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means; and the Tory Premier might profit by the

example"! O! monstrous "imputation"! Let us  
 consider the point to it. We will not venture  
 to advise him; but fearful are we, that unpopular  
 the *Northern Star* is at the Corn Exchange, that  
 World is likely to be, if possible, still more un-  
 popular.

One question more and we have done; the *Work-  
 ingman* in commenting upon present agitations and present  
 associations, asks—

"What are the grounds towards the principles of the Charter, more  
 than are obvious to the *Northern Star* that they were  
 fully appreciated forty years ago, and perhaps more  
 prudently and respectfully advocated, than they are  
 the present hour?"

We answer No. Surely our contemporary must have been asleep to what has been going on in "THE WORLD" for the last "forty years" when he put us the above question. Forty years ago, the principles of the CHARTER were hardly known to RICHMONDS, the FOXES, the GREYS and others, who had some years before, spouted "Universal Suffrage" as a party clap-trap, had, like the "heaven-born" Minister, shelved "the principles of the CHARTER" and were busied only with denouncing PRIT and the War; which war they afterwards carried on "vigorously" as PRIT had done, when once the obtained place and pay. The great mass of the people, drunk with "blood and glory" hounded on by assassin-like priests and protesting writers, were madly engaged in the crusade against the "principles of the CHARTER" under cover of a struggle to put down "CORRUPTION" and "ATHEISM." The famed "Compensating Society" had ceased to exist. THE WALKER, HORN TOOKER, HARDY, and other advocates of the "principles of the Charter," unable to stem the tide of popular delusion, had retired into private life. HUNT was unknown; and COBBETT had not yet put forth the energies of his giant mind in support of those principles. Such was the state of things "forty years" ago. How different now. The people of Britain have bought their experience dearly, and it has not been lost upon them. They now look back with loathing

upon the "triumphs" and "victories" of forty years ago, and exultate their own folly and the villainy of their deluders. Now, millions have given their assent to the principles of the Charter, and flock thousands to listen to their exposition and assertions. These principles, either under the uncompromising name of Chartism, or the new-fashioned names supposed to be more palatable to the middle classes, are steadily advancing in the local governments, and gradually acquiring Municipal power. The number of its champions in the Legislature are at least as numerous as they were forty years ago; and the Chartists have, confessedly, the balance of power in many of the electoral districts: and are rapidly acquiring power among the electoral body.

But the *World* says that the principles were "perhaps more prudently and respectfully advocated than they are at present." Perhaps they were not. At the period the *World* speaks of, honest Major CARTWRIGHT was the only "advocate" of the principles of the Charter. Major CARTWRIGHT was, indeed, in the best sense of the word, "respectable for he was honest."

"Comparisons are odious," says the proverb; and we do not think it worth while to compare present

with past names, or we might show that both within and without "the House" the principles of the Charter are advocated by parties at least as "respectable" as those by whom they were advocated forty years since. Our contemporary should remember that there were more than one definition of the word

"prudence." It may be that in other days or principles have been "prudently" advocated in the

way that the *World* "imputes" to the present representative  
 agitators, with a "prudent" eye to their own pecu-  
 nial ends. Yes; the "principles of the Charter  
 have, ere now, been advocated by those who sought  
 and were greeted by "lucrative situations" in the  
 "Colonies" the "Customs," and the "Constab-  
 lary." Thank God such "prudential" agitation  
 our principles no longer exists. In lieu thereof  
 have the principles advocated HONESTLY; and wher-  
 ever the *World* may think, that is the sort of "pru-  
 dential" and "respectable" agitation to our taste.  
 Yes those principles are advancing. Forty years  
 have not rolled by in vain. The mind of the mass  
 is at last thoroughly awakened. There may be  
 pauses; there may be defeats; spathy may occasion-  
 ally take the place of action; but "ONWARD" is the  
 motto and "FORWARD" is the cry, "No Peace with  
 TYRANNY" we have inscribed upon our banners, with  
 which we will wage to "victory," our contest with oppres-  
 sion.

"Come it slow or come it fast  
The Charter SHALL be won at last!"

---

SCOTCH JUSTICE (!) versus FREE DIS-  
CUSSION.

Our readers will remember our comments last week upon the illegal and tyrannical treatment of Mr. JEFFERY by the Edinburgh Sheriff; we have now to record the capture and treatment of "TOM MAN PATERSON." He writes—

"On Tuesday evening week, I was apprehended on a warrant for contempt of Court, and to answer for disturbing the public meeting in the Waterloo Room."

I was kept in a dark cell fourteen hours, they refused to take bail, although it was offered to any amount. When brought before the sheriff, yesterday, after ascertaining I was indicted for next week, he adjourned my case till Monday week, on my finding bail."

The trials of PATERSON and ROBINSON for "blasphemy" are probably on by this time. The result shall, in due course, be made known to our readers.

We request our Edinburgh friends to send us

paper containing reports of the trials, as soon as published.

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### THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

THE world a short time since was informed that Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD, was again "coming out." That he was prepared with a plan to unite all parties, and a remedy for all existing ills. "What can it all mean?" has been in every body's mouth ever since the time of this startling announcement.

Birmingham was beat up, and canvassed for a "vote of confidence" in Mr. Artwood, and sixteen thousand expectants were found gullible enough to express their "confidence" in the man before they knew anything of his intended measures! And, in length, after many mysterious announcements of what would be seen by and by, this week he brought us a document from the pen of Mr. Artwood, addressed to the sixteen thousand, which, for superlative and inimitable fudge, is unmatched amongst all the specimens of "prose run mad" that

it has never been our lot to perish." We have his room for this precious specimen of ex-legislative wisdom this week; next week we may give it, and attempt an analization of its component parts: indeed that be possible. In the meantime, we may inform our readers that "the Mountain" has now laboured in vain; it has "brought forth" —

"A MOUSE!"

**SUICIDE IN WIMBLEDON PARK.**—On Monday evening, Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Rose and Crown, Wandsworth, on the body of Mrs. Davidson, a widow, 50 years of age, who was found in Wimbledon Park, on the morning of Saturday last. Mr. John Brown, of Streatham, gardener, stated that deceased resided at his house. He had always been a copper-plate cleaner, but in consequence of ill-health, had been dismissed from his hand he had discontinued that line of business, and had subsequently followed that of a coffee-roaster. He had resided in White Lion-court, Seven-dial-lane, but had been some time absent from his residence at witness's house, on account of his illness. His mind was in an unsettled state. On Friday morning last, he quitted the house, about half-past ten o'clock, having previously ordered his dinner. As he was not seen to return, his wife and daughter went out in search, but could not find him. Suspecting him. Witness, on the following morning, hearing that a man had been found hanging in Wimbledon-park, went to the Rose and Crown, and identified the body. Several witnesses deposed to a knowledge of deceased, and to the previous state of his mind; and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased destroyed his own life, being at the time in an un-



**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday afternoon, an accident occurred to an elderly female named

It appears that she was engaged in removing some articles of furniture in a lumber-room in the house, and upon being spoken to by one of her family, she turned sharply round to answer her. In doing so her head came in contact with a chest of drawers, by which she sustained a severe blow on the forehead, and lost the organ of sight. In a moment she was stricken with total blindness, and upon being conveyed to Guy's Hospital, it was discovered that the eyeballs had been driven out of their sockets. Mr. Lessler, the oculist to that establishment, examined the eyes, and found that the eyeballs were at the ball of the eye was rent from the base upwards towards the pupil. The most prompt and judicious remedies were applied, but all fears are entirely destroyed, and that the powers of vision are being restored.

THE LASH AGAIN.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and written by philantropists, philologists, politicians, and statesmen, against the Army, the Government, and the people, the lash has not been made the second of the three, although the first is the most important, in defiance of those notions and sentiments, to bare, score, and lacerate the bodies of those brave fellows, whom chance or duty, or some other fortuitous event (not merit) place in the front of the line of battle, and who are exposed to barbarous nature. This is the mode adopted by persons calling themselves Christians and gentlemen, in their bearing the Queen's commission for enforcing military discipline, reforming our army, and attacking the Government, and the people, for their military brutality had reached its acme, when a whole (1) peer on the Sabbath day, and in the very heart of winter, where, but a few minutes previous, was the scene of a fearful and bloody battle, and a "search," had the flesh torn from the naked shoulders of a fellow being; but another and a deeper agony has just been enacted by a red-coated savage, in a way so appalling as almost to make the heart sick, and the eyes cannot look upon it without shuddering. It is thus recorded in the Malta Standard, dated October 15th:—"A drummer of the

150 lashes for drunkenness and striking his coral. But this is not the most melancholy part of the affair. The dead body of the drummer was required to be exposed to public view, and was actually pinned to a post, in order to punish by example the soldier the remainder of the punishment." Can any thing more barbarous, more cruel, or brutal, be conceived? May not the savage be justly punished for his crimes? But, in British name, is this a deed of British civilization? British humanity, British laws! And above all, he may ask, is it in conformity with the principles of the British constitution, that the poor wretch, who has been frightened, humiliated, and elevated mankind's nature, should be degraded by the most brutal, debasing custom of flogging criminals through our public streets, where the law and the order of the day, were the officers of justice enabled to see the crime, and the punishment, and the

ved character being reformed by such a punish-  
ment? Not a single instance of that kind is on  
record. On the contrary, sad experience proved  
that the wretch who was thus degraded, gave himself  
up to despair at the indulgence of every vice and cri-  
minality, until the law again caught him in its meshes,  
and again wreaked its vengeance upon him. So it is  
with our soldiers. Once a soldier's back is bent

—he deems himself a being who can never look at his comrades in the face—he seeks an oblivion of his degradation in drink, and often, while his brain is clouded by ardent liquors and his soul torn by

black, he crimsoned his hands with the blood of his  
saint, and terminates his own career upon the scaffold, the object of his companions' love and admiration for having rid the world of a brute, whose greatest delight was the bloody spectacle of a fellow-

during the long-protracted sanguinary war in which this country was some years ago plunged, a dangerous outpost was to be guarded, a redoubt to be attacked, a forlorn hope to be carried, or a grand oeuvre to be effected, would an infantry regiment, an adjutant of which made it a hell for its soldiers would a cavalry regiment, whose commanding

er amused himself by flogging his men on the  
obath-day, or would a regiment in which, when  
the drum-drummed dead, and fresh ones brought  
in the ranks to finish the bloody work of tearing  
drowned-creatures' back, in the performance of which  
predecessor dropped dead, be selected for those  
? Undoubtedly not, as experience fully proves  
regiments to whom such duties and posts of  
of humanity, who, instead of flogging their sol-  
nicians to death, won their affections and secured their  
attachment and zeal by acts of kindness. Nothing  
the most reckless disregard for the discipline and  
loyalty of the Army—nay, nothing short of the most  
of officers to naked and tear the quivering flesh from  
the naked shoulders of their equals in the scale of  
mankind, and often their superiors in the field of  
title, danger, and death. It is a brutal barbarous  
decrees, and religion reprobrates, and must be there-  
fore, expunged from the laws that tolerate its exer-  
cise by monsters in human form.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

**MARKET INTELLIGENCE.**

**LONDON CORN MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 6TH.**  
The arrivals of English Wheat have been on a very  
small scale, and the market is consequently very  
quiet, owing to the prevailing bad weather. The  
demand for all descriptions was inactive, and factors  
compelled to give way in prices for that obtained  
Monday last, of from 1s to 2s per qr., and yet a  
small supply was left over for Wednesday  
next. There was, however, no inquiry for the  
wheat on offer, yet the inquiry for it was very dull,  
the prices gave way quite 1s per qr. higher, in  
rounded parcels nothing was doing. Although the

work of barley was small, but kinds, except the very best, met a slow demand, at quotations barely equal to those noted last week. The few qualities of new Malt on show were readily disposed of at the rates, but old parcels were a mere drug. The excited state of the arrivals of Oats caused the inquiry that article to be steady at full currencies. Old rans were the turn higher; but in new ones, as well as Peas and Flour, next to nothing was doing.

**LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, 25. 6TH.**—The arrivals of Beasts from all parts of England were moderate, but fully adequate to meet

**WANTS OF THE BUYERS.**—In Beef a fair average good business was transacted, and in some instances the quotations were enhanced as prices so obtained on this day seemight about 2d per lb. Some extraordinarily fine Scots were disposed of at 4s 6d 8bs, but this was by no means a general feature of the market, and the average price of Beef at 3s 10d 8bs, at which figure a good clearance was readily effected. There was a well made-up Beasts in the market, but the prices were not so readily obtained as in the past seasons. The numbers of Sheep were less than those exhibited on this day se'night, the majority of them were in good saleable condition, and the market was well supplied, and in most transactions, a rise in the currency of about 2d per lb. was obtained. The prices of Lambs (which are scarce), the primest Old Downs (which are scarce) realized 4s 4d 8bs, and very few any kind left the market unsold. Calves, which were in good supply, were not so readily disposed of as in the past seasons, and the prices of the week's depression was with difficulty supported, top price not exceeding 3s 10d per 8bs. From hand, about 300 large hogs were received, while the market was well supplied with small ones. Some buyers sold freely, other kinds of pigs slowly, and at rates.

**WOOL MARKERS.**—The public sales of wool have been brought to a conclusion under somewhat favorable circumstances, and the market is well supplied, but, ruled firm, and the prices realized have been mild to 18d per lb higher than at the previous

**DOROUGH HOP MARKET.**—We have had a very low demand for new hops since our last reports, and the quotations have advanced fully 2d per cwt. since our last report. Good and yearling hops little is doing. The duty toll called £135,000.

**DOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.**—Although the arrival of Potatoes at the waterside in the past week has not been so say extensive, the demand has cooled in motive, but without any material alteration in prices, which runs as follows:—York reds, 50s. to

**ALLOW.**—This market is firmer than for some time past. There are buyers at 41s 5d for all the year, and fine Y. C. on the spot is scarcely to be had at 42s. For the spring months the quotation is 42s 6d to 43s 6d. The best seasonal quality is at 42s 6d.

13:46.62 cash. Home supply is very good at 103  
13:47.00 corn.  
13:47.00 CASH MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 6.—  
The last seven days we have had a liberal  
supply of Oats, with a fair quantity of Wheat  
and Corn. The market for Oats is about 100  
bushels per acre. The market for Wheat is  
of Oatmeal have also arrived from Canada. The  
portations of Grain, &c. are otherwise light.  
The demand for Wheat has been less active than during  
the three preceding weeks. The market for  
Wheat is generally 24 to 31 per bushel lower than on  
any day since 11th. Flour, too, has sold slowly,  
and is 6d to 1s per sack cheaper. We have con-  
sidered the experience a fair country demand  
of the previous year. The market for Oats is  
at 45s. Oatmeal has found a steady sale;  
at 20s 6d to 21s 6d, old at 19s 6d to 20s 6d  
load. No change as regards Barley, Beans or

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOV. 6.  
At our market this morning holders of Wheat  
are not anxious sellers at lower prices, and no  
business done was, consequently, small, at a decline  
of 1/2d per 70 lbs. Flour met a dull sale, and was  
sold per 280 lbs cheaper. For Oatmeal there  
was an active inquiry at improved prices, and we  
closed 2 1/2d.

Our quotations in accordance with per cent  
were in fair request at former rates.

11.

