political and municipal franchises;—the shameless cruelty of her alien landlords to their wretched tenantry;—the sectarian distribution of government and local patronage;—and above all the infamy of the Irish Church Establishment;—yet we we are deeply convinced that the only hope of obtaining political justice for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales;—the abolition of all monopolies, and the permanent prosperity of our country; is by a cordial union of all classes of Reformers to secure the Legislative adoption of the principles of the People's Charter, which will confer upon every man the right of being represented in the Commons House of Parliament; and this meeting emphatically declares its conviction, that never, till the whole population are faithfully represented, will their rights be respected, their interests consulted, or their happiness promoted.

REPRIEVE.—The German now confined in Newgate, under sentence of death, and who was to have been executed on Monday last, has been reprieved "until her Majesty's further pleasure."

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN A LEAD MINE.—A few days ago a serious accident, which was attended with loss of life, occurred in Howgill lead mine, near Brough, Westmoreland. John Thompson, a fine young man, who belonged to the village of Stainton, near Penrith, and another miner of the name of Campston, were working in a shaft together, and were in the act of stemming a bore with an iron tool preparatory to making a blast: the powder unfortunately exploded, and the effect was such, and the injury which Thompson sustained was so severe, that he died a short time afterwards in the greatest agony. Campston was also most dreadfully mangled, and his recovery is scarcely to be expected.

The Irish Movement.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE ABATEMENT PLEA.—In reference to the reception of this Plea by the Court, against the wish and efforts of the Crown Lawyers, and in reference to the effect that it may have on the whole proceedings, the *Dublin Monitor* of Monday has the following:—

"The four-day rule to plead expires to-day, and it is arranged that the demurrer will be argued to-morrow. Our readers are aware of the point to be argued: it is whether the witnesses on whose evidence the Grand Jury found the Bill of Indictment should have been sworn in open Court, or before the Grand Jury.

"This point is raised on the 1st and 2d Vict., c. 37, previous to which act all witnesses in Bills of Indictment were sworn in open Court, under the 56th Geo. III., c. 87.

"The Act of Victoria, however, recites that the practice of swearing witnesses in open Court caused delay and other inconveniences, and then goes on to enact as follows:—

'It is therefore enacted that in all cases where bills of indictment are to be laid before *Grand Juries in Ireland*, for their consideration, *the Clerk of the Crown at the Assizes, and the Clerk of the Peace at Quarter Sessions, or his or their deputy*, shall endorse upon the back of each bill of indictment the name or names of the witness or witnesses for the crown in support of such bill, and send the same so endorsed to the Grand Jury; and the foreman, or other member of the Grand Jury, twelve members of the Grand Jury being there at the time, shall, previous to the examination of any witness whose name shall appear endorsed, administer to such witness the oath or solemn affirmation required to be taken by such witness.'

"Now, it will be perceived that no mention whatever is made, in the above clause, of the *Court of Queen's Bench*; and this omission, it is argued by the Counsel for the Traversers, is fatal to the Bill of Indictment, because the witnesses should have been *sworn in open Court*, as provided by the 56th Geo. III., c. 87—the *subsequent Act of Victoria making no allusion whatever* to the Queen's Bench.

"Should the Court decide with the Traversers, the Indictment will thereby be quashed, and the whole proceedings rendered null and void—if, however, the decision be in favour of the Crown, then the Traversers will have to plead to the Indictment forthwith: but we understand that they have other motions in reserve."

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Dublin, Nov. 20th.

This being the last day for the traversers to comply with the order of the Court to join in the demurrer put in by the crown to the pleas in abatement, and as some motion in reference to that proceeding was expected to be made, the court was filled from an early hour.

At four o'clock Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, and the other traversers, entered the hall of the courts, and proceeded to the room occupied by them since the opening of term. Precisely at that hour Mr. Gartlan, Mr. Ford, Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. Mahony, appeared in court. The traversers did not.

Mr. Bourne, the clerk of the crown, informed the court that joinders in demurrer had been handed in by the traversers, through their attorneys.

The following is a copy:—

Daniel O'Connell, Charles Gavan Duffy, and others, at the prosecution of the Queen.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH—CROWN SIDE.

And the said Charles Gavan Duffy saith that the said plea of him the said Charles Gavan Duffy by him in manner and form aforesaid above pleaded and the matters therein contained in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth are sufficient in law to preclude our said lady the Queen from prosecuting the said indictment against him the said Charles Gavan Duffy and the said Charles Gavan Duffy is ready to verify and prove the same as the court here shall direct and award wherefore and because the said Right Honourable Thomas Berry Cusack Smith Attorney-General as aforesaid for our said lady the Queen hath not answered the said plea nor hitherto in any manner denied the same the said Charles Gavan Duffy as before prays judgment and that the said indictment may be quashed and so forth.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Patrick M'Evoy Gartlan, Attorney.

The Attorney-General—I apprehend that the parties ought *to appear here in person, and not by attorney*. These proceedings are most important, and I cannot take upon myself to allow anything to take place with regard to them that approaches to anything like irregularity. There is no gentleman, except the parties immediately concerned, authorised by the records of the court to hand in any documents of this nature. They may be handed in *debene esse* now, and let the parties attend in person to-morrow morning, and let it be taken as if they appeared to-day. And now I apply to your Lordships that the demurrer may be argued to-morrow.

Mr. Forde (solicitor to the parties)—My Lords, I am quite taken by surprise by the application of the Attorney-General, and I submit that the course he wishes should be adopted is opposed to the rule of the court. In the case of the Queen v. Bagnell and others, in which I myself was the agent, and which was argued on the 2nd of November, 1842, an order was made for the parties to join in demurrer within four days. On the 16th of November following it was ordered that issue should be joined, and the cause set down for argument in the next term; in the meantime books of the proceedings to be furnished to the judges at the joint expense of the parties. That was the order of the Court of Queen's Bench in this case, and I apprehend your Lordships will not depart from that rule in the present case. The defendants have a right to compare the books of proceedings, as they are bound by them.

Mr. Justice Burton—Have you no counsel in court, Mr. Forde?

Mr. Forde—We have had no notice to have counsel in attendance, my Lord (a laugh).

Mr. Justice Perrin—Why, I see several of your counsel present. I see Mr. Whiteside, and Mr. M'Donough, and several others—(laughter).

Mr. M'Donough—My Lord, I have not been instructed in this matter. I appear here on the present occasion quite by accident.

Mr. Whiteside—My Lord, I am in the same position—(a laugh).

Mr. Sheil said he wished to call the recollection of the court to the fact, that to-morrow (Tuesday) had been fixed by their Lordships for proceeding with the case of Lord Hawarden v. Duffy, proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper; and surely the Attorney-General had no right to displace that case, it having been fixed for hearing.

The Attorney-General said he could not of course attempt to dictate to the court what should be done on the present occasion; but with every respect for the court, he claimed it as a right that no case should be heard until the argument on the demurrer was heard to-morrow. He trusted that it would not be said that it was impossible to bring forward a case of this importance at the earliest period. If there was an error in copying the paper books, it would be discovered when the argument came on; but he apprehended there was none. And he trusted that the court would not be a party to delay these proceedings further. He denied that there was any order of the court which required any joining in expenses for papers or books. The books which it was necessary should be laid before the Judges were ready, and would be delivered to their Lordships this evening.

Mr. Justice Burton said, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Shiel, that the court did order Lord Hawarden's case to stand for Tuesday, but they made no rule that it should be heard first, and, of course, it must be subject to postponement if there was a crown case brought forward.

Mr. Justice Crampton said unless the court was tied up by some rule it would be their duty to hear the argument upon this demurrer at the earliest moment.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., said he was instructed that there was a positive rule of the court where the demurrer was argued the term after the traversers joined in it.

The Attorney-General—So the rule applied to *quo warranto* applications, but had no reference to the present case.

Mr. Sheil said to-morrow would be the last day of this term for showing cause against criminal informations; so he thought their Lordships ought to allow Lord Hawarden's case to be heard the first thing in the morning.

The Attorney-General would not give up his right to have the demurrer argued before any other matter was gone into.

Mr. Shiel expressed his readiness to go on with his case on Wednesday morning.

The Attorney-General said he entirely objected to any day in the term being fixed that would interfere with the case in which he (the Attorney-General) was prosecuting.

The Solicitor-General said this was a mere pretext on the part of the traversers. It was quite idle to say that this argument had come upon them by surprise.

Mr. Moore said the existence of the rule to which he had already referred their Lordships, was sufficient to shew that the traversers were not imperatively called upon to argue the demurrer *instanter*.

Mr. Justice Perrin (to Mr. Bourne)—Is there any such rule?

Mr. Bourne was understood to reply in the negative.

The Attorney-General said that in criminal cases there was no such rule.

Mr. Justice Crampton said that even in civil cases the court frequently ordered the demurrer to be argued instanter.

The Chief Justice said he took it for granted that the parties would be ready to go on with the demurrer to-morrow.

Mr. Forde—My Lord, we have not a single brief prepared. (Laughter.) We would not be able to have them complete even if we were to stay up all night.

Chief Justice—You had four days allowed you, during which you have done nothing that I can see. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gartlan—My Lord, I can assure you that I have not a single brief prepared for Counsel.

Chief Justice—It is entirely your own fault that you have not. (Laughter.)

The Court immediately rose, the Chief Justice having intimated that the first thing in the morning would be the argument on the demurrer.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We really are sorry to learn that the health of Mr. Attorney-General Smith is giving way under the severe labour and great mental anxiety consequent on the State prosecutions.

Yesterday he was so unwell that leeches were applied to his temples, and his friends feel much anxiety respecting his health.

Mr. Smith has many good points about him. He made his way to distinction in his profession by his own unaided industry and ability, and we cannot forget that his very first act as Attorney-General was an act of leniency towards the press; nor has he, even in the present prosecutions, singled the press out for separate prosecution, as Blackburne undoubtedly would have done.

Mr. Smith was in Court this day, and looked exceedingly unwell.—*Dublin Monitor*, Monday.

TORY FOREBODINGS.

Men begin to ask each other—men disposed to give every support to the administration of Sir Robert Peel, and to the Executive at the head of which is Lord de Grey—is Government serious in its prosecution of Mr. O'Connell? Are the means sufficient for the ends? Are the tools suited to the work? Nay, some there be who go the length of doubting whether—supposing a conviction to be the result of a trial—a truckling and unworthy compromise may not follow. These are dangerous and damaging questions—these are serious and awful doubts; and the state of feeling which induces the one, or generates the other, is ruinous to the Government, and may prove fatal to the country.—*Dublin Mail.*

THE PREPARATIONS.

Her Majesty's steam-ship Volcano has arrived in Kingstown harbour, having on board 600 cases of ball cartridge and two light field pieces, with suitable ammunition. They will be deposited in the ordnance stores.

The most formidable preparations which have yet met the eye are to be seen at Richmond Barracks, situate on the south side of the city, a little beyond Kilmainham, which are being put in a state of the most complete fortification, with portholes, loopholes, embrasures, breastworks, and all the other works deemed requisite by the science of war for successfully resisting the attacks of an enemy. Prevention is no doubt better than cure; but really, after the experience of some few weeks, and when it was made as clear as noonday that the mere ordinary powers of the law, if only asserted with dignity and firmness, were quite sufficient to repress any overt act of sedition, whether made manifest at monster meetings, or within the naked walls of the Conciliation Hall, these very imposing "preparations" seem at best but calculated to excite alarm and distrust among the well-affected portion of her Majesty's Irish subjects.—*Times.*

In the north, too, according to the *Belfast Newsletter*, the authorities are "preparing" for the worst:—

"The ordnance stores at Carrickfergus are at present nearly as full of implements of war as they were during the reign of Napoleon. A large quantity of provisions, consisting of beef, pork, and biscuits, have been 'stored' of late. Does the Government apprehend a siege!"

THE SIGNAL FIRES.

The *Drogheda Conservative* thus notices the spread of the signal fires in the north:—

"Our Ballyjamesduff correspondent informs us that the Protestants of that neighbourhood were alarmed by the appearance of signal fires on the surrounding hills, as far as the eye could discern. The Protestants of the town, deeming these signals as only a prelude to a general attack, assembled and prepared their fire arms, whilst these in the country barricaded their houses, prepared ammunition, determined to act as their forefathers did. Now, we ask, what were the police or the authorities about, who did not immediately proceed to those fires and scatter the rebel symbols to the wind? We would impress on the Protestants to be firm, be prepared, but not rash—the poor deluded creatures who thus act are only the tools of more cautious but designing rebels; and are therefore more to be pitied than otherwise."

In Cork, according to the *Constitution*:—

"Fires were again lighted in several parts of the county on Thursday night. At Carrigtwohill the preparations appear to have begun as early as one o'clock, at which hour the Temperance Band 'struck up,' and continued playing about the neighbourhood for the remainder of the day. The first fire was lighted about half-past four o'clock behind the house of the Repeal Warden, and the signal was immediately answered from the surrounding hills. Over towards Aghada, and along through Cloyne down to Youghal, they arose in thick succession, and in the line of view between Middleton and Cork a gentleman residing within a few miles of the city counted at the same moment no fewer than forty-five. They seem to have consisted of straw, for in ten minutes after he had counted them the blaze died away, and they were extinct. The police visited six in his neighbourhood, but found only embers, and a few straws. Everything was quiet, the houses closed, and the people apparently in bed. We have heard that the fires on Saturday night were ordered in the chapels a fortnight previously, but that the people were enjoined to *secrecy*. We cannot say how this may be, but it is regarded as singular that the Temperance Bands, which in many places had been silent for four or five weeks, were very generally out on that evening (in Innoshannon, for instance, where, about seven o'clock, they sallied forth playing *Garryowen!*) and it is stated that the first fire lighted in the parish of Ballinadee was in the priest's lawn."

MURDEROUS ATTACK.

Mr. John Byrne, one of the coroners for the county of Louth, held an inquest at Toorus, on the Carrickmacross-road, which was adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th inst., to be held in the town of Louth, upon the body of Nicholas Byrne. Mr. O'Reilly, magistrate, and Mr. Little, chief constable, were present at the investigation. After a respectable jury had been sworn, several witnesses were examined, when it appeared in evidence that the house of the deceased was attacked by a body of men on the night of the first of November last, when the family were in bed (having previously broken the windows of several houses in the neighbourhood). The deceased and his son got up to defend their house, when he was knocked down by a blow of a stick, which fractured his skull, of which he lingered until the 11th inst., when he died. After receiving the blow of the stick, another person made a stab with a knife at him, which, however, he escaped, the knife having only struck the door. Dr. Gartlant and another medical gentleman, who had previously attended the deceased, deposed that the fracture was the cause of death. The Jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Thomas Hinchy and two other persons, whose names it would not be prudent to mention at present. Hinchy was committed by the coroner. We are informed that two of the persons engaged in the said murder were arrested, and bailed, and of course have absconded!—*Drogheda Conservative.*

"THE LIBERATOR'S WELFARE."

It was announced some months since, says the *Times*, that it was the intention of the heads of the Roman church to have the name of Mr. O'Connell inserted in the Book of Common Prayer, immediately after that of Her Majesty. Whether the design has been actually carried into effect or not there are no means of ascertaining; but the following paragraph, extracted from the *Freeman's Journal*, would imply that such was really the case, and the more so as a similar announcement was made in a late number of a Queen's County paper:—

"On last Sunday the holy and adorable sacrifice of the mass was offered up in the parish church of Ballintra, county of Donegal, by the Rev. Maurice Tunney, Roman Catholic clergyman, for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the Liberator. The Rev. Gentleman was joined by the entire congregation, who seemed, on that occasion, to redouble their fervour and devotion."

RESPITE.

The *Limerick Reporter* says:—"We have to announce, and we do so with feelings of the utmost satisfaction, that the unfortunate men now lying in our county gaol, under sentence of death, have been further respited to the 15th of April. Indeed we may say, although not on authority, that the sentence will never be carried into effect; and that probably, in the end, their fate may be far different from what every one expected."

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

Mr. Carte, on the part of the Customs, applied to the magistrates for a summons, under the new Arms' Act, against the master of the ship William Frazer, from London, now under seizure for having concealed in that vessel some guns, swords, and pistols, and importing the same without the necessary license. The application was granted.—*Limerick Reporter.*

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY, NOV. 20.

The weekly meeting of this body was held to-day in the Conciliation Hall. Thomas Meagher, Esq., son of the Mayor of Waterford, was in the chair. The attendance was very numerous. Mr. O'Connell, who entered the Hall at one o'clock, moved the following resolutions in reference to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland:—

"Resolved—That we, the Catholic members of the Loyal National Repeal Association, have read with the profoundest respect, and the most dutiful acquiescence, the resolutions adopted at the meeting of our venerated Archbishops and Bishops—the sacred and venerated hierarchy of the Catholic church in Ireland; these Most Rev. and Very Rev. Prelates possess our entire veneration, respect, and Christian submission to their apostolic authority.

"Resolved—That the Catholic laity of Ireland hold in the utmost abhorrence any attempt to influence our venerated clergy by tendering to them the filthy mammon of this world—that laity will universally support and uphold them on their rejection of any species of state provision—firmly convinced as they are that the controul of the church by the state is calculated only to degrade and contaminate the sacred office of religion, to diminish the utility of the clergy, and to introduce hirelings into the place of the sainted pastors of faithful flocks.

"Resolved—That the Catholic laity of Ireland, who never deserted their venerated clergy, even in the midst of pains, penalties, confiscations, and death, gratefully acknowledge that their clergy (although against them persecution most vehemently raged) never deserted their faithful followers; and they are convinced that all the bribes of England could not purchase off one single Catholic clergyman from the people throughout this entire isle."

With respect to the Catholic clergy of Ireland (continued Mr. O'Connell), this was emphatically the time to speak out—they had chosen the period, and had spoken out manfully. They had declared their intention of refusing any Government allowance: that which people refused least was a monied provision, but they would not have any of it. (Cheers.) What had religion to do with the mammon of the world? What connexion in Holy Writ, and the traditions of the Fathers, between mammon and religion? Yes, there was a connexion, but it was the connexion of antagonism—the opposition of one to the other—the warning voice never to be stained by the foul lucre of gain. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers).

Mr. O'Connell having been called upon, left the association, and proceeded to the Court of Queen's Bench, where his presence was required.

The amount of Repeal Rent was announced as £932 13s. 6d.

THE FINNOE TRAGEDY.

The following rather satisfactory account of the state of the sufferers is given in an evening paper:—

"Mr. Waller sustains his injuries with courage, calmness, and fortitude, worthy of all admiration. In mind, he is as calm and composed as in the days of youth and health, and his wounds are progressively yielding to skilful treatment and the strength of a constitution naturally healthy and robust. Mrs. Waller, though suffering much from the mental anguish of witnessing the sufferings of her husband and sister, is gradually convalescing. The condition of Miss Vereker, though not without hope, is still very precarious and critical; and, though favourable symptoms have shown themselves, cannot be yet said to have regained her consciousness or sensibility. The honest, loyal, old butler is still suffering severely from the contusions and bruises he received in defence of his master and family; but from the nature of his hurts, he is likely to be soon able to handle his weapons again, if so good a cause require it. The name of this worthy has been kindly furnished us, and, in announcing it with all respect and honour as William Larkin, we introduce to the public a fellow-subject and fellow-countryman well deserving of public admiration and gratitude—well entitled not merely to the celebrity of a brave and honest man—of an attached and faithful servant—but of such reward as the public munificence should confer on singular merit, for the encouragement of such principles and conduct. We throw out this hint as a feeler, and shall take other occasions to improve it. The recovery of Mr. Braddell, we understand, progresses slowly but satisfactorily."—*Times*, Wednesday.

THE POPULAR MEASURE.

"It appears by the subjoined paragraph, extracted from a Galway paper of Saturday, that a partial solution is given of the hitherto unexplained assemblage of a naval armament on the Irish coast. The fact of it being found necessary by the authorities to require the aid of a brace of war steamers, in addition to the assistance of horse, foot, artillery, and police, for the purpose of enforcing the collection of the poor-rate, affords pregnant proof of the 'admirable working' of this most obnoxious measure:

"Her Majesty's war steamers the Dee and Comet arrived here in port on Tuesday night last, and have been detained making arrangements for taking on board the following formidable force, for the protection of the collectors of poor-rates along our western coast and part of Connemara:—Captain Duff, R.M.; a company of the 61st Regiment, and forty of the indefatigable, or police force, under the command of Sub-Inspectors Coffey, from Dunmore, and Cloon, from the Outerard station, which, with thirty marines already on board, are to administer and dispense the blessings of the Poor Laws, being one of the recent enactments of the Legislature for the amelioration of Ireland. So much for Saxon laws and British protection."

The Colliers' Movement.

WORKINGTON, NOV. 13.—A meeting of the brave sons of the mine of this place was held in the new lodge room, Washington-street, when Messrs. Hunter and Holliday attended. The meeting was one of the right sort, every one being resolved to do all in their power to make the Union what it ought to be. All present gave in their names to become subscribers for the *Miners' Journal*, and notice was given that the rooms of the Association would be open every Saturday night for the purpose of reading the same to others, with the *Northern Star*. The meeting then adjourned to the next Saturday evening.

GILLCRUX, NOV. 15.—The miners of this place met as usual in Mr. Scott's long room, Mr. John Cowen in the chair. Mr. Hunter addressed the meeting. The meetings are opened by reading portions from the *Northern Star* selected for that purpose. The glove hands strike in Leicester has shown us how the work should be done; we are much delighted at the triumph of our brave brothers.

WORKINGTON, NOV. 16.—A delegate meeting was held here. The delegates were from Cleaton Moor, Whitehaven, Parten, Harrington, Workington, Greengill, Dearham, Gillcrux, Oughtiside, Bolton, and Standingstone. Mr. Joseph Palmer, from Bolton, was moved to the chair. The collieries were called over, and the number of men out of employment ascertained to be reduced to 137. We earnestly appeal to our brethren in the south to rouse to our assistance. The number on strike is fast decreasing; since our last meeting 77 have obtained employment. We appeal to you to do your part manfully, and we shall succeed in establishing the Union amongst the poor enslaved miners of Cumberland.

WHITEHAVEN, NOV. 18.—A meeting of the miners took place this evening, John Harrison in the chair. Messrs. Hunter and P. M. Brophy addressed the meeting. Letters must be addressed to "John Hunter, opposite the Ship Inn, Washington-street, Workington."

DELEGATE MEETING.—A delegate meeting of miners will be holden on the 1st of December, for the counties of Northumberland and Durham, at the house of Mr. Wm. Morrow, Black Lion Inn, Silver-street, Durham.

BOLTON DISTRICT.—Mr. Birrell has addressed a series of meetings in the course of the last week. The long-oppressed miners are rapidly joining the Association.

SCOTLAND.—Mr. Benjamin Watson has been holding a number of meetings at the collieries in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, with very good success.

MESSRS. HOLDGATE AND TOFT lectured last week at the following places. Nov. 13th, Birstal; Nov. 14th, Staincliff; Nov. 16th, Weetwood; Nov. 17th, Newton; Nov. 18th, Astley.

MR. W. HOLDGATE will visit the following places next week:—Monday, Nov. 27th, Halifax; Nov. 28th, Elland; Nov. 29th, Clifton; Nov. 30th, Heckmondwike, Dec. 1st, Batley.

MR. J. DAVIES lectured at the following places last week with good success. Silkston, on Wednesday, where twenty-eight enrolled their names. Thursday, Barnsley; Friday, Crane Moor, when many new members gave in their names. Saturday, Barnsley, where a very large number were assembled. The union is progressing in the Barnsley district.

AIRDRIE.—A well attended delegate meeting was held here on Friday, the 17th, when the following sums were paid in—Balochueg No. 5, 1s 3d; Balochueg No. 2, 2s 6d; Stone Ridge, south pit 3s 7d; Dykehead No. 1, 3s 2d; Chapelside 2s; Stone Ridge No. 7, 1s 7½d; Airdrie Hill 1s 3d; No. 16, Park 2s 10½d; Burnbrae 6s 3d; Rawyards No. 1, 2s 6d; Holehill 7½d; Goven Bouffer 1s 3d; No 13, Goven 2s 7½d; Stone Ridge No. 10, 6s. 3d; Goven No. 12, 2s 1d; Stone Rigg No. 6, 2s 6d; Goven No. 3, 1s; Goven No. 14 £1; Greengards 1s 3d; Gabble 1s 10½d; Meadowhead North 8d; No. 3, White Rigg 7½d; No. 2, White Rigg 11½d.

HOLYTOWN.—A delegate meeting was holden here on the 18th inst. The following sums were paid in—Thankerton 11s 9d; Jarviston 1s; Stevenson No. 5, pit, £1 6s 11d; Dalziel 6s 1d; Carfin 2s; Newarthill 11s 1d; Legbranock 2s; Stevenson No. 2, 2s 2d; Chapelknow 1s 6½d; Stevenson No. 6, 2s 6d.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A delegate meeting was held at the Plough Inn, Hanley, on Monday last, at ten o'clock, Mr. Booth in the chair. The following sums of money were paid in:—Cock at Foley Lane Ends £1 5s 7d; Wild's Lodge, do. 15s 7d; Lovett's Lodge, do. £1 1s 5d; Old Oak, Cheadle 12s 8d; Bayle's Lodge, Burslem 13s 4d; Plough Inn, Hanley 15s 9d; Sneyd Green 6s 6d; Prince Albert, Tunstal 8s 1d; Crown and Anchor, do. 14s 9d; Bradley Green £1 15s 9d; Kinglesly 8s 8d; Knutten Heath £1 12s 6d; Norton 10s 10d; Harris Head £3 13s 3d; All Sayes Bank £1 5s 2d; Audley 4s 1d; Small Thorne 5s 11d; total for General Fund £16 12s 3d. For men out of employ—Cock at Foley Lane Ends £1 1s 2½d; Wild's Lodge, do. 7s. 4½d.; Lovett's Lodge, do. 16s 4d; Old Oak. Cheadle £2 15s 1d; Bayle's Lodge, Burslem, £2 1s; Plough Inn, Hanley £1 10s 7½d; Sneyd Green, 18s 7d; Black Lion, Burslem 3s 8d; Prince Albert, Tunstal 19s 3d; Crown and Anchor, do. £1 14s 1d; Kingesly £1 6d 3d; Knutten Heath 7s 6d; All Sayes Bank 4s 1½d; Small Thorne 4s 2d; Good Samaritan Lodge of Gardeners 3s 8½d; three small collieries £1 0s 2d; total £15 13s 1½d.

THE AGENTS, Messrs. Swallow and Lomax, were appointed to visit the following places previous to the next delegate meeting:—Mr. Swallow's route—Tuesday, 21st, Cock at Folly Lane End; Wednesday, 22d, Chesterton; Thursday, 23rd, Tunstal; Friday and Saturday, Cheadle; Monday, 27th, Knutten Heath; Tuesday, 28th, All Sayes Bank; Wednesday, 29th, Audley; Thursday, Talk o'th' Hill; Saturday, Biddle. Mr. Lomax's route—Saturday 25th (to-day), Audley; Monday, 27th, public meeting, Lane Ends, at four o'clock; Tuesday, Golden Hill; Wednesday, Butt Lane; Thursday, Tunstal; Saturday, Norton. It was agreed that ten pounds be sent to the Executive, according to the announcement in the *Star*. It was resolved "That 400 Months of Grace be printed and posted through the district:" "That 3000 Contribution Cards for the use of the members of this district be printed." "That one pound be given to Mr. Samuel Wilson, to bear his expences to Lancashire, he having been discharged on account of taking a prominent part in the formation of the Union; the masters all refusing him employment here." The Secretary stated the increase for the last fortnight to be 400 members. Messrs. Lomax and Swallow have had very enthusiastic meetings during the past fortnight.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Miners was held in the Hazlegrove School Room, which was densely crowded. A working miner was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed in a very able manner by Messrs. Lomax, Price, and Birrell. The resolutions, which were of a similar nature to those passed by the miners generally, passed without a single dissentient; and, at the conclusion, a vote of thanks to the editor of the *Northern Star* was carried by acclamation. The *delegate meeting commenced immediately after;* Mr. Wm. Melling, of Aspull, in the chair. The chairman opened the business by calling upon the delegates to pay over the monies in their possession. The following sums were then paid:—GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS—Aspull District, No. 1 Lodge, nothing; 2—11s 4d; 3—6s; 4—£1; 5—2s 8d; 6—4s 10d; 7—8s 8½d; 8—4s 4½d; Grapes Inn, Ringley, £1 11s 4d; Horse Shoe, ditto, 4s 10d; Blue Bell, Little Hulton, £1 14s 5d; Bowling Green Inn, Halshaw Moor, 9s 10d; Fleece Lodge, Bolton; £2 6s 3d; Mother Lodge, ditto, 18s 5½d; Hall Lane, Little Lever, 5s 4d; Farmers' Arms, Darcy Lever, 8s 10d; Queen Anne, Little Lever, 4s 9d; Colliers' Arms, do. 2s 4d; Black Horse, Darcy Lever, 3s 3d; Padiham, £1; Chorley dis. No. 1 Lodge, 5s; 2—10s; 3—1s 11½d; 4—6s 8d; 5—7s. St. Helen's district, No. 1—2s 7d; 2—8s 4d; 3—3s 6d; 4—7s 2d; 5—4s 1d; 6—4s 3d; 7—2s 8d; 8—3s; 9—2s 10d; 10—13s 4d; 11—(out of work); 12—2s 10d; 13—2s 9d; 14—2s 9d; 15—1s 8d; 16—3s 4d; 17—2s 3d; 18—5s 3d; 19—1s 6d; 21—9d. Brocklehurst Colliery, Macclesfield, 15s. Wigan district. Lodge No. 1—5s 8d; 2—7s 6d; 3—1s 9d; 4—4s 5d; 5—2s 4d; 6—9d; 7—3s; 8—1s 10d; 9—3s 5d; 10—1s 9d; 11—5s; 12—3s 4d.; 13—8s; 14—3s; 15—12s; 16—4s 9d; 17—10s 7d; 18—14s. Bradbury district, 8s 10½d; Pot Sigley, near Macclesfield, £1 12s; Pendlebury, £2 17s; Clayton, 10s 8d; Three Tuns, Hazel Grove, £3; Dukenfield, £1 9d; Victoria Mine ditto, 11s; Rabbit Hole, Stalybridge, £1 3s 11d; Hyde Lodge, £1 5s 9d; Horse Shoe, Bardsley, £1 8s 3½d; Hurst Brook, £2 12s 9d; Patricroft, 1s 5d; Old Mess House, Oldham, £4 1s; White Hart, ditto, 17s 4d; Rope and Anchor, Macclesfield. 21s. *Bury district*, Lodge No. 1—4s; 2—3s 5½d. 3—4s 6½d; 4—7s 4d; 5—6s; 6—26s 10d; 7—42s 2d.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MEN OUT OF WORK.—Aspull District, No. 1 Lodge—£2 3s 4d; 2—£2 12s 6d; 3—£2 2s 10d; 4—18s 6d; 5—16s; 6—£1 9s; 7—£1 14s 6d; 8—8s; Grapes Inn, Ringley—£3 12s 6d; Horse Shoe, ditto—£1; Bowling Green Inn, Halshaw Moor—£1 18s; Fleece Lodge, Bolton—£5 12s 2d; Hall Lane, Little Lever—£1 11s 6d; Farmers' Arms, Darcy Lever—£2 3s; Queen Anne, Little Lever—£1 3s 6d; Colliers' Arms, ditto—9s; Black Horse—19s; Bradford Colliery—£1 14s; Clayton, ditto—£2; Three Tuns, Hazel Grove—£3; Dukenfield—£1 16s 6d; Victoria, ditto—15s; Rabbit Hole, Stalybridge—8s 3d; Littleborough—£1 1s 9d; Bury District, No. 1 Lodge—£1 4s; 2—£1 0s 3d; 3—£1 7s 3d; 4—£1 3s; 5—£1 5s 6d; Chorley District, No. 1—15s; 2—£1 3s; 4—£1 1s; Wigan District, No. 1—£1 7s; 2—£1 2s 6d; 3—10s 6d; 4—£1 0s 6d; 5—16s 6d; 6—4s 6d; 7—17s; 8—11s; 9—15s; 10—5s 6d; 11—£1; 12—12s 8d; 13—18s; 14—12s 11d; 16—£1 8s 6d; 17—10s 7d; 19—£1 5s.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—St. Helen's District—No. 1 Lodge 15s 6d; 2—£2 10s; 3—£1 1s; 4—£2 3s; 5—£1 4s 6d; 6—£1 5s 6d; 7—16s; 8—18s; 9—17s; 10—£3; 11—men out; 12—17s; 13—16s 6d; 14—16s 6d; 15—10s; 16—£1; 17—13s 6d; 18—£1 11s 6d; 19—9s; 20—4s 6d; total amount of contributions £177 11s 11d. After the financial business was dispensed with, several minor resolutions were submitted to, and sanctioned by the delegates. The Secretary then gave in a report of the arrangements he had made for securing accommodation for the parties *attending the forthcoming Conference*, and a resolution was agreed to, approving of the steps he had taken. The Secretary was then ordered to make known to the various branches, through the medium of the *Star*, that for the future none of the Lancashire lecturers would be allowed to attend public meetings in connection with the Miners' Association, unless such meetings had the sanction of a general delegate meeting. It was then agreed that Henry Birrell should go into the Worsley district; Dennett into the Aspull and Chorley districts; Price into the Bury district; Auty into the Oldham and Dukenfield districts; and Ramsey into the Macclesfield district. After some desultory conversation upon the best means of promoting the interests of the Association in this part of the country, and the best method to be adopted for securing permanent support to the victims of coal king malevolence, it was unanimously resolved that none but those who were able to furnish the most satisfactory proofs of their having become victimised for their advocacy of, or adherence to, the principles upon which the Association is founded should be entitled to relief from its funds. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated. The Lancashire Secretary has secured, at a very reasonable expence, the spacious building called Carpenters' Hall, for the use of the delegates who may attend the Conference of miners about to be held in Manchester; he will communicate further particulars next week. He also wishes to inform the miners generally, and the Whitehaven men in particular, that nearly fifty pounds per week has to be appropriated towards relieving the men in Lancashire, who have been sacrificed because they have dared to denounce the tyranny and injustice so long practised by *the Coal Kings and their Minions. The enormous sum* above alluded to is paid with a cheerfulness which does honour to the Miners of this great mercantile county. They have also subscribed upwards of £80 for their Cumberland brethren, which has been faithfully transmitted to the proper quarter.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TURNAGAIN LANE.—On Tuesday evening last, a public meeting was held in the above spacious Hall, to hear a lecture from Mr O'Connor on the state of affairs. The time announced to take the chair was eight o'clock; but notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state of the weather—it being both wet and cold—before the hour of seven, crowds were pressing around the door for admission. At eight o'clock, the Hall was densely crowded. Mr. E. Mantz was unanimously called to the chair, amid loud applause, which having subsided, he preceeded to read the bill convening the meeting, during which time Mr. O'Connor, who was received with loud and long testimonials of welcome, entered the Hall; after which the Chairman opened the proceedings in a brief address. Mr. O'Connor then rose amid thunders of applause. He proceeded:—Since he last had the pleasure of meeting them, he had been taking counsel with the men of the north, and was glad to find on his return to town that Chartism was still progressing. This was no ticket meeting; every man had free access, and might have free and fair discussion (cheers). Since he became a public man many changes had taken place in the political world. The scene of conflict now was Ireland. The enemy had commenced with a blunder, and would finish with a blunder (hear, hear). During his recent tour he had enrolled seven thousand members under the new Organization. Some of those who appeared to delight in bickering and squabble had declared that the enrolment was illegal; but their Attorney-General, Mr. Roberts, had taken up a card; he, a barrister, had taken out his card; and last, not least, T. S. Duncombe, M.P., had also become a member of the National Charter Association (cheers). He had been with the movement nearly eleven years—since the 4th of February, 1833. What he then was he still was now. When he entered the House of Commons, he found the Members engaged in a game of shuttlecock, endeavouring to toss power, pension, and place alternately from one faction to the other. He immediately came to the conclusion that, for all good purposes, that House was rotten—that the evil lay in its constitution, and that it must be radically reformed—(loud applause). He determined to set himself to work, to effect this desirable change. The great difficulty was, then, to get working men to speak—to take an active part; but now "a change had come o'er the spirit of their dream": they had discovered that their security lay in their taking their own affairs in their own hands, and it was now, "Don't speak too long"—(cheers and laughter). The object of Government should be, according to John of Greenfield, "all the stuff in the world for all the folk in the world"—(great cheering). A great topic now was the increase of crime: the *Times* had discovered that the diet of a prison was superior to that of the workhouse. Children hear their parents read the paper. The natural inference drawn is, if I am to be an outcast, give me the prison—(hear, hear). Every man must know that political disquietude is caused by social wrong. Heretofore one advocated one crotchet, some another; now, happily, they had merged into one grand, united cry for the whole Charter—(cheers). They did not ask for so much as was promised under the Reform Bill: all they asked was, when they arrived at that age that they were permitted to make wills, inherit property, &c., that they should have the power of giving a vote—(hear, hear, and cheers). Alluding to Ireland, Mr. O'Connor said, if we go to argument, how clearly could it be shown she was entitled to domestic legislation. It was said there was a rebellion in Ireland. Could a whole nation rebel—No, no, no)? Then it must be quite clear, for he admitted the rebellion, that the Tories had rebelled against Ireland—(loud cheers). If they garrison Ireland with British bayonets, the people here are garrisoned with British hearts—(loud and protracted chering). If Ireland's advocates should be convicted, he (Mr. O'Connor) would travel from the Land's End to John o'Groats, crying for justice and liberty for the victims, and he was sure he should get the support of the British people—(loud cheers). The Irish democratic press had not done its duty. Large and enthusiastic meetings had been held; resolutions denunciatory of Hanoverian interference had been orwarded; but the Irish press had taken no notice of them—(shame, shame)—but they had still gone on, and were still determined to proceed, heart and soul, in favour of justice, through domestic legislation for Ireland—(great applause). Ireland had now spoken out as one man; it was thought the voice was Dan's—but she had convinced us the voice was her own, and that nothing less than a Parliament of her own; could or would allay her irritation. A bait was also held out to the priests; but it too was found useless. Mr. O'Connor then alluded to the City Election, and congratulated the Chartists on the course they had tken. He had no doubt but Mr. Pattison would vote for every point of the Charter. He was now engaged in preparing an History of Ireland—(cheers). He was there to meet any one and every one who had anything to advance against him—(enthusiastic and long-continued applause)—a Jury like this was too large to be bought, impossible to be packed. Before such a tribunal would he submit to be tried—(repeated cheers). Men skulked from the cause and then attempted to throw the blame on him. It put him in mind of the thirty-seven men at Nottingham, that went before the magistrate. Who gave you that black eye? Feargus O'Connor. Who put your nose out of joint? Feargus O'Connor. Who broke your arm? Feargus O'Connor. Who broke your leg? Feargus O'Connor. Who dislocated your shoulder? Feargus O'Connor. Yes, although twenty men fell and laid upon him, Feargus O'Connor did it all—(loud laughter). So it was with these men. He had cut off the supplies; and hence the cry against Feargus O'Connor. He had invited them all here to-night. He would compel them to come out, and try them before a meeting of this description, and brand them with that contempt they so justly merited. He would never give up the cause so long as he could wield tongue or pen. He knew little tricksters had told them their Organization was illegal, and that they were in danger: but he had entered first himself. His example was followed by Messrs. Roberts and Duncombe; and they had orders from all parts for cards. Mr. O'Connor then entered into a most cheering account of his recent tour, which elicited loud and long-continued applause. Mr. O'Connor next made a stirring appeal to them to join the Association; and resumed his seat amidst loud and long continued applause. The Chairman then called on any person who had any charge to make to step forward and make it, but there was no response. Mr. O'Connor again rose amid renewed cheering, and announced that he would enrol members in the room below, and moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman; which was seconded by Mr. Clark, of the Executive, who commended Mr. George White's pamphlet, in reply to Mr. Humphrey Parry, to the notice of the meeting. The vote was unanimously carried. Mr. Mantz made a suitable response. The meeting then dissolved, previously giving three cheers for O'Connor, three for the Charter, three for Repeal, and three for the *Northern Star*. Upwards of one hundred members were enrolled.

OASTLER'S LIBERTY FUND.

The meeting we announced in our Second Edition of last week, as arranged to be holden in Huddersfield, took place on Wednesday night, when there was a goodly muster, and most enthusiastic proceedings. There were present, John Fielden, Esq., M.P.; Busfeild Ferrand, Esq., M.P.; John Walter, Esq., Berkshire; W. Walker, Esq., of Bradford; William Pollard, Esq., Bradford; J. Scholefield, Esq., Rastrick; Mr. T. S. Brooke, Dewsbury; Mr. W. Cooke, Huddersfield; and a host of others.

The speaking was most cheering; particularly the speech of Mr. Ferrand. At the close of the meeting the following subscriptions were announced:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s	d
J. Fielden, Esq., M.P. ...	50	0	0	Mr. Bryson ...	1	0	0
J. Walter, Esq.	10	0	0	Samuel Glendenning ...	1	0	0
— Pollard, Esq.	5	0	0	J. Habergham...	1	0	0
W. Hulke ...	1	0	0	Jonathan Schofield, Esq. ...	21	0	0
Geo. Mitchell...	0	10	0	J. R. Tatham ...	10	10	0
Mr. Gatliffe ...	1	0	0	J. Inman...	1	0	0
W. Busfield Ferrand, Esq M.P.	5	0	0	A working man, York ...	1	0	0
W. Walker, Esq.	20	0	0	Mr. Sugden ...	5	0	3
T. S. Brooke, Esq. ...	5	0	0				

The *good* work has indeed well begun! God speed it! May we soon see the "Old King" at "liberty." This meeting is but the *beginning*. We trust a similar one will be holden in every town. Leeds is preparing.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

	£	s.	d.
FOR EXECUTIVE.			
Almondbury	0	3	0
FOR THE VICTIM FUND.			
J. C.	0	2	0
Mr. T. Bradley, Holmfirth ...	0	2	0
Aldmondbury	0	3	0
Operatives' Hall Chartists, Brighton ...	0	10	0
RECEIVED FOR MR O'CONNOR.			
Somers Town Committee (for Victims)	0	5	0
FOR MR. M'DOUALL.			
Part proceeds of Concert, held in esteem of Mr. M'Grath, Tower Hamlets	0	4	4
Mrs. Wilkinson	0	1	0
Balance of Concert at City Political Institute	0	7	3½
FOR MR. PEDDIE.			
A friend, Brighton	0	0	8

[Mr. Peddie will favour Mr. Cleave with his address.]

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
FOR EXECUTIVE.			
Mr. Price	0	1	0
Mr. Clark	0	1	0
From Dewarton, Scotland ...	0	2	6
From Lewisham	0	5	0
FOR VICTIMS.			
From Brighton, per Wm. Flower ...	0	10	0
Part proceeds of a Concert, held in the Tower Hamlets, in esteem of Mr. M'Grath	0	4	4
Council of the Tower Hamlets ...	0	4	5
Bear Lane, Bristol	0	5	0
N. B., Bristol	0	1	0
FOR CARDS.			
From Hanley	0	16	2
From Sowerby	0	5	0
PROCEEDS OF WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS.			
From Coventry	0	2	1

The sum of 3s. 4d. from Coventry has been announced twice; it should only have been announced once.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS SESSIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment, at BRADFORD, on *Monday, the Fourth Day of December next*, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon;—and by further Adjournment from thence will be holden at SHEFFIELD, on *Thursday, the Seventh Day of the same Month of December next*, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions, are required to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Staincliffe and Ewecross, Claro, the Ainsty, Agbrigg and Morley, Skyrack and Barkstonash, must attend the Sessions at BRADFORD; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldcross and Staincross, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend at the Sessions at SHEFFIELD.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Wakefield, 16th November, 1843.

CANCER, FISTULA, POLYPUS, and every variety of Tumour extirpated without the knife, by a system of treatment not known to any class of Medical Professors.

Bronchocele, all Swellings of the Neck, and every sort of Scrofulous malady that resist the common modes of treatment, are also effectually cured by

J. L. WARD,

18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and 38, Oldfield-road, Salford, Manchester.

The number of afflicted who may be seen under treatment at the above Establishments, will be found amply sufficient proof of the pre-eminence of Mr. WARD'S modes of practice.

Attendance in Leeds on Tuesdays, and in Salford on Thursdays and Saturdays.

HOBSON'S POLITICAL ALMANACK.

Mr. Hobson has again to apologise to the Public and the "Trade," and to crave their indulgence. A continuance of illness, and a press of engagements, have prevented him from completing the publication of his little "Threepenny-worth" of Statistical Information. It will however certainly be in the hands of the publishers during the course of next week.

NEARLY READY, PRICE THREEPENCE,

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION, FOR 1844.

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The whole compiled from authentic sources

BY JOSHUA HOBSON.

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LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, NOV. 21.—The arrival of Wheat to this day's market has been smaller, Barley and Beans larger. The demand for Wheat not quite as brisk as last week, very little alteration in prices. Barley has been heavy sale; the finest qualities rather lower, other descriptions 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Beans no alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21, 1843.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
5281	1671	349	0	279	20
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
2 12 6¾	1 13 11¾	1 0 5¼	0 0 0	1 12 6½	1 14 3

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOV. 18.—We had a very thin supply of Grain in our market to-day, particularly Wheat, which was soon all sold. Wheat sold from 6s to 7s 6d; Oats, 2s 3d to 3s 3d; Barley, 4s to 4s 6d; Beans, 4s 9d to 5s 3d per bushel.

STATE OF TRADE—Owing to the period of the year, and perhaps, in some degree also, to the unfavourable state of the weather, the market yesterday was dull, especially for yarn, which is at present in very limited demand, and generally declining in price. This is particularly the case in those qualities usually taken by the German buyers, who have been for some time past very inactive; but the higher numbers of mule yarn have been in some request for the Indian markets, and have fully maintained their price. In goods there was little change to notice—the demand being generally limited, except for low shirtings and printing cloth (which last is somewhat influenced by the prospect of a general turn-out of weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne). We are glad to learn that there is, at present, a very extensive demand for grey mousselines de laine, which have now almost supplanted the handloom calicoes formerly manufactured in the neighbourhood of Colne, and are become, when printed, a very important article of export to Germany and the United States, as well of domestic consumption.—From the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

LEEDS:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

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(Saturday, November 25, 1843.)