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

SIR-Since I last addressed you, the Grand Jury have returned a True Bill against you and other parties charged with the commission of those undefinable crimes called " sedition,"-which means everything that the existing Government chooses to allege as being likely to weaken their political influence; and "conspiracy," the meaning of which I have never heard so well defined as by a Lancashire hand-loom weaver, who, upon being asked the meaning of conspiracy, replied, "if you and any body else agree to do anything that I don't like, I call that conspiracy."

In my former letter I told you that the Government would not allow either you or the country to ledge, and having burst from all those prejudices by reap a triumph from an acquittal. And in many which it has been long trammelled, will drink at the former articles that I have written upon the subject. source, and be no longer satisfied with merely I told you that you would find it impossible to lapping the skim from the surface. Those superseparate your own responsibility from the acts of ficial ideas which floated fantastically upon the however you and they might differ in your course of craving after knowledge to which vast improveaction. I mention that circumstance here for the ments of latter years has led. The manner in which this month, to the people of Ireland. That para- men to the blush who designated me as a convicted graph runs thus:libeller, and the Chartist prisoners as offenders

But-attend to me-if there be during the trials who had been mildly dealt with by the Whig the slightest outbreak of violence in any parish, it administrators of the law, or rather by the adminiswill be my duty immediately to abandon the Repeal trators of Whig law. Another charge which you cause, and to forsake a people who at such a critical have brought against the Chartist body is, that they period as the present, would not follow the advice I so earnestly give them."

Now, Sir, that won't do. Depend upon it, it will not. What, Sir, "to forsake a people, if there be the slightest outbreak of violence in a single parish." Are you not perfectly aware that such an announce. Tories from a love of Tory principles; but that, on ment is pre-eminently calculated to cause violence and outbreak, not in one, but in many parishes? and that those who have the power to purchase your desertion at so cheap a price, will not fail to the reck upon which the Melbourne Administration Trials, contains 32 pages, and the price is fourpence; furnish you with an excuse! I most cordially join was wrecked. With him, poor easy soul, the queswith you in desiring that unbroken peace may con- tion was indeed a knife and fork one; and as long as tinne to reign; because I feel convinced that in you could secure to him his place at the Royal peace alone, calm discussion can be entertained; and Board, by the subserviency of the most servile to the conclusion that it rendered mine indispenfrom discussion alone wholesome legislation can place-hunting title-seeking crew that ever disgraced

In my last letter I endeavoured to set you right, the popular will. or rather to set the country right, upon two charges that you have thought proper to bring against the Whigs, while in truth, Sir, the triumph really Chartist body; and I shall now mention a third. In belongs to you. Their reign was one of treachery 1833 von declared it to be impossible to carry a falsehood, hypocrisy, cruelty, deceit, persecution, Repeal of the Union until the English people had fraud, weakness, cowardice, and bloodshed: co-operated with the Irish upon that subject; and whereas, had they relied upon popular support, Many towns, even where I had enrolled a consider-that, to ensure such co-operation, you would make a instead of upon Irish subserviency, I doubt much able number, have sent for a fresh supply of cards; tour of England. I confess to you that up to that the question of Democracy would have attained while similar applications have been made from period I was strongly imbued with the national its present eminence for yet many years to come. prejudice, and that I had not then learned to discriminate between the English people and the English people, when, notwithstanding their thorough
the Alicarchy Einding that you considered such a knowledge of all these facts, they are yet ready to

movement. I have only then to ask an those who love liberty and hate oppression, to put their shoultone to have not the man lashed his horses, and proceeded in safety through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of through a continuous fire until he came in front of the came in front of step necessary, and that for some years you neg- forgive and forget, and still to throw round you the maturity of public opinion. It is indispensable that lected the performance of this promised duty, I, shield of protection, provided they find you making men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the guard posted in the convent of the Basilios, where men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the specific who having lost all my former prejudices, set about the performance of this promised duty, I, shield of protection, provided they find you making men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the specific who have been provided they find you making men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the specific who have been provided they find you making men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the specific who have been provided to the performance of the services of such particular to the provided they find you making men as Leach, Doyle, Ross, West, Jones, Gamber of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of the services of the services of the services of such particular to the performance of the services of th having lost all my former prejudices, set about the past errors beacons to warn you of the shoals, mage, Mason, and others who have remained work of conciliation; and I am bold to assert that, rather than lights to direct you in your future faithful teachers in the school of democracy. Those for the last eight years, I have done more than all the writers and orators that ever preceded me, to

You must have been cognizant of this fact; and lead every rational man to the conclusion, that you to create a weakness in the hope of furnishing a much in a year as the Irish people subscribe in one Circo, and in continuation visited the barrack of the not only desired to perpetuate disunion between the justification for desertion. The Irish people have week, the principles of Chartism would very speedily people of the two countries, but that you actually religiously obeyed your every command; while the be placed in the ascendant. I trust, then, that this paraded your desire to do so, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies, and of insuring the confidence | guine expectation by forgiving the past, and resolvof the middling classes, whom you know to be op- ing to co-operate with you for the future. I gather may be made capable of performing the duty effiposed to the interest of the working people. Such course led me, and I think naturally, to the conclusion, that you courted individual strength, and sought for personal impunity, by a sacrifice of the interests own part I can but speak for myself. Every man to the wheel, to aid in the good work. of the people of both countries. I speak the more freely upon these bygone subjects, in consequence of the firmness of your present position. They are now as an individual you may fully calculate. I am the that Chartism was dead in London, yet I never in the firmness of your present position. They are now as an individual you may fully calculate. I am the my life saw a finer or determined spirit manifested. matters worth referring to, because Ireland has more anxious to be clear upon this subject in consecutive made by your present position. They are now as an individual you may fully calculate. I am the my life saw a finer or determined spirit manifested. Mr. Mantz, the Chairman, opened the proceedings Madrid. proved that she has a mind. And it is the duty of her friends to inspire that mind with a thorough confidence in those parties, upon whose exertion the Irish people must rely for the accomplishment of

During the recent agitation you have attached great importance to the conversion of insignificant individuals; while you have heaped slander upon those whose co-operation you professed a desire to court. You appealed to the English people against Tory domination: they answered your appeal from nearly every town in England and Scotland. You of your acquittal, let me implore of you to put your knew that they had done so; and yet from this national response you select the egotistical effusions of two powerless individuals, for extensive comment, latter of which I by no means recommend you to questions and discussions thereby endeavouring to convince the Irish people, that there was no organized party in England capahle of giving any strength or support to the Repeal meet the first assault. Time runs on, Sir; and one Irish Repealer more than equal to the enrolment of cause. You knew, as well as I know, that nearly of the six months has elapsed; and now your Bill,— a thousand English Chartists, and I give you my every town in England had held numerous meetings promising Repeal, or your head upon the block,—is reasons why; because it informs us for the first time, for the purpose, not only of expressing sympathy within five months of maturity. I cannot see any of the real reasons why the Irish Repealers have but of co-operating with the Irish people, in their possible means of escape: there is a watchfulness stonemason, who stood by me when the Whigs demand for a Repeal of the Union. And yet abroad which will see to the prevention of any would have assassinated me at Birmingham, was notwithstanding your avowal of the necessity of such general excuse; while any local, sectional, or paro- still at my side, and I had the pleasure of shaking co-operation, you pass over in silence, or affect to chial equabble will not furnish you with such a one hands with very many of my old country treat with contempt, the expression of national will; as will justify desertion. The awfulness of that while you treat the addresses of William Lovett and Joseph Sturge, neither of whom possess one particle of public confidence, with seriousness, if not with the stand recently made by all Ireland against callings as competitors to the London market. And who most excited their wrath. Narvaez was first

From the commencement of the agitation the crisis must occur. Be prepared for it, and do not as those provincialists are amongst the very best of From the commencement of the agitation the crisis must occur. Do prepared for it, and do not as those provincialists are amongst the very best of the capitulation, General Concha has distance the confined? We are sure that Northern Star newspaper has teemed with the exagain be taken by surprise; for, rely upon it, that, our supporters. To night I go to Mile-end-road, armed the milita. To accomplish this, he placed the pression of English opinion upon the subject of sooner or later, the people who have so nobly sus- where I expect to add largely to our numbers—and pression of English opinion upon the subject of sooner or later, the people who have so nobly susRepeal; all approving of the principle and acquiesing tained you will demand a settlement, in which the latter subject, a measure was a violation of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the reference to the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject, a lown: for they cannot forget the services of the latter subject to add largely to our numbers—and latter subject to add largely to our numbers—and latter subject to add largely to our numbers—and latter subject to add largely the services of the latter subject to add largely the services of the latter subject to add largely the services of the latter in the propriety of supporting their Irish brethren. debtor and creditor account must be set forth with fellow as ever lived. At Newcastle, a resolution strongly expressive of mercantile precision: and if a large amount of English feeling was passed at the largest in-door money is found upon one side, and a large amount of the present, than once more to express a fervent hope ordered to see it executed. After some hesitation, the following resolution was put and carried unani- men of all parties advocating the cause of suffering meeting ever convened in that town. A copy of defeat upon the other, the disappointment will be that each will subscribe his mite to support the the National Guards prepared to submit, and their mously: that resolution, together with an abstract of the great; while vigilance and honesty will enable you respectable man, for insertion in the Nation news- large the sum, will yet leave a balance in your item recently published in the Northern Star—the appointed for that purpose. paper; and short reports of the proceedings of favour. several large meetings, together with resolutions, were transmitted to the Irish press; and not a single one has been noticed by any portion of that

Thus, Sir, I think that I have clearly rebutted your charge of English indifference, and that if criminality exists anywhere it is with you and the the struggle is approaching between right and might. Irish press, which though cognizant of the fact, yet The state of Ireland, with rents reduced to the Tariff withheld it from publication for private purposes. If standard, religious dissensions, and centralization the same pains had been taken to secure the co-opera- of power; the state of South Wales, with increasing tion of the English working-people that have been which will require other machinery than that which Halstead, Essex ... ... 0 4 0 taken to wheedle over a set of worthless, bigotted, has worked the old system to work them harmo- M. T. (Bradford) pettifogging, crange Irish rascals, the two countries niously; and in exact proportion as dangers thicken. would have long since pronounced for a full measure in the exact same proportion do the enemies of your friends multiply, increase, and combine against of justice, in terms which their taskmasters must have obeyed. And of this fact you must have been aware. Having stood amongst the foremost of your Therefore, Sir, the charges which I in turn bring friends, I naturally expected to be made the vietim against you, in connection with the Repeal cause, are of your enemies. But in all my former struggles Waterhead Mill, near Oldham fear that sheh an accession would demand sections have conspired to weaken my influence, that Mr. T. (Bradford) ... ... a fuller measure of justice, than the middle classes I feel compelled to meet them in open combat. a fuller measure of justice, than the middle classes is some men say, "heed them not; we know you; and we know them;" but as it never has been my policy Coventry people. So it is precisely with the English Free to sit tamely under abuse, my silence upon the Traders; they prefer grubbing amongst the electoral several attacks that have been recently made upon body for sectional support, to gaining the co-opera- me might be construed into an admission of the tion of the working classes, lest the latter body truth of the several charges.

Mr. Parry has addressed a letter to me full of should claim political equality, as their share of the matter condemnatory of himself, but profesing to Oxford ...

national triumph. Thus, Sir, we have discovered that for both pur- week to your entire satisfaction, if not to his. Mr. poses our co-operation is merely sought, as a means slightest pretext, has perambulated the metropolis of ensuring a triumph to our oppressors. It has upon a tour of denunciation; but thanks to the opened in the same way, and robbed of about 8,000 the Chartist body, all of whom are Repealers, you should still continue to lavish own dom. I could afford to pass over such ingratitude in silence; but when I take the efforts who are one and all anti-Repealers. You abnow of those paraties in connection with those of another pealer; while you eulogise Mr. Cobden, and designate in the movement, which was taken of your own—who has a steen pupol the Irish Rev. William Hill, purporting to be a comment upon are departed off Quillemaine river, Mosambique channel, opened in the same way, and robbed of about 8,000 the lift of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the Public and persons the united of the same way, and robbed of about 8,000 the lift of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the cairo of the Cairo of the 20th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the Cairo of the Cairon on the 17th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairo of the Cairon on the 17th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairon on the 17th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairon on the 17th of Cairon country. H. John the first degree, at the observed of the cairon on the 17th of the first degree, at the observed of the cairon on the 17th of the first degree, at the observed of the cairon on the 17th of the cairon on the 17th of March last, by her Majesty's shig dollars in onces of the Cairon often struck me, Sir, as a very curious circumstance honest men of London he has been routed and disand who has attempted to stamp upon the Irish Rev. William Hill, purporting to be a comment upon Catholics the crime of having demoralised the two of his letters which were refused insertion in

English people. with regard to English feeling and Chartist tactics, squabbles, I have replied to this printed pamphlet in last, by William Dixon, from Manchester. The lecthat, nevertheless, MIND now thirsting for know- another pamphlet, which is now published, and in tures were well attended.

# Dern

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VII. NO.

were Tory Chartists; whereas you well knew that

the principal cause of their hatred to the Whigs

was because they did not destroy Toryism and for

ever, while it was in their power to do so. You

well knew that not a single Chartist supported the

the contrary, they opposed the Whigs because the

Whigs preferred conciliating Tory prejudices to rely-

ng upon popular support for existence. This, Sir, is

the House of Commons, he was indifferent about

We claim the merit of having destroyed the

English people have far sarpassed your most san-

heard cheered and expressed at several large meet-

looked in vain upon the Chartist map for such a

neglect; but in the meantime be better prepared to

meet the next step of the enemy than you were to

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Beloved Friends,-Every man who looks to

passing events must come to the conclusion, that

place, and well you knew it.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

NEW WOOLLEN CLOTH AND TAILORS' TRIMMING ESTABLISHMENT.

37, BRIGGATE, LEEDS, AND MARKET PLACE, DARLINGTON. other parties contending for the same measure, imagination of enthusiasts will no longer satisfy that W H. DAVIS respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE

STOCK OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

purpose of commenting upon the following paragraph, which appears in your address of the Hth of

well, and ensuring future orders.

The Stock consists of DOUBLE-MILLED WATERPROOF TWEEDS, BEAVERS, PILOTS, KERSEYS, CASSIMERES, SUPERFINE YORKSHIRE and WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, Wolfer and COTTON CORDS, FUSTIANS, &c. &c. &c. Waistcoatings from 1s. 6d. upwards, in white caps extending entirely across the lake. The brig Boston with a full cargo from the Upper citizen his undoubted right to vote as we do in this state of New York. The Whigs—naturally and as as did also some schooners.—Buffalo Com. 17th

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 Establish-The Working Classes are invited to purchase Fusicians, Colors, and inforessins, at the above Establish.

Dut when the Royal Unarter question came up in Rhode Island they came out as a party against the Principle of self government, and the people hurled them from power at the very next election. These facts show that a large portion of the Whig party are in Show that a large portion of the Whig party are in Sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, or late concege, was anicolor Rhode Island they came out as a party against the few days since, by a student named Fassit. The cause was a sudden quarrel, and the student wearing them from power at the very next election. These facts show that a large portion of the Whig party are in Sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw, in the student wearing the sand Isles. has been killed by his own sorwinglaw.

which, in justice to Mr. Hill, I have set forth his rejected letters, as well as the whole of his comment. This pamphlet is the same size as the Lancaster Northern Star, than merely to announce my sorrow for being driven to the alternative, and to express my belief that every man who reads his, will come

Having now disposed of the disagreeable portion of my subject, I have a word or two to say upon our present position. Notwithstanding the artful attempts of dissatisfied parties, to create disunion in attempts of dissatisfied parties, to create disunion in our ranks, the several letters and communications that I receive from various parts of the country confirm me in the opinion that the Chartists, as a firm me in the opinion that the Chartists, as a body, were never more determined upon the question of re-organization than at the present moment. Baseti, who sat nearest the assassins, was mortally while similar applications have been made from many localities the inever before joined in the movement. I have only then to ask all those who love liberty and hate oppression, to put their shouls.

The General immediately shouted to his frightened cide all the great and undisputed majority of 70, or two-slightly, in the forehead. Barseti fell on the breast thirds of the whole house, the Democratic party in Congress, so far as the house is concerned, can decide all the great and important questions that are men have one and all closed the door of employ-You must pardon me—you must indeed Sir—for ment against themselves, while we stand peculiarly destroy the anti-Irish prejudices which existed in speaking thus plainly to you. You have been a their abilities—many places require their assistance, this morning. At the guaru-nouse traction this plain speaker yourself. Let me council you then not and the question is, whether or no apathy on the morning was found pierced by twenty bullets, indeplain speaker yourself. Let me council you then not and the question is, whether or no apathy on the to dream of abandoning the cause until you have part of the body shall deprive us of their services. yet your conduct during the recent agitation must schieved your object; and above all do not attempt I would hold up Ireland as an example to the English people, and tell them that if they subscribed as and her Ministers, who had attended her to the appeal will be responded to from all parts of Eng. patrols through the streets. However, no further was collected. land, Scotland, and Wales, so that those officers who you have appointed to transact your business this resolution from the sentiments that I have ciently.

> cause; and that every man will put his shoulder in England has a mind; a mind that cannot be pur-I addressed a meeting last night, (Tuesday), in chased, but may be won. Upon my co-operation Turnagain Lane; and, though we were informed quence of an announcement recently made by you, by inviting discussion, and challenging my traducers recollect that when Chartism first began to shew bow, and Watkins; and although I declared myself itself in Loughrea, you assured your hearers that you had the manliness to attend, although I gave had looked in vain to the map of Ireland for such a them a general and timely invitation in my anplace; and I may tell you in return, that I have nouncement of the meeting in last week's Star. enquired in vain for such a man as Galgin, and At the close of the business. I enrolled

Let us then hope that a day will be set apart for

Once more assuring you that the present Administ two following questions to me:-Mr. O'Connor does my enrolment as a member of tration will not allow Ireland to make a triumph house in order—to do something more than merely collecting tribute, or preparing for your defence, the take any particular course with regard to other

Having answered both of those questions to the satisfaction of the queriet, he took out his card. Now I consider those questions being put by an from various provincial towns. This is the should now open your eyes to your position; while the metropolis; it is driving men of all trades and compromise, should teach you that, ere long, the while the system is thus centralising poverty in the on this list.

> cause of all; and further to inform you that I do arms and equipments were then brought out and three and sixpence from two friends for M'Douall received at Sunderland, should have been two-andsixpence. It is of all things necessary that both you

and I should be most minute and particular upon money matters. I am, your faithful and sincere friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. London, Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

FOR THE VICTIM FUND. FOR MR. M'DOUALL.

MONIBS RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR EXECUTIVE. FOR CARDS. Waterhead Mill, near Oldham ...

Coventry ... Haywood, near Rochdale ... Plymouth ... ... ... London (City) Bristol, Bear-lane ... Bradford ... ... be charges against me. That I shall answer next FOR MR. M'DOUALL. Watkins, a man to whom I have never afforded the ... ... ... 0 6 ... 9 7 0 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\*

again enabled to employ a district lecturer, through the Northern Star. In that pamphlet he expresses the co-operation of the men of Camborne, Penzance, English people.

the Northern Star. In that pamphiet he expresses and other localities. Mr. Edward Rowe also adays laged the churches, violated the women, and committed in the hope of con-words artfully slided in to what he would have me the reception of Mr. Clark, and we trust that the have demanded satisfaction from the Ottoman Porter.

## Foreign Mobements.

SPAIN.—THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF NAR-VAEZ .- The Times Correspondent writes :-Madrid, Nov. 7.

Calle de la Luna to the Theatre del Circo, and his favourable to the Whig cause. Of the 201 elected, extraordinary escape from the shower of bullets the Locofocos claim 138, and allow the Whigs 63. aimed at him. It appears that he proceeded in his Of the 22 to be elected, they claim 14, and allow the men, whose balls took effect upon two Ayudantes. who accompanied the General. One, Commandante wounded in the forehead; the other, Don Salvador de Castro, was also wounded; though but this clear and undisputed majority of 70, or twothe guard posted in the convent of the Basilios, where bearing with them the wounded Commandante, who was immediately sent to the nearest hospital. He received speedy medical aid, and during the night an operation was performed with the trephine : but pendent of those which entered by the windows,) and sent word of what had happened to the Queen Princesa Regiment, and afterwards others, putting the whole garrison under arms, and marching strong | ALBANY on the 23rd of October, when 400 dollars attempt was made against Narvaez or any individual. The assassins having failed in their grand object. immediately dispersed, and no one presumed to question, stop, or follow them. They all were disguised. wrapped up in cloaks, to conceal their blunderbusses ings throughout England and Scotland. Upon my a national tribute—not to individuals, but to the and wore the ordinary velvet sugar-loaf hats, as i desirous to avoid exhibiting any signs which might betray them as military men or disbanded National knows he has quite sufficient enemies to count upon. without being deceived into a search for the assassing amongst the class of quiet paisanos or civilians of

At nine o'clock the General went to the theatre of Chartist support having been tendered to you, by to come forward; and although there was a call at and showed himself, alive and unburt, to the Queen one Galgin, or from a place called Galgin. I well the close of the proceedings for Lovett, Parry, Ben- and snowed nimsen, save and unnurt, to the queen bow, and Watkins; and although I declared myself gloves, stained with the blood of the slaughtered ready to meet them, yet not one of those gentleman | Commandante Baseti! (Your readers will please to recollect that a style of presentation not impossible in the Royal dress circle at an opera in Spain! and that Her Majesty "came out" lately at a wholesale exhibition of blood and butchery by the serious and one hundred members; some of whom were Irish well-considered vote of the Provisional Cabinet Repealers who had never before joined us, and one Council.) There are, a few words to be said in exof whom previously to taking out his card, put the planation of the possible motives of the assassins. Narvacz shot five sergeants and three privates since his triumphal entry into Madrid, for demanding the the Chartist Association impose upon me a pledge to have recourse to physical force? and Secondly—Does it bind me to abstain from or home in peace with their licencia absoluta. He has been been have been to construct the control of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. home in peace with their licencia absoluta. He also disarmed the National Militia of Madrid, the day after he marched his victorious troops into the subject will form a prominent topic in the next city, in utter disregard of the capitulation made session of Congress. As a sample, the Charleston with the citizens by General Aspiroz previous to his Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, closes an article entry. To mark his contempt of all the vulgar notions of honour and good faith which the silly Nacionales of the capital imagined he was swaved prehend, that the President of the United States by, he accepted Aspiroz's invitation to a grand banquet given the same day in honour of their mutual triumph over the credulous citizens, and thus com-

a struggle. Whilst the victorious Moderados were exulting responsibility which you have cast upon yourself, manner in which machinery is affecting armed and outraged Nacionales were taking an oath "to ouesada the four chiefs" amongst them

SARRAGOSSA.—In direct violation of the terms

BARCELONA.—The Moniteur of Monday, publishes the following—

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES:-"Perpignan, Nov. 11. "Yesterday Amettler quartered the insurgents and perished through want and neglect !!! who came with him from Girena in the town of Figueras and the neighbouring villages."

"Nothing new from Valencia on the 8th. The

"On the 10th the insurgents of Barcelona were augmenting their works of defence. Yesterday the whole of the reinforcements received by General Sanz amounted to ten battalions. The troops of Deim before the Court handers and chair and ch Sanz amounted to ten battalions. The troops of F arrived yesterday at, Bascara."

" Bayonne, Nov. 13. the presence of the two Chambers, assembled in the \_Providence Herald. Hall of the Senate."

generally suppressed. In Seville the Republican piece. Another was refused work because she would party was growing rapidly. There had been anonot take slop shirts at four cents a piece, and find ther attempted rising there in favour of the Central the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on

intriguing with the Spanish Esparterists. A large number of females enrolled is about 1000; full 300 intriguing with the Spanish Esparterists. A large number of females enrolled is about 1000; full 300 5.—That the thanks of this meeting are given to number of military officers have been arrested in sum of sixty-three dollars had been contributed different towns charged with conspiracy in favour of towards defraving the expenses of the society by the " Central Junta."

... 0 10 0 THE LADY MARY WOOD, Peninsula steamer, brings escaped into Portugal.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Albany Atlas confains. reports of a number of county conventions at all of

as the democratic candidate for the presidency. THE ELECTIONS. The W. Democrat says :- "The majorities of last year, which swept the state with inches, and very damp and heavy. matter of course-oppose that right. Hence the instant. New Orleans defeat which they have met with in New Jersey. Such also was the proximate cause of been dangerously (so it is said) ill their recent defeat in Massachussetts. They had held fever. His health is now improving. possession of that State for a long number of years: but when the Royal Charter question came up in favour of equal justice. And yet they hang by that party which are always on the side of heavy abuse, against every movement that is made to elevate the mob, by lynch-law, and afterwards burnt, a few people and extend their authority.

The Times correspondent gives the Hollowing The elections in the several states which first took In the haste of despatching my letter last night I place all resulted in the triumph of the Locofoco or was only able to state the fact of General Narvaez democratic party, while those in September and being fired at on his way from his lodgings in the October, with the exception of New Jersey, were all

Whig ... ... ... 71

Democratic majority From this estimate, the Whigs deduct some 8 or 10, thus admitting a majority of about 70. With this clear and undisputed majority of 70, or two-village, which had always been considered British.

Whigs ... ... Locofocos

ordered to be sent to the Dublin Association. meeting on the 18th of September. A MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN REPEALERS WAS

holden on the 9th of October. THE Boston friends of Ireland held a large and enthusiastic meeting on the 13th of October. AN ENTHUSIASTIC Repeal Meeting was held at

MEETINGS have been holden at Buffalo, Baltimore, returned.

St. Louis, &c. &c. Governor Pennington had addressed a message to the Legislature of New Jersey, in which he represents the affairs of the state to be, in all important pect of returning commercial prosperity, the Go-Yucatan.
vernor proceeds to ascribe the revival of industry A revolu and enterprise chiefly to the protecting legislation the ex-President (Torices) at its head. The acting of the last Congress. The protecting system should, he says, be considered the settled policy of the country, never to be affected by the progress or relafter a slight skirmish routed the revolutionists. sults of any of the struggles for place and power The English steamer-of-war Salamander was at that might from time to time divide the people. Callao on the 11th of August. Bolivia had threat-He holds it to be the true policy of the country to ened war against Peru, and a formal declaration was raise the means for the support of Government by daily expected. The ports of Cobija and Arica were the imposition of duties on foreign commerce, and to under blockade to prevent the importation of gundivide among the states their inheritance in the powder into Bolivia.

country, is receiving a hearty welcome and the of the French inhabitants had been killed and most respectful attention from all and every party. forty of the natives. Three French men-of-wer,

sufficiently developed to lead to a conviction that the with these words :- "We are not in the confidence of Mr. Tyler, but there can be little doubt, we aprenown in American history only inferior to that of Washington or Jefferson, and compared with which pletely identified himself with the success of the "stratagem" by which Madrid was entered without dust in the balance." On the other hand, Mr. John Quincey Adams, certainly the most venerable, and one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, has just made agreat speech to his constituents at steps are determined on, to procure the release of over their wine at that feast, a company of the dis-Dedham, Massachusetts, in which he opposes the the "Poor man's friend" from unjust confinement. annexation of Texas, and the institution of slavery, Most heartily do we wish the project all success. with even more than his wonted power and elo- The labours and moral worth of Mr. Oastler dequence. He stated that it would be a leading topic mand from every man of heart, without reference to in the next session of Congress, and that he would party, a tribute of respect: and in what better oppose it with all the vigour that God had given manner can that respect be paid, than in giving in the house of one of the Irish Volunteers—as fine a of the articles of capitulation; but Concha, who nati, in which, after resolving that the whole north- holding meetings is a good one: one that will bring was himself present, said that the order had come west coast, from latitude forty-two degrees to fifty- the case of the incarcerated patriot before the public I need not trouble you at any greater length for from the provisional Government, and that he was four degrees, belongs of right to the United Stats, at large; and in those meetings we hope to see

"Resolved—That we approve of the policy of that resolution, together with an abstract of the great; while vigilance and honesty will enable you not acknowledge any monies except those which are proceedings, was forwarded by Mr. Horne, a most to make a set-off of good deeds, which, however rent direct to myself. There was an error in one vent of the Misericordia," which was the place United States upon the Oregon territory, and we At a central meeting of the

> Hyde Park. He was upwards of eighty years of age, bury, in the chair, and perished through want and neglect!!! CURRENCY OF ALABAMA.—Letters from Mobile

say that, by general consent, the currency of that state, on and after Monday, October 2nd, will be specie. All debts not otherwise specified, will now band of La Cova continued to traverse the Maes- be paid in specie, and the currency of the state be

before the Court handcuffed and chained together!
This ignominious treatment is one of the petty
abuses of power which have marked the Whig party

Beston Sempstresses.—At a meeting held at General Nogueras is at Gibraltar, and actively cents—working from six till nine o'clock.

towards defraying the expenses of the society by numbers of individuals friendly to its object. A GREAT ROBBERY IN CAIRO.—We copy the fol- may deem requisite. Oxford ... ... 0 2 4 an account that the insurrection at Vigo was at an lowing from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th inMr. O'Connor's lecture (City of London)... 0 16 8 end; and that General Triarte with 1,000 men had

THE SLAVE TRADE—The Brazilian barque Confidence of the Co., and Cairo, was entered on the night of the 28th the Huddersfield meeting.

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found to be fully equipped for the slave trade.

TURKEY.—The German papers state that the Turkish population at Urania, to the south of Nissa, have risen against the Christians. The Turks pilhade committed suicide. Suspicion was first raised the Newscarland of Newscarland of

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The steamboat Forrest, Captain Hazlett, in her upward trip, struck a snag at the head of Black's Island, and sunk in five feet water—one man by the name of M'Clintock jumped overboard and was drowned. The boat will be raised, and the cargo, which consisted of tobacco and copperas, will be saved in a damaged state. The Zanesville brought up her passengers.—Pittsburg Gaz.

The journeymen tailors of Cincinnati turned out for higher wages on the 10th. The shoemakers were about to follow.

THE WEATHER-The premonitions of winter are already evident. The weather for a week or more, has been cold, wet and uncomfortable, and on the highlands to the southeast, and in Cattardagus snow has fallen to the depth of from one to four inches. Last Friday, along the summit level of the Ohio canal, south of Cleveland, a traveller inform which Mr. Van Buren was unanimously nominated us that the snow lay on the ground two or three as the democratic candidate for the presidency.

Snow Storm-We have experienced this morning election news is favourable since our last. Penn- an unusually severe snow storm, which has done sylvania comes out well, and will maintain the considerable damage to fruit, and shade trees in this Democratic ascendancy; Connecticut increases her vicinity. The depth of the snow was some five

men, possesses the elective franchise. A movement to under Pt. Abino, n consequence of the formidable

Mr. Fox, the British minister at Wellington, has been dangerously (so it is said) ill of the bilious Professor Dwight, of Yale College; was killed a

days since, at Raymond, Mississippi. He had committed several robberies. CANADA.—The Canadian news is uninteresting.

The debates in both houses were upon minor subjects.

After a long discussion in the House of Assembly,
the bonding of foreign cattle clause in the Agricultural Protection Bill had been adopted. Meetings were still being held throughout the province respecting the removal of the seat of Government; and the correspondent of the Quebee Gazette mentions that aimed at him. It appears that he proceeded in his or the zz to be elected, the proceeded in his cancel thicker about eight o'clock, to be present at Whigs 8. According to this statement, the next change to the receipt of despatches from England, the representation of Gisela, in which Guy Stephen house of representatives would consist of and others to a wish on the part of the Governor-General to have the question considered open.

An attempt was made about a fortnight since to produce a disturbance among the St. Regis Indians. The attempt failed, and troops are to be sent from Montreal, if required.

Major Richardson, editor of the Canadian Loy-

alist, and Stewart Derbyshire, Esq., M.P.P., fought a duel a few days since at Kingston, Canada. After the first fire (no harm being done), the parties were

WEST INDIES -A counter-revolution in St. Domingo has been attempted, headed by a Colonel-Dalzon, who was soon shot, and thus the weak affair REPEAL .- A meeting of the Repealers of ALBANY terminated. The new Hayti Constituent Assembly was holden on the 9th of October, and £57 was has voted indemnities to the losers by the late revolution; and the pressing demands of France for the THE SAVANNAH REPEALERS held an enthusiastic payment of instalments due to her by treaty are under discussion. Herrare, the president, in a message, recommends an amnesty for all political offences. It is expected by many that France will revive her claims to a portion of the island of St. Domingo, in the event of her demands not being satisfied

SOUTH AMERICA—The commissioner sent to Mexico for the purpose of entering into a treaty of peace and amity with that Government have not yet

It was thought that another war between the two countries would be inevitable, as quite a belligerent feeling had begun to manifest itself among the Yucatecoes, in consequence of the tardy movements of the respects, in a prosperous condition. The Treasury Mexican Government in relation to the proposed is comparatively free from embarrassment, and its treaty, which had been increased by a late pro-Guards, amongst both, or either of whom, Narvaez After congratulating the Legislature on the pros-

A revolution had taken place in South Peru, with President (Vivanco) immediately sent a military force from Lima by the English steamer Peru, and,

It was rumoured that the natives had risen on General Bertrand, in his travels through this the French inhabitants of Senegal, and that two TEXAS AND THE OREGON TERRITORY.—There is had, it was said, been despatched to their assistance. BELGIUM.—The session of the Belgian legislature was opened by King Leopold in person, on Tuesday, the 14th. The "speech," for a "king,"

was pretty good; superior to our Royal speeches. The following is an extract :- " Belgium, so renowned for her agricultural progress, contains nevertheless a considerable uncultivated territory: and my Government will ask you for powers to enable them to afford new resources to the popuwho effects the annexation of Texas will acquire a good effect, might be copied by "Her Britannic Malation." Here is a bit of common sense, which, with jesty's" advisers. Let Peel look to it !

#### OASTLER'S LIBERTY FUND. We are glad to perceive that at last energetic

worth, and pleading the claims of an honest man to the aid and help of his kind. The following is the

At a central meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler. hereby pledge ourselves, if it shall become necessary, to maintain our right with the blood and treasure of the nation."

Blush, America!—An old revolutionary soldier advisable means of raising a fund for the liberation. named Jacob Lent, was found dead in his bed at of Mr. R. Oastler. John Tweedale, Esq., of Dews-

> establish a "Liberty Fund," for the liberation of Mr. Oastler; and for the accomplishment of such purpose, it is thought advisable that public meetings be held in every part of the Kingdom, and that a commencement be made at Huddersfield; and it is ordered that a public meeting be called in that town

to accept the office of General Treasurer, and Mr. L. Pitkeithly that of General Secretary. 3.—That the various towns in which meetings are "Queen Isabella II. took her oath on the 10th in of the State, and will cover the authors with infamy. In the various towns in which message are committee. Treasurer, and Secretary, to act for their particular localities.

4-That the Factory and other Operatives have SPAIN—Several insurrectionary movements have Washington Hall, Boston, it was stated that one impressed upon them the necessity of subscribing to taken place in the South of Spain, but they have been woman had to make oiled jackets for 16 cents a the "Oastler's Liberty Fund," to accomplish the release from a debtors' prison of their best and most zealous friend; and that the higher classes of every Junta, but the manifestation was suppressed by the military.

Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and that the surplus after paying off the debt of Mr.

Contents of the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and that the surplus after paying off the debt of Mr.

Contents of the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and that the surplus after paying off the debt of Mr.

Contents of the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and that the figure of the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and buttons. Several had worked on political party be also requested to subscribe; and the cotton and t that gentleman.

ing public meetings daily for one month, in such places and at such times as the friends of Mr. Oastler

owing from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th intant:

The office of the Illinois Insurance and Trust

Trust

The office of the Illinois Insurance and Trust

Trust

Trust

Trust

The office of the Illinois Insurance and Trust

Tru

captured off Quillemaine river, Mosambique channel, opened in the same way, and robbed of about 8,000 tion of Mr. Oastler, the Committee regret that under

English people.

My object in addressing you is to point out the errors that you have committed, in the hope of continuing you and the world, that however you may for a season successfully delude the Irish people with regard to English feeling and Chartist tactics, that, nevertheless, mind now thirsting for known now the first Albourdance of the Northern Star nevertheless, mind now thirsting for known now thirsting for known now thirsting for known now thirsting for known now the first against the Chirthstans of the Northern Star nevertheless, mind now the same as trong disinclination to quarrel with me, while he dother localities. Mr. Edward Rowe also addressed the meeting. We are ready to prepare for mitted other excession and the worland the worland

#### DUBLIN. IMPORTANT MEETING.

The following report reached us last week, but for reasons stated in our last number, we were compelled to postpone its insertion.—B. N.S.] In consequence of its having been advertised in the daily and weekly papers as well as placarded through-

yard and lane were both densely thronged. The greatest order and regularity prevailed. The order, re-Some disguised in frieze coats; others dressed like trademen; but they were all well known, notwithstanding their attempt at deception. At half-past one o'clock Mr. Henry Clark was called

to the chair. The Chairman said that he felt highly honoured by being called upon to preside upon the present occasion. The newspapers and placards had already announced to his fellow citizens the orject of the meeting. He was very proud to see such a number of his fellow eltizens. Their presence upon the present occasion proved to him, if proof were wanting, that they were all advocates of peace and good will-(hear, hear)that there was no good end-no practical object to be achieved by keeping up envy, hatred, and ill will between those who sought to achieve the same ends, although by different means. The immediate object of sincere and hearty reconciliation between two great and powerful men: the one at the head of, and the leader of the great majority of the Irish people; the other chosen to represent and advocate the political creed of THREE MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED THOU-SAND MALE INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN-(hear, hear). The object of the resolution was a holy one. Why should the moral aid of 3,500,000 Britons be rejected because Mr. O.Connell and Mr. O'Connor had some dispute, of which we know nothing? He did not wish to say anything in favour of the one more than the other; but strict and impartial justice demanded of him to say that, in his opinion, Mr. O Connell was the party mest to blame for keeping up this unfortunate dispute-|cries of no, no). Well, how does it happen, then, that when Mr. O'Connor came forward in London, and paid his subscription, of one pound to the Repeal rent; that by an order direct from the Corn Exchange in Dublin, Mr. O'Connor's would not be allowed to speak in favour of Repeal at a meeting of Irish Repealers in London ?- (hear, hear)? bring forward these matters now. Our object is conciliation but no compromise of principle.—no Whiggery-no Toryism-but a cordial union of the plundered, hard-working, honest, people of Great Britain and Ireland. Our oppressors are united; why then should we not unite morally, legally, and constitutionally for the attainment of these just rights which were basely and perfidiously fliched from us-(hear, hear). The Secretary would read the rules and objects of the mind, was that the society was unlawful; that it was the Cape of Good Hope contain the most sad intelligence Association. It would be seen by the rules that none composed of a low gang of unprincipled men in the but members could take a part in the debate, or rather pay of the Tories—(hear, hear). Now it not only was proceedings; but in the present case that rule would be a shame, but an act of gross fraud upon the subscribers which four valuable ships, estimated at between £30,000 relaxed so as to allow every one, who wished it, to and readers of any newspaper to misrepresent and £40,000, were lost, as also several lives. speak, or move an amendment to the motion; in short calumniate such men as those who had spoken there Loss of the Elizabeth Rowell.—This vessel act as if they were members—thear, hear). He was that day. Were honest men to be traduced, vilified, and was a very fine barque, the property of the Hull Shipsure that he should have but little trouble in preserving run down in a Christian country like this, because they ping Company. She was almost a new ship, having BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; order in the meeting. Every one should have a fair demanded more political rights than others have either only been built in the year 1839 at Sunderland, and hearing. The chairman resumed his seat amidst loud the manliness or the honesty to seek for? He (Mr. was three hundred and twenty tons measurement. It

given notice on the previous Saturday. PROPLE'S CHARTER was merely an embodiment of the that the Chartists of Great Britain were as much duced, and so elequently supported by its seconder, would opposed to the unconstitutional suppression of the pub- be passed by acclamation. lic meeting at Clontarf as Mr. O'Connell himself could be. He maintained that the Government had no right hear, "Are you a member?") No; but I oppose the Byron, who it is believed insured her, opinion in Ireland by military despotism—thear)—and as they did in 1834, when they helped Mr. O'Connell

to obtain a triumph over his Whig persecutors, they more do ye want? Haven't we his word for it?would come forward now to the aid of Ireland and help her to punish the Minister of the Crown who ordered the suppression of the Clontarf meeting by military force. He then, at great length, and with his usual clearness, explained the advantages which both countries would derive from a cordial union between the Chartists and the O'Connellite Repealers. He was obliged to make this distinction between the Repealers, as all Chartists are Repealers, whereas the O'Connellite Repealers are not Chartists; they profess to be what-ever Mr. O'Connell wishes them to be—thear, hear, "that's true"). The offer therefore for conciliation should come from Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connor made the first step towards conciliation by paying his subscription to the Repeal Fund. The money and the aid which he offered were both rejected; and for what? because Mr. O'Connor is a Chartist as well as a Repealer. The onus is surely thrown upon Mr. O'Connell to show why, as a Repealer, he rejects the aid of half the male population of Great Britain in favour of his own darling project. If he thinks he can get it without the consent Or aid of England, it is natural enough that he should like to have all the merit and all the gloryto himself; ment had been proposed. The obvious meaning of the Lues Venera. From this cause alone, it is allowed "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental but it is not becoming in him as a Christian to keep up amendment was, "that there shall be no conciliation; to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled and perpetuate enmity and hatred between himself that discord must reign amongst us." The amendment application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the and Mr. O'Conner. We here are desirous to see peace and good will established on a firm footing between the people of Great Britain and Ireland, which can be achieved in the course of a few days, by Mr. O'Connell inviting Mr. O'Connor to a friendly discussion of their speaker, I did not see how far wrong I was-(hear, respective views, in the Conciliation Hall. If both hear). parties were united for one common object neither Whig nor Tory. nor both together, could withhold the just further observations. He should leave the resolution in rights of the people. Let every lover of peace and goodwill amongst men en earth not only vote, for this conciliatory motion, but make up his mind to use every effort in his power to carry it into effect. Was there a man cheers were given for the Irish Universal Suffrage Assoamongst them who would not like to see Mr. O'Connor ciation, three for Mr. O'Connell and three for Mr. of this contumelious epithet, and Mr. O'Connell shake hands, and make up their O'Connor. dispute in the Conciliation Hall? (Hear, hear, and "We would all like to see that.") Does any one know the street, some one proposed a cheer for the Charter What has Mr. O'Connor done to Mr. O'Connell? It and Repeal, which was loudly responded to. should be known. But no matter what he did, a settlement of their quarrel would effect an immediate union between the O'Connellite Repealers, and the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. Chartists Surely no honest Repealer can blame the Chartists for demanding more than Repeal. What harm would Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Yote by Ballot do to the Irish people?—(cries of have lately been favoured with several no very samake of God, let this resolution, which is a good beginning, be maximonally adopted. Mr. O'Higgins constituted by moring—"That in order to effect the "no harm, but a great deal of good.") Then, in the vonry scraps of meat which had been offered to the cluded by moving-"That, in order to effect the House, as a means to satisfy the cravings of their speedy faccomplishment of the Repeal of the Union, hungry stomachs. Small in quantity, God knows, to render nugatory and unavailing the combined op was each man's dinner; and worse or as bad in complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance complete the cure of the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to position of Whig and Tory to that great and important quality as that which is not unfrequently given to measure, and to make the Conciliation Hall be, in dogs, or manufactured into prime beef sausages at

tion elicited had subsided,

body of Repealers who, thronged the Exchange rooms to less bread than those receive who live in the most sideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous influence their friends, and express their desire to Mr. distressed hamlets of Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. O'Connell, that an amalgamation of all Radical Can we wonder, after this, if disaffection prevails—the anatemy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, Reformers should take place. Their worthy president that the standing army is not large enough for the sterility or barrenness, and other various interrupout the city, that a motion would be brought ferward at had informed them rightly that the Chartist colour is demands upon it—that insurrection breaks out in tions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, on Sunday, green; under this livery of nature, and chosen emblem Wales—that discontent and danger abound every—the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful the 5th inst, fer the purpose of effecting a reconciliation of Brin, the working classes of the two countries where—when this increasing army of destitution consequences on its victims. This invaluable little between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the should unitedly war with the system which crushed meets us at every turn, unemployed but craving for Work, together with their Purifying Drops and At half-past one c'clock, the hour advertised for taking the chair, there could not have been less than 2000 persons present. The large room was crowded and would succeed—(loud succeed))).

Agents.

Parts, of which the First and Second, price Four-versus of the Medicines, may be had of W. & Co.. at their pence each, is now ready. Two Numbers will appear weekly until the work is completed. Also, weekly until the work is completed. Also, the following the following and succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed))). The following the following and succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed—(loud succeed)). The same that in thus advo-versus in the following the following and succeed—(loud succeed). The following the followin doned his conviction that nothing short of the Charter which the poor are so well fed as the felons confully acquired would ever do for the laborious classes. fined in Newgate or the Compter. In both these gularity, and good behaviour of this great meeting was highly creditable to the citizens of Dublin, especially those who laboured under the delusion that the Chartists are the enemies of the Irish people. Several members of the Irish people. Several members of the "detective" police force were in attendance. The order, regularity, and good behaviour of this great meeting was highly creditable to the citizens of Dublin, especially the semblance of self-legislation; but its substance they of the inmates; and moreover, it is clean and wholesome, and not dished up like so much carrion, as we observe it in our workhouse jails. We bers of the "detective" police force were in attendance. The order, regularity, and good behaviour of this great meeting was highly creditable to the citizens of Dublin, especially the wants of the inmates; and moreover, it is clean and wholesome, and not dished up like so much carrion, as we observe it in our workhouse jails. We have always maintained the rights of the poor have been born and fostered amidst Conservative prede- to a sufficiency of good and wholesome dietlictions of the bitterest cast; but nature having formed | Every man who falls into decayed circumstances, is within him an enquiring mind, he read and reflected, justly entitled to an asylum and relief. All his life he and ultimately arrived at the conviction that it was a has been paying to a joint stock fund, and he ought grievous, a diabolical system which had filched from the not to be ashamed to cross the threshold of a workpoor the birthright of freedom and thrown political pro- house when poverty overtakes him. In the purchase tection around wealth and rank alone; and thinking so of a penny loaf, an individual clearly contributes to he had resolved to devote whatever his humble abilities this fund, seeing that, if the baker had no cesses to or influence could effect to the cause of human liberty, pay he would be enabled to sell his bread cheaper. civil and religious, in the widest and most comprehen- In fact the public, by a thousand ways, is continually sive sense—(cheers). It was his firm conviction that adding to the stock; and men ought not to be bearistocracy-founded on the doctrine of the inevitable neath demanding support if they become destitute; degradation of a great majority of mankind—was a pract nor ought they, on account of poverty, which is now tical blasphemy against the deity, who had given the considered more in the light of a crime than a mispoor generally finer physical forms, and not unfre- fortune, to be fed upon coarse innutritious food, as quently superior intellectual powers than he bestowed we find they are in the workhouses, or receive an on the rich—(hear),—and though not a member of the insufficiency of it.—Weekly Disputch. the present meeting was to endeavour, by all the means, Bishop of Ardagh's church, he would take the liberty except an abandonment of principle, at the disposal of of indorsing his Lordship's sentiment regarding aristothe Irish Universal Suffrage Association, to effect a crats, for whom he entertained the heartlest contempt masses or security for those called the "higher" classes, powerful leader of a great nation, the acknowledged till the name of freeman ceased to be a distinctive appellation. Rome had to arm her slaves; Greece did it once to her own imminent peril; and would the Government of this country, if a foreign enemy were on its coast, feel secure in arming the men who were, through political disfranchisement, as veritably serfs and slaves as if they wore the badge and collar of fendal servitude? the enly distinction being, that in those barbarous days the slave was as well-fed as the hogs he tended, while n there enlightened times the hogs were fattened and the mechanical slave was lean, pale, and hungry—(hear and cheers). They knew their condition and its cause intimately—the monopoly of legislation by the " master class," as Mr. O'Connell had well called it-(hear and cheers). Mr. Dyott continued to dwell at great length on the necessity of union at this crisis, on the friendly disposition of the working classes of England, and concluded by saying that though he had been as he consimoney was ordered to be returned to him, and that he dered most unfairly denounced himself by Mr. O Connell on religious grounds, he was yet willing to wave all personal considerations, and lend his humble assistance Who was to blame for that? We do not wish to in bringing about a reconciliation. He concluded, amid loud cheers, by seconding the motion. Mr. O'Sullivan said, though he was not as yet a

member of the Association, yethe hoped that he might take the liberty of making a few observations. He, like many others, had been greatly misled respecting the character and principles of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. The impression which the speeches against them in the Dublin papers, had made upon his regret to state that the accounts received yesterday from O'Sullivan) looked upon the principles of the Association | appears from the information received, that she managed | the day, and through the chairman called upon Mr. Association like this? He (Mr. O'Sullivan) had read Wake, and his crew, having saved themselves by O'Higgins to proceed with the motion of which he had in the columns of the Freeman's Journal, the Register, means of the long boat. Her cargo was rather a valuand Pilot, that this Association was unlawful; that its able one, of a miscellaneous character. Mr. O'Higgins rose, and was received with loud members were bound together by unlawful oaths; that LOSS OF THE SEAGULL-SIXTEEN LIVES LOST .glorious reception which the Radicals of England and he could at any time discover what the articles in the destitute by this shocking culamity. Scotland gave to Mr. O'Connell in 1834, when he was Freeman were about. He had heard more sound politipersecuted by the Whigs. He satisfied every one of the cal principle enunciated that day than he had read in gross injustice of attributing to the Caartists of Eng- the Dublin papers for years-(hear, hear). He hoped land the crimes of their and our oppressors. He shewed that the admirable resolution which was so ably intro-

Mr. Thomas Dunn-I oppose the motion-(hear, to stop the meeting. It would be seen, soon after the motion. I have my Repeal card, and we can get Repeal meeting of Parliament, that notwithstanding all the without the assistance of England. What do we care abuse and vituperation which have been heaped upon the for England? Mr. O'Connell said, on the 23rd of devoted heads of the English Chartists that they would October, that we would have Repeal in six months, that hard, sandy soil, the sea running completely over her, is, that the Parliament would be sitting in College Green on the 22nd day of April, 1844, or he would suffer his head to be cut off-(hear, hear). Now, what hasn't he pledged himself to it, provided we are all peaceable. I move an amendment—that the motion be in the year 1824. None of the bodies of the unforturejected. It is a motion against the character of our Liberator; a cheer for him—(great cheering).

The Chairman—The amendment is not seconded. A Voice-I second it. Mr. Woodward-I had hoped that the advise of Mr. O'Sullivan would have been taken, and that the motion would have passed without a single dissentient. He had not been time to collect the most authentic partimankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, could not see what was in the motion against Mr.

Mr. O'Brien supported the motion. Mr. Doyle-I am not a member. I cannot join you, though my heart is with you; but I recommend the mover of the amendment to withdraw it for his own sake, before the debate is closed by the reply. If he knew as much as I do he would take my advice. The Chairman having asked if any other person

wished to speak, and having been answered in the Mr. O'Higgins rose to reply—He said that he had no arguments to reply to. He regretted that any amend- attention from the Medical Profession generally, than evil without affording a remedy. It shows how reminded him of the conduct of a certain black gentle. every hundred of these might be saved. But to at- sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the conse-

man who envied the happy state of paradise. Mr. Dann-I withdraw the amendment. Let the resolution be carried unanimously. I am but a young

Mr. O'Higgins-Then there is no necessity for any the hands of the meeting. The resolution was then put and carried with three hearty cheers, and one cheer more. After which three

When the immense mass of people got together in Thus terminated the largest and most important meeting that has been held since the formation of the

THE DIET IN MARYLEBONE WORKHOUSE.-We reality, that which it professes to be; all personal 4d a pound by the London purveyors. We can do disputes between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Feargus no more for the poor creatures who are thus inhu-O'Connor should be at once and for ever sacrificed on the altar of their common country; that Mr. O'Connor should not for a moment allow any private pique condition, in the hope of directing the attention of remedy which is applicable to almost or personal quartel to stand as a horizon between the condition of the Dispatch, their miserable half-starved condition, in the hope of directing the attention of remedy which is applicable to almost one of their integrity and ability. or personal quartel to stand as a barrier between the the kindly disposed, and those who can feel and the disease. Their Repeal movement and the aid and moral co-operation sympathise with others in misfortune, and, in defiof 3,500,600 British subjects in favour of that measure; ance of the Poor Law Bushaws, rouse a sufficient that therefore Mr. O'Connell is imperatively called energy among the authorities to crush the fiendish upon to invite Mr. Peargus O'Connor to Dublin, and in spirit that now prevails, and which cows and crushes most signal success. Perhaps no Medicine was ever sion of the human organization."—The Magnet. a public and amicable discussion in the Conciliation the poor to the earth; renders them spiritless; offered to the Public, which has been so efficacious ensure the sincere, unflinching and hearty assistance of beings. Let us come to facts. A few days ago, the Marylebone Vestry assembled for the purpose obstinate as well as recent cases. A Treatise of considering and all other means have failed; they HALL, to settle the dispute between them; and thus and makes them feel as the most degraded of human in restoring the diseased to health and vigour They After the cheering which the reading of this resolu- of considering a petition, and a very reasonable one, of the workers in their stone yards for an increase hat room, but he never rose with greater alacrity, or or cheese, or beer: they merely asked for a little may cure themselves without even the knowledge of that room, but he never rose with greater alacrity, or or cheese, or beer; they merely asked for a little may cure themselves without even the knowledge of proceeded to address them with greater pleasure than more bread! They alleged, but did not even re- a bedfellow. on the present occasion, when he could assist in monstrate, that their porridge was miserably thin. bearing the olive branch of union and peace into the What the effect of diluted oatmeal has upon paupers, ranks of dissentient reformers. It was the greatest let the mortality of the Bridgwater Union say. mistake in repealer, to suppose that they, the contenders for Universal Suffrage, were not friendly to the cause of Bepeal—thear). Self-government asked at the hands of the most opulent district in Europe, whose rental is the increased in the intervence of almost a Monarchy, that their ration should be increased to be as minute as representation be heard in the national counsels, was the fundamental item of their political creed: if such the fundamental item of their political creed: if such and an imposition? They stated that the operation of living, and occupation in life of the party, The suppose that they, the contenders of surface, were not friendly to the opulent district in Europe, whose rental is the increased to that of the worst felons in the lation of a man imposition? They stated that the operation of living, and occupation in life of the party, The communication must be accompanied by the usual suppose that they, the contenders of living, and on sundays from Country Patients are requested to be as minute as till One. Only one personal visit is required from with the detail of their cases, as to the detail of their cases, as mistake in repealers, to suppose that they, the con- These petitioners asked at the hands of the most lished a Work, entitled an equitable and righteons system were once adopted, who are employed at hard labour, that their hunger the Union would be at once repealed—(hear). Already ounces of bread is less than a twopenny loaf, and pledged themselves to that—they ounces of bread is less than a twopenny loaf, and edition of this valuable Work has been disposed of which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It every gentleman's naphin at disposed on the Proposition and Core where the most inviolable scorecy may be trees, and labourers, who were themselves unjustly every gentleman's napkin at dinner! The reply of is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure excluded from the pale of the Constitution, and natu- this Dives Corporation is a direct untrit; they say of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the rally felt for their Irish brethren in suffering and in that their diet is better than that of any Poor Law urinary and sexual or range, in both sexes, with a urinary and sexual or range.

An Anti-Malthusian.—Died recently at Murton, near South Hetton, Mrs. Jane Watt, the faithful -(cheers). There could never be contentment for the progenitor of thirteen sons and daughters, fortyfour grandsons and daughters; total progeny, one

hundred-Durham Advertiser. PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Let fortune bless with honour, fame, or wealth; Yet, where's enjoyment if devoid of health? The old philosophers agreed in this:— That "health alone is man's imperial bliss." Who has not heard of venerable Parr, Whose long existence spread his name afar? In health and strength he trod life's busy stage, And closed his journey in a green old age. He liv'd to welcome six-score opening springs, And own'd the sceptres of successive kings. While others fell, he journey'd on his way, And liv'd as if impervious to decay. But why should Father Parr be honoured so ? Was he endowed with special favours !- No ! He sought the wholesome herbs that cloth'd the sod And we may follow in the steps he trod; For on his dying bed he left behind A legacy to benefit mankind. His will disclosed a healthful balm—and we May taste the virtues of his recipe-Extend our lives to seasons distant far.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS LOSS OF FOUR VESSELS.—LLOYD'S, NOV. 11.—We

And end our healthful days like aged Parr!

and a half, and was listened to in breathless silence. papers made any atonement for these calumnies? He the storm was at its height. She was seen to make for the storm was at its height. Radical Reformers from 1782 down to the present trict, would much rather read an act of justice, foundered. Apparently the crew feared the catastrophe period; and proved, to the satisfaction of every such as he (Mr. O Sullivan) had mentioned, than and were in the act of lowering the boats when the ship rational man at the meeting, that the British Radicals all the prosy, stupid balderdash called "leading went down, and every soul on board perished, includwere the consistent friends of civil and religious liberty articles" in the Freeman's Journal during the last two ing the captain, Mr. Muhay. The Seagull was also a all over the world—that the document known as the years. He knew something of a little smattering of the barque of 239 tons burthen, and was launched at Montclassics—a little of the fashionable languages; had rose in the year 1841. It is supposed she was insured. principles of the old Radical Reformers. He very made some proficiency in science; but he could declare, We are informed, and regret to state the fact, that ten forcibly reminded his audience of the triumphant and before that meeting, that it was with great difficulty widows and twenty-four children are left completely

LOSS OF THE DELHI.-This ship was 276 tons burthen, built at Shoreham in 1838. Her loss happened within a few miles of the spot where that of the Elizabeth Rowell took place, through being driven ashore, when she soon went to pieces. The crew providentially were saved by the aid of the ill-fated vessel's boats. She was the property of the commander, Mr.

Loss of the Laura.—This unfortunate vessel was lost, with the whole of her hands, in Algoa Bay, during the raging of the hurricane. She went ashore on a and dashing her with great violence on the beach, where, in a few hours, she went to pieces, the poor fellows perishing with her. She belonged to her illfated commander, Mr. Crockley, and was 184 tons burthen, of the port of Chester, where she was built nate crews had up to a late date been washed ashore. The accounts conclude by stating, that the shipping suffered severely along the coast from the violence of the storm, and it was sadly feared that many other vessels were lost during its existence, but as the

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the day, and through the chairman called upon Mg.

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Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills, I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dezen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them ARY, complete in Two Volumes, handsomely bound, by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are Nature, &c. &c., and will be completed in 120 Nos. able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the The DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the Rev. Robert quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige, Taylor, is now reduced from 2d. to One Penny; is Gentlemen, yours, respectfully.

Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life late Richard Carlile, is now publishing regularly in Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to the Mirror of Romance, and will not exceed Twelve every one who may be suffering from similar com-Numbers at 2d. each. The previous Parts of the plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my Mirror of Romance contain most splendid Tales astonishing case as public as possible. For a long from the French; Leone Leon, by George Sand; time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work. being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success: I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrang-THIRTY-TWO Pages, with seventeen Engravings, containing Rules for the Preservation of Health; List of Fairs; the Wisest Sayings of the Wisest Men; Prophetic Hieroglyphic adapted to the Times; Stamp Tables; Table to calculate Wages; Corn Law Scale; Table of Wars since the Preservation of the Times; Stamp Tables, Prophetics and Proverbs; Stamp Tables of Wars since the Proventies of the State of restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend reguthe Weather, calculated from never-failing data; larly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and being truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

THOMAS PATTISON, Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma.
To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, by Mrs. Moxon of York.

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many year been affected with a most inveterate dise ase, which her medical attendants propounced 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 says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine Parr's Life Pills.

From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842.

Dear Sir.—I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invaluable medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the public at large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlemen, yours, very gratefully,

RICHARD TURNER. N.B.—Any person who may not credit this stateanswers to their enquiries.

R. T.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir,-I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be life. The consequences arising from this dangerous good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first display at once profound reflection and extensive practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de- to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error. | remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

F. MATTHEISZ.

lease address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street. chester.

East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842. Sir,-You will remember I sent to your shop for s bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rhenmatism many vears, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I have been during the whole of my life. Thank could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life.

No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this mement the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 560 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing testimony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct tion of being net only the most popular but the most valuable remedy over discovered.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon, Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sald 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. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lls. each. Full directions are given with each box.

#### Hociry.

NO SUBRENDER

Let the faithless and daunted, whem fear has dismay'd Give up the pursuit of a glorious cause; Let the base-hearted traitor still practise his trade Of twisting, and twining, and catching at straws; Let the foolish still follow the hollow pretence, And the well-fed Reformer for 'cheap bread' still bawl: We will cling to the standard of stern common sense, And our watch word, "political freedom to all"

We never will barter one tithe of our Charter: We fear neither fraud, false advisers, nor force: And our ship "No Surrender!" (may Heaven defend Shall bear us friumphantly on in our course.

The banner of freedom fles bravely above us; On the ocean of public opinion we sail: The hypocrites hate, but the honest hearts love us; And Liberty whistles aloud in the gale. God speed thee, our leader, undennted O'Connor! Our vessel rides nobly with thee at her helm: Unbought friend of freedom, while thou are upon her, Corruption's foul waves they can never o'erwhelm.

We never will barter one tithe of our Charter; We fear neither fraud, false advisers, nor force: And our ship, "No Surrender!" (may Heaven defend

Shall bear us triumphantly on in our course. The Tories' strong ships, they may harrass and grieve us; But, like true British tars, we will weather the

The piratical Whigs, they may strive to deceive us By sailing like sharks in their old craft " Reform :" And the boats that tack first to this point, then the Be they steer'd by a Cobden. O'Connell, or Sturge.

We pity their crews, poor devils! they'll smother, Completely engulph'd in a whirlpeol of surge. But we never will barter one tithe of our Charter; We fear neither fraud, false advisers, nor force: And our ship, "No Surrender!" (may Heaven defend

Shall bear us triumphantly on in our course. Ye irne-hearted Chartists, be fervent and realous; Your Duncombe stands firm on the enemy's deck; Where, by principle back'd, and a band of breve fel-

He the crazy old craft will soon shatter and wreck. Then re-organize, boys, redouble your number, And the den of the despots with purity sweep; Let the spirit of Chartism rouse from its slumber, And come forth "like a giant refresh'd with sleep." For we never will barter one tithe of our Charter; We fear neither fraud, false advisers, nor force: And our ship, "No Surrender!" (may Heaven defend

Shall bear us triumphantly on in our course. BENJAMIN STOTT. 68. Silver-street, Manchester.

#### Rebielvs.

THE FLEET PAPERS.

Though no admirers of "kings" in general, and general rule, and have willingly awarded our allegeneral rule, and have willingly awarded our allegiance to the factory children's "monarch." True,
they do.'
we have been rather undutiful "subjects" of late,
"After reading that sublime effusion of virulence and seeing that it is now a considerable time since we lent

In No. 32, Vol. III. (August 12th, 1843), Mr. Oastler commenced a series of articles on that object of his, and every other good man's, special abhorrence—the New Poor Law. The series is well-stored arsenal from which the anti-Malthusian may furnish himself with arms calculated to carry terror and dismay into the camp of the enemy, and enable him, like the knight-errant of old, to wage triumphant battle in the cause of the helpless and the oppressed. Of course, it would take the whole of the Star, or nearly so, to do anything like justice to this gallant onslaught of the "good old King" upon the enemies of the poor and the foes of "Old with the following extracts:-

"The Old Poor Law was intended to act as a protection to the labourer, by giving him employment or blushed when he so spoke? relief at the expense of the parish, when he found it "That £5.000 a year which the old man now the interest of the rate-payers to employ the labourers, giving them fair wages for their work, otherwise the necessary provision for their wants. By that law, the in creating mischief, disorder, and every evil work." poor were wedded to the land, the land being made. responsible for their maintainance. Wisdom could not have devised a plan more likely to produce and train a loyal and satisfied people.

"The New Poor Law, being arousedly intended to prepare the way for no Poor Law at all; was framed in the spirit of enmity to the poor; that is, to make the receipt of parish relief as objectionable—as offensive as irksome as possible:-first, by refusing out-door relief and making the union workhouse the test of destitution; next, by making the labourer's residence in the poor-house as unpleasant and annoying as possible. There he is imprisoned—his wife separated from him and their children are confined in separate wards or houses; may, brothers and sisters are not allowed to meet. His dress betokens his disgrace—his food has proved to be poison; and, on the testimony of official reports, many, very many, by it have been killed. In fact, every feeling of the human heart has been outraged for the avowed purpose of preventing the poor from availing themselves of that mode of relief, thus to

force them to fall back upon their own resources. "The consequence is, that the poor creatures offer their labour at the lowest possible wages, thereby drive date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance.' ing others into destitution, and, in the end, in spite of the cruelty of their regulations, filling the union-house, and reducing the return for labour to such a low ebb, that to eke out a livelihood, theft becomes a part of the labourer's occupation—what he considers a duty to his priety, and even immerality, of marrying without a

"Still, there are thousands who cannot find any employment, who, having tried the union-houses, prefer a life of theft and beggary, in many cases stealing for the avowed purpose of finding a refuge in the gaols! The result is, a forlorn and destitute race of labourersreduced by tens of thousands to strolling vagrants who have ceased to be customers to our manufacturers and farmers; now, this system is naturally finding its level in the insolvency of our agriculturalists, manufacturers, and shop-keepers. Having thus destroyed the home trade, you are next required to find an "Extension of foreign trade," by still more competition, and a further

reduction of wages. "The owners of the soil should remember that it is they themselves who have given weight and energy to the lecturers of the Anti-Corn-Law League, by passing and enforcing the New Poor Law. Had there been no New Poor Law, there would have been no Anti-Corn-Law-League.

"No one has laboured more than myself to warn the landlords that they were their own enemies, when they legislated against the labourers. I tell them new-and I entreat the Duke of Buckingham and the Duke of Richmond to listen—if you will not repeal the New Poor Law, you must repeal the Corn Laws. Justice demands it—soon necessity will force it. Those laws cannot long exist together—they are of antagonist prin-

"The land-owners have placed themselves in the position of banditti. Who are forced to strengthen themselves by mercenaries against the natural and constitutional claimants—the poor. Thus the necessity for the Rural Police is accounted for, not to pretect the taining the unjust possession of that which never belonged to him by right—the poor man's legal share in

exchange it for social life, which is a species of social vate charity.'

"If it be so, then any statute which, by implication: only, tends to deprive a man of his liberty as a conbased-a law which virtually releases those persons whom it deprives from all moral allegiance—places them in antagonism to the rest of their fellow creatures -and forces them, as a natural duly, by every means Holy Word! To proceed. Malthus says:to seek their confiscated rights. In fact, it creates a moral civil war, which only waits for an opportunity to become physical.

"For awhile the holders of the confiscated property may remain masters, being enabled, by the power of wealth, to resist the claims of the poor; but eventually there can be no doubt the urgent demands of nature will prevail. In that conflict much valuable property will be sacrificed—many precious lives may be lost. It must, however, always be remembered, that the responsibility resis on the heads of the aggressors, not on those

who have been robbed of their rights!" In No. 34, addressing Sir James Graham, he

SAVE :-"Would that I could persuade you to read your public character as others see it; -noisy, because hold low-pewerless, because dishonest-hate1, because family. revengeful; consequently, cringing and despised—elevated, but disgraced—rich, but have nothing!

"History has furnished many full-length portraits of political knaves; but the world's history now will only have to report the rise, progress, and fail of one-SIR.

barst of heart-eloquence:—

"I have studiously abstained from uttering one Word on the thousands of cases which present themselves to prove the cruelty and inhumanity of the New Poor Law and of its officers. I have not attempted to rouse the feelings of indignation that are ever ready to burst from the breasts of Englishmen when they are told of the agenizing throes which break the hearts of mothers, when their babes are torn from their arms: or of that burst of anguish which drowns in deepest or of that burst of anguish which drowns in deepest certain as the wind: not the farmer; his property may have stated his argument fairly. I have striven to prechild, who, with its thin and delicate hands (more thin Poor Law official, who tears it from the fountain of its of employment. Who, then, can marry? Let Brougham life—from all it has learned to love!—and then, with brimful eyes and sobs, that speak better than words its extremity of grief, stretches its little form from the fiend who wrests it—convulsively extending its length to reach its anguished mother, now separated, perhaps for in blank; we dare not trust ourselves with the more strikingly will appear his own refutation of it. ever, by doors, and walls, and bars!—The scalding task.
tears of those mothers and babes may be disregarded by No. 45, (November 11th) is nearly filled with a you—they fall as curses on this guilty land—they are letter addressed to Mr. Oastler by "One who has 'bottled" by him who will avenge.

to agitate my readers, by describing the subdued but provements" in the "Fleeters", some of which are which in honour I ought to state—if the slightest revengeful feelings of a father (how many English really such, and which we should be glad to see carfathers are now in this wretched state!) when he is ried out. The writer proposes to assist Mr. Oastforced by poverty and despotism to witness that scene! ler in the carrying out of the suggested improve-I would, however, request you, as the Home Minister ments after the following manuer:of the Queen, to answer the following questions to "I propose that the sum of £500 shall, in the first her Majesty in Council—telling the Queen, at the same instance, be raised in 100 £5 shares; and that, as you time, that these scenes of horror are created under the go along and feel your way, and prove the efficiency of sanction of a law passed with your approval,—'What your engine, another hundred shares shall be raised of must be the feelings of that man under that pressure? like amount. How is this to be done? By an appeal What his disgust at laws so cruel, at conduct so un- to the public especially to your old and steady readers, natural, so merciless? If that man's loyalty should who must feel that if any man can render service to his vanish, who is to blame? What respect can that man country by his pen, Richard Oastler is that man. I combatants; we therefore decline entering into the have for property—what reverence for religion itself? call upon the friends of the country to rally around arguments pro and con. The book is neatly got up

In our notice last week of Tait's defence of Lord Brougham, we reminded our readers that to that statesman" England principally owed that embodiment of wrong and crime—the New Poor Law. In several of the numbers before us, his "Lordship" is

fairly flayed. Here is a specimen :-"It was thus that Lord Brougham seduced the House

"" The safest, and perhaps the only perfect charity, is an hospital for accidents and violent diseases, because no know more : if so, we shall be gratified indeed. To man is secure against such calamities—no man can calculate upon, or provide against them; and we may The Fleet Papers, and by every means in your power always be sure that the existence of such an hospital will in no way tend to increase the number of patients. Next to this, perhaps, a dispensary is the safest; but I abuse, and because a dispensary may be liable to abuse, and because, strictly speaking, sickness is a pen of the good and noble Richard Oastler.

The pumping of the man should look forward to and provide against as part of the addition. pause upon that, if I regard the rigour of the principle friends, and that we may speedily see the "Fleeter's"

"" But when I come to hospitals for old age, as old age is before all men-as every man is every day approaching nearer to that goal-all provident men of independent spirit will, in the vigour of their days, lay by sufficient to maintain them when age shall end their labour. eyer mindful of the advice, "put not your trust in Hospitals, therefore, for the support of old men and old princes," we must own that we have always re- women, may, strictly speaking, be regarded as injurious garded "King Richard" as an exception to this in their effects upon the community. Nevertheless, their

"After reading that sublime effusion of virulence and nonsense, I must pause. I will take a pipe to preserve yocacy of the principles which the "shoy-hoys" he my temper—and obtain another pen—then, if possible, "exposes" have laboured to use for their own selnonsense, I must pause. I will take a pipe to preserve our aid to extending a knowledge of "His Majesty's my temper—and obtain another pen—then, if possible, proclamations;" and now, the many demands made I will proceed.—Well, it is of no avail; my disgust fish eads, he naturally feels indignant at the vile we admit, they could not be otherwise) of the stomach with care, and which looks well on the young people; prefers that this revolt should be in the naturally freely and not to know that under an absolute rule well-informed not to know that under an absolute rule some kind of revelt must some where break out; but it we admit, they could not be otherwise) of the stomach with care, and which looks well on the young people; prefers that this revolt should be in the naturally freely and the care. labours of the honest, philanthropic, and brave the vigour of their days, lay by sufficient to maintain the audacity to arraign other men whose fault has law and heartly days heard law and heartly days heartly them when age shall end their labour!' Yes, it was been that they would not allow these "pedlars" to lar, and beastly drunkenness; and certainly exhibit an ornament. But what shall I say of the women? Brougham who said so !- Lord Chancellor Brougham ! make sale and profit of the Chartist masses. who, after a most successful career at the bar-after receiving thousands a year from his clients, was at that moment (though in the receipt of £14,000 a year, continued through twelve numbers, and forms a besides immense patronage), obtaining an Act of Parliement to allow himself £5,000 a year out of the public purse. When his 'labours should end!' being one thousand pounds a year more than had been allowed to any previous Chancellor! Yes-that was Brougham who acted thus!!! No! indeed-my anger is increased. when I find that such a man should dare to object to 'hospitals for old men and old women,' who, when in youthful vigour, commonly obtain precarious labour at from 2s. 6d. to 10s a week; who are to be expected. England's" best interests. We must content ourselves after maintaining themselves and their families, to 'lay by sufficient to maintain them when age shall end their labour !! I wonder if the monster in human shape

impossible to find other work, the wages of which receives (after it has been screwed out of the labour of would maintain him and his family. Thus it became those old men and old women of independent spirity, when age has put an end to his labour, would maintain an hospital for 500 'old men,' who had spent an abourers would fall back on the parish rates, and useful life in adding to the wealth of the country—men indirectly obtain from the wealthy parishioners a who had not employed their talents in fomenting strife,

> Some astounding revelations of the real intentions of the Malthusians are given in subsequent numbers, consisting of Extracts from the Edinburgh Review. Brongham's Speeches, &c. &c. &c. We must conclude our extracts with a few of the principles" of Malthus, which, though often before published, cannot be too constantly kept before the working classes, as showing the really atrocious character of a not few mouthing "Liberals," who have always endeavoured to pass them-

selves off as " friends of the people":-"But enough of Brougham; now to his master, Malthus, who arose some few years ago, 'to enlighten mankind upon this important, but as yet ill-understood branch of science—the true principle upon which to have they uniformly rejected your repeated attempts to enables him to undergo an amount of fatigue almost inframe a preventive check, the prudential check, to the unlimited increase of the people.'. I am here quoting the disciple—now listen to the master:-

" I should propose a regulation to be made, declaring, that no child born from any marriage, taking place and no illegimate child born two years from the same | see yours.

"After having suggested that 'the clergyman of each parish' should disgrace himself, 'after the publication of banns, by reading a notice to that effect, and giving an address, cautioning the people against the impro-

prospect of supporting his children, Malthus proceeds:-"After the public notice which I have proposed had been given, and the system of poor laws had ceased with regard to the rising generation, if any man chose to marry, without a prospect of being able to support a family, he should have the most perfect show to the public the real characters of these un- Discussion, with which we must conclude this liberty so to do. Though to marry, in this case, is, in my casy, because ever-foiled, ever-disappointed, schemers. notice. opinion, clearly an immoral act, yet it is not one which To the pamphlet itself we now refer our readers, society can justly take upon itself to prevent or punish, assured that they will peruse it with no small because the punishment provided for it by the laws of

"What! do the infants of such parents 'sin against the laws of nature, by being born in poverty? PALEY REFUTED IN HIS OWN WORDS, informs me, that the crew had to find their way back

remotely and feably on society.'

" When nature will govern and punish for us, it is a very miserable ambition to wish to snatch the rod from should be left—the punishment of want.

"Death by want is, then, Nature's punishment, awarded and executed by herself, on all who are born in circumstances described by Malthus-of parents who marry without a prospect of being able to support a family'-nay, more, of all who are born in indigence. no matter what the 'prospects' en the wedding-day! have graced this earth of ours,—he has boldly 1820, entitled 'A Plan for the promoting of Sobriety for the right of relief will have vanished, and Death is asserted them in the teeth of prejudice and in defi- and Fragality, he thus gives his decided and conclusive Nature's executioner! At present, I shall be silent, ance of priestly usurpation. For so doing he has testimony on this point:-

" Malthus proceeds :-

Charity is a most dangerous and injurious virtue. Why, rowed the idea from Condillac. Lord Brougham says of rum for sixpence. Of course thoughtless men will precipitous, the rampart is lowered by steps: these — Dundee Warder. Sir, if the poor wreich were relived, Malthus teaches that he was indebted for it to Derham, who, it is sup-use them. I have a hundred times gone out shooting steps, rising between heaven and earth, are enormous; dition that he shall be fed, is a law in direct opposition that the 'number of such victims would be increased posed, plagiarised it from Cicero, who first used it to or hunting upon the snow along with others, each of they are the ladder for the giants who make war against on Thursday eveni ng a shocking accident occurred to the fundamental principle upon which society was thereby. Better let Nature perform her own award, prop up the falling gods of the Pagans. But if he who whom took a canteen of rum, while I took none. I the gods. and execute her sentence—Death! Monstrons as is the first developes an idea is not so much the originator of used to suck the snow, which they told me would give thought, if Malthus and Brougham are right, that is it as he who so loudly and perseveringly proclaims it, me the pleurysie; but I found that I never had the God's will! How opposite to that revealed in his that all the world understand its nature, then must pleurysie, and that many of them had. And as to enter the holy city. The spectacle was bewildering;

> and his family to suffer [death] for disobeying their been superseded. It has been the arsenal whence day, I was the freshest, and by far the most cheerful of repeated admonitions; that he had no right on society modern theologians have drawn their weapons—their them all. for the smallest portion of food, beyond that which his helmets have nodded with his plumes, and their arms "All strong liquors, be they of what sort they may, labour could fairly purchase; and that if he and his have been nerved with his strength. So highly has and in an exact proportion to their strength, tend to disfamily were saved from feeling the natural consequences been estimated what Paley has done, that it has been able the frame from enduring the cold; tend to make of his imprudence, he would owe it to the pity of some thought sufficient to mature his reasonings, and consoli- the person chilly. The reason is this, that they stupify kind benefactor [impious thought, more kind than God!] date his conclusions. Lord Brougham, in his Dis- the mind; and at the same time, they, in a greater or ornament contrasted singularly with the blood-red of

"Remembering always, that that 'kind benefactor' would be guilty of increasing the evil, by encouraging others thus to 'sin sgainst the laws of Nature, which are the laws of God'-ramely, by marrying when he was not provided with the means of supporting his,

And againlabour, has no claim of right to the smallest portion of Though penderous volumes have been written to of "Civil and Religious Liberty."

And he concludes this Number with the following food, and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. illustrate, not a single line has been added to enlarge, its At Nature's mighty feast there is no vacant cover for basis,"

of some of her guesta.' "Who, then, are to marry? Not the Queen: she requires provision for her children after marriage; not conclusions, sure we are of one thing, that he must the Peers: their estates are entailed: not the fundholder; his property is uncertain and fluctuating; not arguments: the clergy; they have only a life interest : not the merchant, banker, or manufacturer; their incomes are as unbe consumed by the seasons: not the artisan or labourer; under that system they could never be certain answer. Pensioners? Is it even so? But, IN THE NEXT GENERATION, WHO WILL PAY THEIR PEN-SIONS ?"

We too must leave our readers to fill up the lines

hope to be a subscriber in the second batch. Now or bold," will be found a valuable acquisition. never is the motto. And by the 1st of January, 1844, you must be in a position to come out with 'Oastler's Fleet Papers,' new and enlarged series; and, if need be, with both a stamped and unstamped edition."

We have considerably exceeded the limits we intended to confine ourselves to when we commenced. this "Review;" and yet how little have we been enabled to give of the writings of the "Poor man's Friend"! Perhaps we have excited a desire to the working classes and their friends we say read strive to strengthen the hands of your persecuted advocate. We trust that the suggestions made above will be heartily responded to by Oastler's

London Victim Committee.

We have one objection to this pamphlet. It appears to us to be a gross violation of the law against "cruelty to animals," for the author to wield his tomahawk with the flerceness he has done in this Answer." Indeed, replying at all to the redoubtable Humphrey Clinker—we beg pardon—Parry, we mean, appears to us to be very like " breaking a fly apon the wheel." True, there is some excuse for Mr. White. Immured in a prison for his honest ad-

simply because we thought it not worth that honour. Mr. White who appears to be of a different opinion, thus speaks of the new-fledged Barrister's precious production :-

"Your pamphlet is certainly a literary gem-on a scurrility in such limited space. Never mind. You have made a book—and as every book or tract must receive an addition to our stock of knowledge, in the fact, that John Humphrey Parry is a Barrister of the Middle Temple!!! It is the only mode by which a young and briefless barrister can advertise himself; and you have taken good care to begin in time."

and cannister after a fashion which will be every- the racer for his greatest feat of speed and strengthhonest George" is famous :--

were 'got rid of 'to-morrew, you and the little knot one imagine that the stall-fed prize ox, so fat that he of 'intellectual-moral-force' and philosophical Chartists can scarcely walk, is healthier and stronger than he would be as far from the consumnation of your darling would be roaming his native hills?

fasten your miserable speculations upon them.

"Now, before you took it upon yourself to denounce and villify 'Feargus O'Connor and his tools,' you might the aboriginal tribes of North America. Mr. Catlin have condescended to show us what you and your states that they enjoy great health and attain great age clique had done to entitle you or them to the people's when not cut off by accident or war, and that they exhiafter the expiration of a year from the date of the law, confidence. The tree is known by its fruits. Let us bit the finest specimens of physical prowess and stature.

> subscribed? Verily, Mr. Barrister of the Middle Temor your brethren as their political mentors.

Mr. W. follows up this cannonade by such an unmasking of the "artful dodgers" as will effectually amount of satisfaction. We fancy it will puzzle the nature falls directly and most severely upon the indi- Barrister, with all the "intellectuals" at his back, vidual who commits the act, and through him more to reply to the knock-down "exposures" of Mr. White's "answer."

BY GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE. Lon-

Don. Hetherington. This little work is the production of a man who, by force," and the courage with which he has main- several of their company. tained the sacred right of free discussion. Holding peculiar opinions on the systems of theology at present commonly received, opinions which have been | published in the Standard Temperance Library), adheld by some of the wisest and noblest spirits who have graced this earth of ours,—he has boldly 1820, entitled 'A Plan for the promoting of Sobriety

Paley be regarded as the originator of the design argu- ability to travel and to bear the cold, though many of nothing but towers, gates, and terraces, raised one above "" He should be taught to know that the laws of ment. And so well did Paley execute his task, that my companions were much stronger and more active the other, steep slopes, and piled arches, all serving my companions were much stronger and more active to other, steep slopes, and piled arches, all serving the stronger and more active the other, steep slopes, and piled arches, all serving the which are the laws of God, had doomed him though his work has often been illustrated, it has never than myself, I always found that, at the end of the work will be a support the work of th to whom, therefore, he ought to be bound by the courses on Natural Theology, has not attempted to set less degree, benumb the body. Consequently they tend the walls. The tower seemed like a crowned giant strongest ties of gratitude. fied to cultivate those which Paley planted. His lord of cold." ship is content to logicise Paley's work. Up and down the walk of design, which Paley made, and gravelled, and rolled, Professor Whewell, and all the writers of Bridgewater Treatises, promenade. In fine, the whole eight of the Bridewater Treatises adduce many illustrations, but add no new principles. They all pass the gulf of theology over one bridge—the pons assinorum periodical contains some excellent articles. We that disowns the age; means of defence which are "A man who is born in a world already possessed, if of design. It is very important to notice this, because cannot find room for an extract, but cordially recom- adapted to a system of war that exists no longer; an

him. She tells him to begone, and will quickly execute Mr. Holyoake then proceeds to lay down Paley's her own orders, if he do not work upon the compassion argument clearly, fairly, and impartially. On this point the most captious will not venture to complain. Day; and a number of Tracts. Whatever view the reader may take of Mr. H.'s

"I hope, that upon examination of Paley's treatise, every admirer of that author will be of opinion that I sent it in the most forcible manner, and I believe have presented it in a more connected and concise form than Paley has left it. Indeed, I can have no motive to misstate or garble his views, since it is my intention to admit them. The more clearly they appear at the commericement, the better will be understood my continuation. The more strikingly I present his argument, the watched you, and never caught you tripping," in was I conscious that the slightest necessity existed for "I have, Sir, purposely refrained from attempting which is suggested a most formidable array of "im- me to conceal an argument of the author I reply to, lages and Russian villagers invariably exhale. out my case, I would instantly threw this book away, because I am fully satisfied that no book deserves the attention of mankind, and no cause is worthy of their notice which needs dishonourable support. It is stand—and it is my deliberate hope that it never

In the world's present state of mental infancy this paper would not be a fitting arena for theological He is an outcast—the laws have made him one! Think you. There will be no lack of candidates for shares. and is a perfect embodiment of multum in parvo, you that your Royal Mistress can now afford to lose such Open your list; announce that you are ready to receive consisting of but about forty pages. It is explicitly subjects, cr, that arming the pensioners will make those men loyal?—Mistaken man?"

Open your nat; amounted that you are read, to read, to read, to but about roley pages. It is depicted and forcibly penned; and to all enquirers who are down for four shares in the first batch of 100; and I bold enough to be honest, and honest enough to be

the Nature and Uses of Alcohol.

The Sacred Writings Rescued from the Profane Perversions of Moderate Poison Drinkers; being an Address, &c., by Dr. LEES. London, Brittain, Paternoster Row.

this is one of the secrets of the Doctor's success.

down error, and establish truth. us: they speak for themselves. The Parts (price one ness is rather the inevitable effect of their climate than shilling and sixpence each) of the Illustrated History of their negligence. of Alcohol, are got up in a really beautiful style : and

"THE PAT-FALLACY."

tion of respiration, is further proved by the theory of species of riding coat, or jacket of sheep's-skin, similar Liebig, concerning the formation of fat. The FAT- to the pelisses of their husbands, but, doubless through FALLACY is a very prevalent one, and therefore it may a laudable economy, much less gracefully cut, and far trouble to stow away such an immense quantity of short time to its exposition.

"My attention was directed to this subject seven years have a title page, so of course must yours—and we thus terial opponent urged the chemical objection, that ale made men fat, and that it was well known to farmers that malt fed cattle faster than barley.

"I then contended that fainess was no proof of health or strength, but rather, beyond the most moderate degree, an indication of disease, the result of an im-In the following quotation our author opens fire pure condition of the circulating mass. This is evident "I am perfectly convinced that it is not so much to and power depend; it is a mere lifeless, unorganised allow me to add, for your comfort, that if Mr. O'Connor in putting forth its greatest physical powers. Does my

Health and strength depend upon FRESH AIR, and \*\* The Chartists of England are neither blind nor the development, by means of EXERCISE of the musdeaf: they have long watched the manceuvres of the cular fibre of the system; whereas fat is prevented London Malthusian clique, assisted by a few dissatis. by the free respiration of fresh air induced by exercise. fled would-be leaders in other parts of the country. Cattle exposed to cold, and subject to constant motion. They have witnessed the various subterfuges to which never grow fat. It is the same with men as with other you have resorted, in order to constitute yourselves a animals. The Arab of the desert, who is in constant sort of Board of Directors' to the Chartist body; and exercise, exhibits a mass of nerve and muscle which credible; but he is never fat, though he is healthy, and will frequently attain a patriarchal age. So with During a residence of eight years amongst them, "When public meetings have been held in for- he never met with a fat Indian. As fatness increases therance of Chartist principles, have the 'Intellectuals' with the absence, and diminishes with the presence, of attended? When petitions were being got up in favour the two chief conditions of health and strength. (fresh of the Charter, have the 'Philosophers' assisted? air and exercise) it follows, that, other things being When contributions were solicited to support the familequal, WHATEVER TENDS TO INCREASE FATNESS. lies of imprisoned Chartists, have the 'Respectables' MUST TEND TO DECREASE HEALTH AND STRENGTH. "Professor Liebig has advanced a very probable ple, these are questions to which the Working Men of theory regarding the cause of these facts, and the origin England will require an answer before they adopt you of fat-which will more completely answer the objec-

tions under discussion." We have no room for Liebig's "theory;" but instead thereof give the following extracts from the Medical

"I have the testimony of a gentleman in this hall (Mr. Mann) that exposure to wet and cold, during the night, as a coast guard; or as an agriculturest during the day; or in travelling, under great privations, amidst the snows of Labrador, can be better sustained without intoxicating liquor than with it. After having been wrecked once amidst the Icebergs, this gentleman over the snows to Canada, a distance of many hundred which he was one, used the alcohol outwardly, by steep-

"The late William Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham, in his younger days was a soldier in Canada. In a letter (redressed to the ladies of England, and dated January 17,

THE PHILANTHROPIST: A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND MORAL REFORMS.

ne cannot get subsistence from his parents, on whom ne it proves that Natural Theology is still where it was—it has a just demand, and if the society do not want his is still confined to one principle, the argument of design labour, has no claim of right to the amallest portion of Though penderous volumes have been written to

next week. PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED - Graham's Lecture on Chastity; The Healthian; The Speech of Mr. G. G.

#### Literature

LIFE IN RUSSIA. (From the Review of " De Custine's Empire of the Czar' in Tait's Magazine for November.) THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

About ten leagues from Petersburg, on his way to Schlusselburg, M. de Custine entered a kind of inn; he savs:-"It was the first time I had seen the peasants in their houses. An immense wooden shed, plank walls

on three sides, plank flooring and plank ceiling, formed For these reasons, the reader, I think, will not fail to the hall of entrance, and occupied the greater part of perceive that it is as much my interest, as it is my the rustic dwelling. Notwithstanding the free currents duty, to state Paley with freedom and fairness. Really of air, I found it redolent of that odour of onions cabbages, and old greasy leather, which Russian vil-"A low and confined room adjoined this immense necessity existed for me to torture his language to make shed. It reminded me of the cabin of some river boat; walls, ceiling, floor, seats, and tables, were all of wood,

extremely powerful. "In this retreat, almost deprived of air and lightmy opinion that no principle put forward by crooked for the doors were low, and the windows extremely means will ever stand long. It does not deserve to small-I found an old woman busy serving tea to four or five bearded peasants, clothed in pelistes of sheepskin, the wool of which is turned inwards; for it has already, and for some days past, become rather cold. These men were of short stature. Their leather pelisses antediluvian world, were they to return to earth to visit were rather tasteful; but they were very ill scented: I their degenerate successors, might still find a suitable know nothing except the perfumes of the nobles that habitation in the Kremlin. Everything has a symbocould be more so. On the table stood a bright copper lical sense, whether purposely or not, in its architestettle and a teapot. The tea is always of good quality. everywhere to be obtained.

by a girdle, above which it lies in antique folds, and their best, but they can never come out of the prison. THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ALCOHOL, Nos. 1 and 2. By Dr. F. R. Lees.
Report of a Medical Discussion held at Framlingham, Suffolk, March 20th, 1843, between Dr. worn long, and parted on the forehead, but shaved prayer: here the soul is not lifted to heaven by the close behind rather higher than the nape, so as to disglories of religious architecture; in this zone man can cover all the strength of the neck.

"The common orders in Russia are amusing knaves: they may be easily led if they are not deceived; but as thick walls, resemble caves; they are painted prisons, soon as they see that their masters or their masters' agents lie more than themselves, they plunge into the of the recesses of the Alps, so of the wonders of this lowest depths of falsehood and meanness. They Whatever may be thought of the views of Dr. who would civilize a people must themselves possess Lees, no man can mistake that he is in earnest, and worth of character—the barbarism of the serf accuses the corruptness of the noble. Dirtiness is very con-Let any man be in earnest in his search after truth : spicuous in the country; but that of the houses and and though he may stumble and go wrong in the the clothesstrikes me more than that of the individuals. earlier stages of his pilgrimage, he will not fail to The Russians take much care of their persons. Their this inhuman land, if society has depraved the indiwin the wished-for goal at last. Nay, morel; let the vapour baths, it is true, appear to us disgusting; and I vidual, it has not enervated him: he is not good, but and provide against as part of the ordinary ills of life; AN ANSWER TO J. H. PARRY; AND AN world see that he is really in earnest, and though should for myself much prefer the contact of pure he is also not contemptible. The same may be said of he may at the outset of his career be despised and water; still these boiling fogs cleanse and strengthen the Kremlin: it is not pleasant to behold, but it in-BERALS AND FREE TRADERS. By ridiculed as a foolish enthusiast, he will in the long the body, though they wrinkle the skin prematurely. George White. London: Published by the run have the respect of mankind, and be held up as By circue of their use, the peasants may be often seen one of the enlighteners and benefactors of the human | with clean beards and hair, when as much cannot be race. Just such a man appears to us to be Dr. Lees. said for their garments. Warm clothing costs money, We are most decidedly opposed to many of his and has to be worn a long time. The rooms, also, in known views: but we nevertheless wish him "God which they think only of protecting themselves from speed" in his earnest and honest struggles to put the cold, are necessarily less aired than those of southern people. Of the air that purifies, the Russians are de-We hardly need say a word upon the works before prived for nine months in the year; so that their dirti-

> "When they work bare-headed, they remedy the informs at the shoulders, a little above the bosom, which spreads freely under the petticoat. It is hideous! Add "The pernicious influence of alcohol upon the func- to this voluntary deformity large men's boots, and a debauchees. their toilette.

"The Russian peasants are the only females in the ago, when, in a public discussion at Masham, my minis- world who have taken it into their heads to make themselves a waist above instead of below the bosom. Their shapeless sacks rather than gowns, are drawn together close under the arm-pits. At the first sight, their entire person gives me the idea of a bale or large loose parcel, in which all the parts of the body are confounded together without care, and yet without liberty. But this costume has other inconveniences upon the pamphleteering Barrister, pouring in grape from many facts. Look at the jockey who is training rather difficult to describe. One of the worst is, that a Russian female peasant could suckle her child over where recognized as a "mode of warfare" for which does he fatten him up? No, he sweats him down. Fat her shoulder, as de the Hottentots. Such is the is not fiesh; not nerve or muscle, upon which activity inevitable deformity produced by a fashion which destroys the shape of the body. The Circassian females, the hatred of your clique for Mr. Feargus O'Connor, compound, cast out of the system as superfluous, des- who better understand the beauty of woman and the that we are indebted for your trashy production, as to titute of nilropen, (an essential element of every living means of preserving it, wear, from their years of childyour burning desire to play the dictator yourself; and part) and therefore a mere incumbrance to the system hood, a belt round the waist, which they never cast off."

RUSSIAN VILLAGES.

"The appearance of the villages is monotonous. A | Man there has two coffins—the cradle and the tomb. village consists always of two lines, more or less ex- The Russian mothers ought to weep the birth more tended, of wooden cottages, regularly ranged at a certain distance backwards from the road; for, in general, the street of the village is broader than the embankment of the highway. Each cabin, constructed of pieces of roughly-hewn wood, presents its gable to the street. so great, no one would know it: the knowledge of All these habitations are of similar construction; but numbers is a privilege of the Russian police. Lam notwithstanding their wearisome uniformity, an air of comfort, and even prosperity, appears to reign in the villages. They are rural without being pictur-

"A few villages, becoming less neat in proportion as the distance from Petersburg increases, sadden the to rival the power of God. Monatrous jealousy! inte landscape instead of enlivening it. The houses are only what aberrations hast thou not plunged princes and piles of the trunks of trees, badly put together, and supporting roofs of plank, to which in winter an extra fend it in a country where idolatry is the principle of sover of thatch is sometimes added. These dwellings of the constitution? A man who can do everything is must be warm, but their appearance is cheerless. The the crowned impersonification of a lie. rooms are dark, and tainted for want of sir. They have no beds. In summer the inmates sleep on benches which form a divan around the walls of the chamber, and, in winter, on the stove, or on the floor around it. In other words, a Russian peasant encamps all his life. The word reside implies a comfortable mode of life; domestic habits are unknown to this

"The see-saw is the favourite amusement of the Russian peasants. This exercise developes their natural talent fer adjusting the equilibrium of the body: in addition to which, it is a silent pleasure, and quiet diversions best accord with the feelings of a people rendered prudent by fear.

"Silence presides over all the festivals of the Russian villagers. They drink plentifully, speak little, and shout less; they either remain silent, or sing in chorus, with a nasal voice, melancholy and prolonged notes. . On Sunday, in passing through populous villages, I observed rows of from four to eight young girls balancing themselves, by a scarcely permiles. The cold was intense. The captain's party, of ceptible movement of their bodies, on boards suspended by ropes, while at a little distance beyond, an equal her hands, and draw upon ourselves the odium of exet though young in years, has already done good service, ing their mittens and stockings in the rum, and they all number of boys were fixed in the same manner, in face cation. To the punishment, therefore, of nature he to the cause of truth by his unprejudiced and fear- arrived safe; whilst the other parties, who took their ef their females. Their mute game lasted a long time; less enquiries into systems "founded in fraud, upheld rum inwardly, suffered severely from the frost, and lost I have never had patience to wait its conclusion. Such gentle balancing is only a kind of interlude, which serves as a relaxation in the intervals of the animated

> very lively game; it even renders the spectators THE KREMLIN AT MOSCOW.

> diversion of their real swing or see-saw. This is a

an object; it would deceive the reader: the walls of Aberdeen, had, after drinking in a public-house in what he has felt to be the path of honesty; which is, self of that, and he will soon find that they keep off as the world may acknwledge some day, "the best policy," all trick, and fraud, and "expediency" not the heat? That they drive out the heat, is very certain; our hills: the Kremlin is the Mont Blanc of fortresses. They had been cohabiting together for some time, withstanding. Mr. H. is a man who while he has withstanding. Mr. H. is a man, who while he has is so great that people are frequently frost-bitten, and heart, I should say that the Kremlin was the heart of and she had borne two children to him. On reach unflinchingly advocated his own rights has always has always he deliberated market. the land!

"He has erred in the face of a most clear and precise unflinchingly advocated his own views, has always are compelled to have their feet or hands cut off, it is warning, and can have no just reason to complain of the right of every man to liberty and life, and consequences quently to the means that produce those blessings. This of his career.' [But what of the poor innocent chillence of a most clear and precise unflinchingly advocated his own views, has always are compelled to have their feet or hands cut off, it is warning, and can have no just reason to complain of the monster; but, as it is, I would call it the head. I he monster is the monster in the monster is the monster of the work in the monster is in the monster is a caution law is not a depoil of the I conceive to be the only condition upon which men can dren? Does nature really award death by starvation consent to give up the liberties of the natural or savage to them?] 'All parish assistance should be denied him; of design' Mr. Holyoake has applied himself in the to have their limbs cut off, I hardly recollect a really aided the independance that poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and the poor innocent tank and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper of the overturning of Paley's celebrated argument many persons frozen to death, and a great many more the overturning of Paley's celebrated argument many persons frozen to death, and a great many more to the opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper on our and opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper of the opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper of the opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper of the leaper of the opposed to the Calmucs by the leaper of th to have their limbs cut on, I hardly recollect a recollect a remaining have equally affect the sovereign. fallen between the vess el and the pier, he met the ate charity.'

"It is well known that Paley bases his argument taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors on his way or before he went taken spirituous liquors of the hillocks become too woman. The body was not found till next morning.

The part the source of the suffering party had not pence of the

"Above a long vault, which I crossed, I perceived raised viaduct, by which carriages and foot passengers day—the vulgar Moscow, is left for the Kremlin—the Moscow of miracle and of history. These aqueducts, without water, support other stories of more fantastic edifices. I observed, raised upon one of the hanging passages, a low round tower, all bristling with battlements of spear heads. The silver brightness of this

guardian. "Like the bones of certain gigantic animals, the Kremlin proves to us the history of a world of which we might doubt until after seeing the remains. In this prodigious creation strength takes the place of beauty, caprice of elegance; it is like the dream of a tyrant. The present month's number of this well-conducted fearful but full of power, it has something about it

Howitt's History of Priestoraj't shall be noticed | nation's foes, a bastile against the nation, a prop of tyrants, a prison of people—such is the Kremlin \* \* Such, then, was the chosen abode of the old Muscovite princes; and yet these formidable walls were not sufficient shelter for the terror of Ivan IV.

"The fear of a man possessing absolute power is the most dreadful thing upon earth; and with all the imagery of this fear visible in the Kremlin, it is still impossible to approach the Kremlin without a

"Towers of every form, round, square, and with pointed roofs, belfries, donjons, turrets, spires, sentryboxes upon minarets, steeples of every height, style, and colour, palaces, domes, watch-towers, walls, embattlemented and pierced with loop-holes, ramparts, fortifications of every species, whimsical inventions, ncomprehensible devices, chiosks by the side of cathedrals—everything amounces violation and disorder everything betrays the constitutional surveillance necessary to the security of the singular beings who were condemned to live in this supernatural world. Yet these innumerable monuments of pride, caprice, voluptueusness, glory, and piety, notwithstanding their apparent variety, express one single idea which reigns here everywhere—war maintained by fear-The Kremlin is the work of a superhuman being; but that being is malevolent. Glory in slavery—such is the allegory figured by this satanic monument, as extraordiuary in architecture as the visions of St. John are in rudely hewn. The smell of cabbage and pitch was poetry. It is a habitation which would suit some of the personages of the Apocalypse.

"To inhabit a place like the Kremlin is not to reside, it is to defend one's self. Oppression creates revolt, revolt obliges precautions, precautions increase dangers, and this long series of actions and reactions engenders a monster; that monster is despotism, which has built itself a house at Moscow. The giants of the well made, and, if it is not preferred pure, good milk is have divested yourself of your first emotions in the contemplation of these barbaric splendours, is, after "The red or blue shirt of the peasants is buttoned all, only a congregation of dungeons pompossly sur-over the collar-bone, and drawn close round the loins named palaces and cathedrals. The Russians may do only build to his God gloomy donjons. The sombre cathedrals of the Kremlin, with their narrow vaults and just as the palaces are gilded gaols. As travellers say

architecture—they are horribly beautiful. "Other nations have supported oppression, the Russian nation has loved it; it loves it still. Is not such fanaticism of obedience characteristic? It may not, however, be denied that this popular mania has here sometimes become the principle of sublime actions. In spires awe. It is not beautiful, but it is terrible-terrible as the reign of Ivan IV."

MOSCOW AND ITS MORALS (?)

"The hospitable customs of ancient Asia, and the elegant language of civilised Europe, have met together at this point of the globe, to render life pleasant and easy. Moscow, fixed on the limits of two continents, marks, in

"Mescow is, of all the cities in Europe, the one in party and the tolerance of the other.

"Intemperance is here carried to such excess, that one Some few weeks since appeared "A Letter to Feargus O'Connor, Esq." from the pen of Mr. J. H. Parry, which we did not notice at the time, relative to what the writer calls "Intemperance is here carried to such excess, that one of the men the most liked, and whose society is the repulsive. I had hoped in this excursion to have met some fair villagers; but here, as at Petersburg, they weeks, neither more nor less. If it be asked what has are broad and short in figure, and they gird their fuddling bout'! satisfies everybody. The Russians have too much levity to be viudictive; they are graceful

"Among the traits of shameless blackguardism related of these young patricans, Europe, we believe, could not parliel the following, nor indeed, any other

quarter of the globe. One boasted of himself and his brothers being the sons of the footmen and the coachmen of their father; and he drank and made the guests drink, to the health of all his unknewn parents. Another claimed the honour of being brother (on the father's side) of all the waiting-maids of his mother.

"Many of these vile boasts are no doubt made for the sake of talking: but to invent such infamies in order to glory in them, shows a corruption of mind that proves wickedness to the very core-wickedness worse even than that exhibited in the mad actions of these liber-

"According to them, the citizens' wives in Mozcow are no better than the women of rank.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY-ITS HORRORS AND CRIMES "In Russia, the Government interfere with every thing and vivifies nothing. In that immense empire, the people, if not tranquil, are mute; death hovers over all heads, and strikes capriciously whom it pleases. than the death of their children.

"I do not believe that suicide is common there: the people suffer too much to kill themselves. \* \* "But if the number of spicides in Russia were ever ignorant whether they arrive correct before the eyes of the emperor; but I do know that no misfortune is published under his reign until he has consented to the humiliating confession of the superiority of Providence. The pride of despotism is so great that it seeks subjects! Who will dare to love truth-who will de-

"The life of the Russian people is more gloomy than that of any other of the European nations; and when I say the people, I speak not only of the peasant attached to the soil, but of the whole empire. "The Emperor appears to me little disposed to lay down a part of his authority. Let him suffer, then, the responsibility of omnipotence: it is the first expiation of the political lie by which a single individual declares himself absolute master of a country, and all-

powerful sovereign of the the thoughts of a people. \* \* "The Emperor makes sufferors to be made, or allows to exist, laws (excuse the application of this sacred name to impious decrees) which, for example, permit the sovereign to declare that the legitimate children of a man, legally married, have no father, no name! in short, that they are ciphers, and not men. And I am to be forbidden to accuse at the bar of Europe a prince who, distinguished and superior as he is, consents to reign without abolishing such a law?

"Russian civilisation is still so near its source that it resembles barbarism. The Russians are nothing more than a conquering community: their strength does not lie in mind, but in war—that is, in stratagem and

RETRIBUTION.—About eleven o'clock last Tuesday se'nnight the police at the harbour were attracted by screams at the east side of Victor in Dock, and, on proceeding to the spot, found a woman on board a barge moored alongside of the wall, calling out that a man was drowned. The nec essary steps were taken to recover the body, but without success. It appears that the woman whose name is Barnet, and "The word walls gives an idea of quite too ordinary the man, Thomas Pauline, a sh oemaker belonging to

SHOCKING ACCIDE NT.—Shortly after five o'clock on the London ar d Brighton railway, a short distance beyond the I vew Cross Station. A young man in the employ of / Ar. Hoof, contractor, was engaged in repairing the line when his attention was taken off by the whis the of the train announcing the approach of the Brighton down train. Just at that noment the engine with several carriages on the Dover line was running rapidly towards London. From the sta tement of one of his fellow-workmen, it appears that the poor fellow was unaware of the approach of the train behind him, and, not with standing every possible exertion was made by the driver of the engine and his fellow-workmen to apprize him of his danger, he stood motionless, and in another instant the engine knocked him with fearful force to the ground. He fell with one arm across the rail and his hand upon it, and thus the wheels of the train passed over him, severing his arm above the elbow, and cutting off his fingers. On being picked up and conveyed with all dispatch to Guy's hospital, amputation was found necessary—an operation which the poor fellow bore with extraordinary fortitude

The other injuries render the case a very had one. RICHMOND.—On the 9th instant, Peter Constable CONSPIRACY OF THE COTTON LORDS AGAINST THE OPPRESSED FACTORY OPERATIVES.

This town and neighbourhood (so much note); for the tyranny and oppression practised by the mill-owners over the poor factory slaves) is threatened again with a O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister and Farmer. general strike for wages. It is a well-known fact, that the mark ats connected

have, therefore, requested their em-ployers to give them that which they promised at the last reduction, viz., an advance of 111 per cut, that being the amount taken from the weavers on that o cession. No sooner was this application a made by the hands in

the employ of Mesers. Rayner a,-one of the firms paying the worst prices in the town,-than one of the fonlest plots ever known was unblushingly published, by the following placard :-

"PUBLIC NOTICE.-As 'A cannot escape observation that the workpeople of this neighbourhood are in a state of great excitement can the subject of wages :- We the undersigned masters of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hurst, of trade, nor a fair comparison of the rate of wages paid of this paper. here with those of other districts, authorises an adwace at the present moment; and we feel it our duty therefore to give this public notice, that whilst we have no wish to lower wares, or to refuse a careful consider MION OF MAY DIOVED STIEVANCE, WE ARE PREPARED STRADILY TO RESIST ANY ADVANCE. OR ANY PUR-THRE ENCROACHMENT ON ANY INDIVIDUAL FIRM.

J. B. Reyner and Brothers, | Robert Lees and Sons, Jaz and John Kenworthy, Samuel Heginbotom and

Abel Buckley and Co. Peter Platt, John Redfern and Sons. Soms, Samuel Robinson. Nathaniel Buckley and James Brooke and Co. Binns, Dean, and Sons, Hyde, Sons, and Sowerby, Thomas Mellor and Sons, James Knott and Son. Peter Leigh." John Whittaker and Sons, "November 3rd, 1843."

the town, which ran as follows:-

The factory operatives were, however, determined that they would not be frightened out of their rights, and knowing that the hands of Mr. Wood, of Glossop have obtained an advance of one penny per cut upon 27-inch cloth, nineteen picks and twenty-nine yards long, being Is per cut now paid for this kind of fabric, they agreed that a public meeting of weavers and card-room hands should be called, those being two of the worst paid branches of factory labour, to take into consideration the statements put forth by the masters. A bill was immediately drawn up, and posted through

"PUBLIC NOTICE -As it cannot escape observation that the manufacturers of Ashton under-Lyne and its neighbourhood are labouring under great excitement, in consequence of the operative power-loom weavers and card-loom hands seeking an advance of wages, knowing at the same time that they have sufficient profits to give an advance, we, the operatives, are as anxious to turn-out as our employers, as we are the greatest sufferers in the end. But still we are determined to have an advance, believing that it will benefit both masstate of trade will not allow an advance of, wages; but we know it to be a fact, and are able to prove that they are receiving from 1s to 1s 3d. per cut more than and they have the assurance to i back the last reduction.

districts will not justify them in giving an advance. We again refer them to Glossop and several other districts, who have an advance, and are now paying more as a whole: and seeing the indecent manner in people of any other country. They can act as one than they are in this district. Our employers state that which they were commenced, it will be difficult to man, when Ireland demands their co-operation; they are willing to redress our grievances! The following are a few of them:-

"lat-We want our wages weekly.

shuttles, windows, and machinery which may happen to set broken or worn out, and charge us for them, which we have no right to pay, as it is not our machinery, neither is it our fault. "3rd—Our employers turn Cuts on our hands for pretended faults, and make us pay more for them than

the market price. "4th-At some of the mills they quarter four times and Brothers. "O! Reyners, O! Reyners, how often have you

been the first to reduce wages, and now you are taking a most conspicuous part to prevent an advance. "There are other grisvances which we shall not now segments, but shall reserve them for a future period. Weavers and card-room hands, attend the meeting which will be held in the Charlestown meeting room. show by your thousands that you are determined to be no longer trampled upon with impunity.

THE COMMITTEE." The public meeting called by the placard sent out by the Operatives was very numerously attended, and was

midressed by Mr. R. Pilling and others as to the course

By Order of

they ought to pursue. withe Mill-owners, the weavers of Mesara Rayners to the number of 417, have given a fortnight's notice, that ungally leaving the masters' employ, each person gave maios singly in the Warehouse.

Since the above notice was given, the masters whose mones appear to the public placard above given, in order be prevent any support being rendered to the hands of Haura Reyner's, whose notice expires this week; and to sarry out their infameus designs, have put up in their various warehouses the following printed notice:-This is to give notice that we intend to close our

Waying Departments on the 25th of November. " Signed [Here follows the name of the firm]" Comment on the above is useless. Suffice it to say, that such a course will throw out of employment short 4,000 weavers; and in a short time the other

PHONOGRAPHY.

the course of a few days.

hands will have to leave work; thus we may expect

(Abridged from the Phonographic Journal.) " MY DRAB SIR,-Phonography may truly be called 'islking on paper.' I am in daily, nay hourly, conver-

tional letters, to which I reply with a rapidity little expelled by speech; but when unfortunate enough to of saing this delightful mode of speech, and have to solict myself half an hour to write what I might in Phonography say in five minutes. I feel, on such specialons, as if I were a stammerer, and had an impe-object effected. diment in my written speech, which is exceedingly amoying. The more I think of and practise this beautifal science, the more powerful are its appeals for increased activity in spreading a knowledge of its prinother nation—a harvest of which, at present, we have and the most remote conception. I believe the advandrops which the san impearls on every leaf and every lower.' It is time that people were made more fully per and press. The fountains of truth and knowledge are, to a great extent, closed to the mass of the peoblock up the entrance to them, in the shape of a but it is impossible to apply it." written language composed of about 50,000 words, of which 49,950 are incorrectly spelt, and only 50 are, FOUNDS. The schoolmanter, he wever, is now abread; expetions in the promulgation of the great and useful trains of phonetic writing. It is true that, to change a great work; but, truth is mighty, and will pre-

MAY LANGUAGE One of a company of coala respectable farmer, residing in the neighbourhood, would be done next.—Buth Journal.

SUNDERLAND.-Mr. D. Stuart lectured here on

MILNROW. William Dixon, from Manchester, respeciable audience.

THE LAND! THE LAND!!

in Cloth, Price 2s. 6d. PRACTICAL WORK on the MANAGE-MENT OF SMALL FARMS. By FEARGUS

The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium at such price as would enable every with the cotton manufacture have for some time back workingman to become possessed of it. No. been much more "healthy" than they were wont to be 4 may be said to contain all the practical instruc-Such being the case, the workmen have come to the tions necessary for carrying out the plan, together conclusion (and justly so) that they, he wing had to suffer with PLATES, describing Farm House, Offices, Tank, from the "badness of trade", ough to now to reap a Farm Yard, &c.; while the whole contains all the little of the benefits accruing from its revival. They information requisite for carrying out all the opera-N.B.—The above Work may still be procured in

Numbers, price 6d. each. "I have, within the last few months visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more

the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on Shall Farms of their own, or on equitable takings !" Vide Lord Cloncurry's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 25th. 1843.

London:-Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Pur-Dukt-field, and Mossley, anxious to prevent all the kess, Compton-street; Heywood, Manchester; inconvenience and suffering which would result from Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Guest, Biranother turn-out, hereby declare that neither the state mingham; Paton and Love, Glasgow; and all Agents

## THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 18, 1843. PROGRESS OF THE IRISH REBELLION. stamping the conduct of the Irish Attorney-Gene- roar, and the point of argument blunt the sharpest proof was challenged and demanded. It mattered RAL, with that deep and heavy brand of reprobation which it so well merits. We quite agree with the prevent all the inconvenience and suffering of another Times as to the mock sentimentality which distinguished the English crocodiles when shedding tears over their Chartist prey. We can recollect the emters and operatives. The manufacturers say that the barrassment of plain J. Campbell, when in vain he attempted to read the last letter of the immortal SHELL. And hypocritical though such manifestations were they were eighteen months ago; and some of them yet they evinced a solemnity, whether real or as that the English sword had been drawn against Irish are manufacturing more than 1,000 cuts per day, which sumed, which may be considered a necessary por- liberty. The last Repeal campaign has put them will amount to from £15,000 to £20,000 per year, tion of the paraphernalia of a court of justice. Mr. in possession of more of their country's history than that the state of trade will not allow them to give us T. B. SMITH, however, is of a different opinion, and they were previously acquainted with; and while it has therefore decided upon playing a different part. has taught them the wrongs they endure, at the same "Our masters state that the rate of wages in other Should a verdict of "guilty" be the result howevers time it has informed them of the means they the country will then look back upon the proceedings possess to redress them. The Irish are not like the reconcile them to the result. The captious, the while a traitor or approver is a thing seldom discantankerous, the unprofessional, and ungentleman- covered in their ranks. They can live like hermits: "20d-Some of our employers make us pay for like manner in which this legal Don Quixote has and die like heroes! and we venture to predict that treated the Bench, the Bar, the traversers, and the upon the very first announcement of a verdict of wield the great and important powers vested in him. pipe, to taste of exciseable spirits, or of any article not only in the present eventful crisis, but upon any, from which duty was wrung to carry on the war of things, past, present, and to come. even the most unimportant, occasion.

So glaring has been the rancour of this law country. Every Irishman will soon turn his hovel of the name of Hunr, and a few more, from Worsbro' a-day, two-pence per time, in particular J. B. Reyner officer, that even the Bench, three of whom are into a temperance hotel, where neither coffee, tea Common, repaired to the seer. Arrived there, and known to have a strong political bias in favour of or sugar will be used, or anything that will being duly ushered into the presence of the Wise-man. " legitimacy," has been put to the blush upon more furnish the sinews of war; and we believe that they detailed their errand. Their minds were occasions than one, and compelled to rule against there is not an Irish publican who would not vie in disturbed. They were anxious to know the truth: the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, without requiring to hear being the leader to surrender his trade, though ever they knew he alone could tell them. argument upon the other side. Meantime, while so lucrative, upon the altar of his country. the storm lulls in the teapot, the hurricane conon Wednesday evening, Nov. 8th, at eight o'clock, and tinnes to rage outside. Towns are being still gar- against such a people! And if the Irish, in their The Wise-man retired. He entered his study. He risoned, and provisioned for a long siege. Our war- own land, only abstain from any act of violence, be put on his considering-cap. He consulted the stars. ships are still moored in our ports. The Chelsea the provocation ever so great, they may rest assured He asked the question of fate; and, having got his pensioners are still being drilled. The loyal Pro- that their countrymen in England possess sufficient answer, he returned to the querists. All was side of aggression all goes merrily on; while we working classes, to accomplish the freedom of their pronounced. The words were :hear scarce a breath about that Commission upon country. We have given copious reports of the whose report the foundation of future tranquillity manner in which justice was sought to be withheld lies they receive an advance of 11d per cut they will even allowing all to be good, it would puzzle the have work; and to prevent being charged with ille- veriest sage to select from the lot. The Times. indeed, claims credit for being the terrier that the result, as an offering to one man's vengeance, roused the bull-dog to action; and also for having propounded those means of redress likely to be satisfactory to all parties; and it is our purpose very briefly to analyse the arguments, the assump-

tions, and the proposals of our contemporary. In the outset of the agitation the Times demanded as the remedy, a mere difference of action from that which marked Whig policy. That journal recommended the appointment of friends to the Tory Administration, as a means of preserving Tory ascendancy; to the end that the corrective power might be at least 8,000 or 10,000 persons walking the streets in sufficiently strong to suppress the voice of complaint. Such was the first recommendation of the Times; while in the estimation of its conductor there was not a single practical grievance existing throughout the land. "Travel north, south, east, or west," quoth the Times, "and we defy you to meet a peasant, traveller, farmer, or tourist, who will be stion with my phonegraphic friends, both at home and able to assign a single practical grievance as a cause aroad. The post brings daily communications; and of the present dissatisfaction." As soon, however, local phonographers, are hourly leaving their conversa- as the strong Government did assume a strong position, then the Times, always dissatisfied with every receive a long-hand letter, to which I have to return thing but itself, and anxious to hold the balance of a long-hand reply, then I have to forego the pleasure power in Ireland as well as in Wales. began to speak of a redress of grievances, but more from a desire to hamper the Government than to see the

In this field of coercive conciliation the Times has had a full summer's range. And upon Thursday last we were favoured with a digest of the long ciples, and scattering, far and wide, the seed which is dream, with a compendium of the long history of not to produce a harvest of blessings to this and every this long-seeing journal. And what did it amount to! Why, after having laid down a number of tages to be derived from Phonography are as innu- plans for the pacification of Ireland,—the most merable as the stars of night, or stars of morn-dew- accepted of which was a rival State Church; and just as the reader must have been in extacles at alive to the erroneousness of our present orthography, the revelations by which permanent peace was to which are so numerous and of such frequent occurrence the great necessity that exists for a briefer and be so cheaply purchased, behold the magician wields as to excite neither sensation nor remark from those More correct method of communication by means of the his wand, strikes the centre, and down tumbles the it is risen sometimes points its image in the atmosphere fairy palace, leaving nothing to be seen amid the so the spirit of great change strides on before the Pie, on ascount of the confusion and difficulty which ruins, save these sad words: "This is our remedy, change itself, and in te-day is seen the morrow."

what all of them enght to be, TYPES OF THE SPOKEN to defend its policy with reference to the Repeal have it furnished by one whose business it is to and we may fairly hope the day will come when this agitation, to guess after action, and prophecy after direct capitalists in the investment of their funds. will be looked upon as a thing that was We event, yet we confidently venture to predicate, that This review, at any time important, is doubly so at appeal to our Phonographic frient's to use still greater never in the annals of newspaper writing has any the present moment, when the cry of a "renewal of tournal ever vet presented such a jumble of hetero- trade" rings in our ears. the medium through which the accumulated literature genous absurdity, as the Times has upon Irish affairs. In world has been till this time conveyed, into that The Times appears perfectly satisfied with the masby which it is to be conveyed to future generations, is ter hand by which the military blow was struck in mighty influences of "Free Trade," draw what Ireland; but like carselves is dissatisfied with the conclusions they may from their own fanciful imamanner in which the legal arm has been wielded. potters at work the other day, in No tinghamshire, The difference between us, however, is this: the word, "alone," which, in speaking of machine-proelection of the Times is not so much to the conduct. ducing power. Mr. Allsop says, will "alone" far objection of the Times is not so much to the conduct, ducing power, Mr. Allsop says, will "alone" far related in the new Phenographic character, called to as to the appointment of Mr. T. B. Smirm as a part outrun any reasonable or probable demand without his more "larned" mate to decipher that theer Datch. of Sir Robert Parl's Government; while the much permanent benefit to the great bulk of the as to the appointment of Mr. T. B. Shirm as a part | outrun any reasonable or probable demand without Solon sonfidently mid it was "Gree-ek;" a second, object in praising the Iron Duke evinces nothing population. It is cheering to find men of Mr. solon confidency is was " Haybrew;" a third that it more than a desire to play off the spleen of the dis- Alasor's rank and talent looking to the rapid diffuer may happen Jarmint." In short all of them mar. appointed Lord Ashburron: and thus, in the persons sion of information and intelligence, as a means of valled greatly on being told the amount of information of the Dake and the Attorney-General, are the destroying those frightful anomalies which abound completed in so small a complete, and wondered what battles with Pera and Ashburron fought. For our in our social system. We would recommend our part however, we think there was equal ill-will, rulers to look upon the ministure of their condition, precipitancy, and rancour evinced in the mode of as presented by Mr. Allser, indicative of that commencing the proclamation warfare, that has fall image in the atmosphere which must, ere long,

Court of Queen's Bench.

pointment of Mr. T. B. SMITH, who was obliged to the Stock Exchange look for profit and security. fly to Ripon, a pocket borough of Lord DE GREY's re- We cannot conclude this brief notice of so imporbefore Parliament by the Irish Commissioners.

troops, it should be borne in mind that the most important towns in England are garrisoned with Irish hearts: and in the event of the conviction of the SINCE we last wrote, a True Bill has been found I rish Repealers, we understand that it is the intenagainst the Irish Repealers; and all things for the tion of the Irish residents in Lancashire and Yorkpresent appear to progress in that systematic man- shire, to convene a meeting of their own ountryner in which Statute Law can be warped to the men in some central spot, to decide upon a petition performance of those duties to which its wielders to Parliament, or a memorial to the Queen, for desire to direct it. Thrust and counter thrust; hit their liberation. Such a step will not only be legal and counter hit, has been exchanged; the respective and constitutional, but praiseworthy; and will be expounders and mystifiers of the law appearing rendered more effective by the peaceable and harequally resolute. But as the intemperate and over- monious manner in which the assembled thousands anxious swordsman is no match for a cool and and hundreds of thousands will be sure to transact deliberate antagonist, neither does the babbling Mr. their business. Such an example set by those two T. B. Shith appear to have any chance with the great counties, if the metropolis does not take the cool, the judicious, and discriminating Jonathan lead, would be sure to be followed by every district HENN. If the country was not likely to pay in England: thus verifying our oft repeated predearly for the farce now enacting in the Court of diction, that England after all is the stage whereon Queen's Bench in Ireland, we could join in that Ireland's battle must be fought. Let us not be merriment, of which the Learned ATTORNEY-GENE- misunderstood. We do not mean a physical encounter RAL appears to be the very life and soul. But between an unarmed people and an armed soldiery; inasmuch as the liberties of some men, and the but we do mean that moral engagement in which national resources are at stake, we cannot avoid the voice of knowledge must silence the cannon's

Public opinion is now upon the stretch. mind contemplates with horror the military preparations being now made for the subjugation of Irish liberty. We warn the aggressors against rousing the English lion, or driving the Irish who have sought shelter in this land to that desperation which would assuredly follow the announcement aggression, will be denounced as a traitor to his

What chance, then, can a military force have Tories? rather than as the vindication of the offended law.

THE CRISIS.

We announced last month that it was the practice of monied men in the city to publish a monthly circular setting forth their views and opinions relative to the several securities in the investment of which they were entrusted by other parties. We then selected the circular of Mr. THOMAS ALLECP for comment, and from it we exhibited the fact that that discriminating and talented agent looked to the cultivation of the land as the only feasible means of escape from our present difficulties. His reasoning upon the subject was so brief, but yet conclusive, that we submitted the whole of that portion of his circular to our readers. It was evident that the writer had drawn his conclusions from a general review of the whole system, rather than from any partiality that he entertained for an agricultural life. He has followed up his able circular of last month by one for the present which now lies before us; and from which we beg to submit the following pay-of-the-Tories accusation! or augur good from a all-important paragraph. He says :-

"The abundance of money so often noticed continues though without any beneficial results. "The great source of national prosperity, beneficial and constant employment, has not been realized; and though new markets are open in the East, there is reason to fear that the machine-producing power in this country ALONB will far outrun any reasonable or probable demand, without much permanent benefit to the great bulk of the population. It is quite evident to men of practical experience—to reflective observers, that great changes are inevitable, and, if not made by the Government, will be forced into operation by the alterations which have taken place in the material condition of the population, by the rapid diffusion of useful information and intelligence, and by the frightful anomalies which abound in our social system; anomalies it is risen, sometimes paints its image in the atmosphere.

If we required any proof of the soundness of our However the Times may now find it convenient own reasoning upon the general system, here we

We have printed the above extract precisely as we found it; and let those who so loudly vaunt the ginations, they cannot get over the one emphasised Anday and Monday svenings, on the Repeal agrication, been since so characteristically followed up in the remind them of the havor into which their mis-rule is hurrying the nation. The principles of democracy Very little doubt can now exist that public opinion it would appear, have not only forced themselves pald a visit to this place, on Monday evening last, and has given a shock to Government intention. And to upon the consideration of the landed and shop-keepthat we must ascribe the hasty abandonment of ing classes, but they are now beginning to find their

further proceedings against the Repealers. We, as | way amongst that body, whose sole consideration | London Correspondent for the "Northern | well as the Times, ventured upon a few predictions ever has been the best and most efficacious mode of New Publishing, complete in One Yol., neatly Bound relative to the Repeal agitation; and one of which protecting their own peculiar description of prowas, that the conduct which the Irish ATTORNEY perty. The balance of opinion has alternated between GENERAL was certain to pursue, would be followed | Whig and Tory principles; each being preferred in by the destruction of the Irish Government. To turn, according to the inducements for speculation that prediction we still adhere, well knowing that and protection for gambling, that they could offer; but the administration of Lord DE GREY is unpalatable we now find that to the employment of a consuming to a majority of the English Cabinet; while the ap- producing power, and to that alone, the gentlemen of

lative's, for a seat, has caused general dissatisfaction tant a subject, without tendering our best thanks throughout Ireland. That Lord Elior is preparing to Mr. Allsop, for having thus sprung from his to take his stand with Sir Robber Prez and the "order," and thrown the weight of his talent and conciliative portion of the Cabinet, is manifest from experience into the Labour scale. We are indebted his present inactivity. And perhaps no fairer op- to a correspondent for Mr. Allsop's circular; and portunity could have been presented to Sir should this meet his eye, we would esteem it as a misery in one street in Dublin, than in all France; ROBERT PREL, as a justification for flinging favour if, in future, he would transmit us an early the rampant Irish Church party overboard; copy, in order that we may follow him in his train of and to that end we anticipate the recommenda- reasoning; and, if not requesting too much, we tion of some such policy in the report to be laid would hail with pleasure a more extensive commentary from his pen, upon all those matters connected Meantime the condition of South Wales, the with the monetary affairs transacted on "'Change". manifest tendency to a decline in the English market. He has now got fairly at the root of the great together with the non-intrusion question in Scotland, evil; and no service can be greater than that which added to the increasing acts of incendiarism, all will enable the working classes to judge clearly give earnest of an unquiet winter. Authority should and dispassionately upon the effect that the doings draw no hasty conclusion from the present delusive of this apparently dissociated section have upon all calm. If Irish towns are garrisoned with English those concerns in life which mainly affect the comforts of the working classes.

THE QUESTIONS SETTLED AT LAST.

WILL A REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS BENEFIT THE WORKING CLASSES ? AND IS O'CONNOR IN THE PAY OF THE

TORIES ! AT length and at last these questions are set at rest. They are completely settled; placed beyond

the power of doubt or disputation. They have agitated men's minds for a long period They have caused much discussion; more dogmatism : and no small amount of ill-feeling and bad blood. All this however is now at an end. The finisher is given to it all.

The cry that "O'CONNOR is in the pay of the Teries" has been most industriously circulated. It was in the mouth of every Corn-Law Repealer, the moment that O'CONNOR's name and doings were mentioned. It mattered not that the accusation received an emphatic denial. It mattered not that not that no one ever attempted to give even a shadow of proof. It mattered not all this: the accusation A was still generally bandied about.

Now this did not suit some of the Barnsley Repealers. They were anxious to know whether there were any foundation for the accusation or not. They knew that they had no proof of it themselves; and they, therefore sought for it, from one who would

necessarily know, if the thing were even so. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley there lives one who can "read the stars"; one who has the power to open the book of fate, and tell both what has happened, and what is to happen. His power to do this is well known. His judgment, with his means of information, is known to be infallible. He was never known to be wrong; and he has been consulted in cases of emergency and weighty importance by thousands of individuals. Indeed he is known in the entire neighbourhood as

WEST, THE WISE-MAN.

To this man the Corn Law Repealers resolved to public, has at once stamped him as wholly unfit to guilty, that that Irishman who is known to smoke a appeal. He could cut the Gordian knot. He could tell, if any man on earth could : he. who knew all

Accordingly a Mr. LEADSFORD, with two brothers

WAS FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN THE PAY OF THE

testants are being secretly armed. Upon the power, backed as they would be by the English breathless anxiety. The Oracle opened his lips. He

"NO. O'Connor is not in the pay of the Tories." Here was a stunner! As it was however, from Notwithstanding the intimidating placard put forth is to be based. There have been so many nostrums from the Irish traversers, by the Irish ATTORNEY. the book of fate itself, the Repealers received the inproposed for the tranquilization of Ireland, that GENERAL. Those reports will be read by every formation with all-becoming acquiescence. They man, with disgust, while all will be prepared to next essayed another trial of the Wise-man's receive a verdict of "guilty," should such be the wisdom. They put it to him: "Would a Reneal of the Corn Laws benefit the working classes ?" Again he retired. Again he consulted the starry heavens. Again he received his answer; and again he imparted it to his inquirers. The answer was "Net under Existing Circumstances."

This was a finisher. The poor League men were done for. It was death to all their hopes : all their aspirations. The dictum they dare not dispute. It was truth from the lips of the wise. Their own poor notions were surrendered at once; and they departed wiser and better men.

Before leaving, one of the party had another striking proof of the means of all knowledge, on the part of the Wise-man. Recollecting that his garden had been lately robbed, he told the circumstance, and wished to know who had committed the depredation. The Wise-man went to consult. On his return, he named the thief; and the querists retired to their homes, perfectly satisfied that the Oracle had

Thus, then, these knotty points are set at rest Who, after this, will dare to assert the truth of the repeal of the Corn Laws!

## To Beaders and Gorrespondents

THE SCOTCH BLASPHEMY TRIALS.—We had intended to comment at some length on these atrocious mockeries dignified with the names of "law" and "justice," but are compelled most relutantly by press of matter to postpone our remarks till next

Dancan has lectured would do much to relieve him advocates of our cause. and his family at this trying period; and we are sure that if the Editor of the Star be kind enough to give nine gentlemen are as follows: -They will have a this a place, it will be responded to."

than he left it." Amen, say we.

ence (?) that the name was to be Eleanor Frost, O'Connor! Upon which he refused to keep the child in Me arms, but returned her to the godmether and performed the rites of baptism in the woman's arms! The Rev. individual baptised several children before and during the ceremony; but her he would not, because

she was to be called Eleanor Frost O'Connor." BRISTOL CHARLISTS -All communications must be

Mr. S. will be obliged for all information touching the Chartist cause, and matters of "news" in general. All communications to be addressed to Mr. Stallwood, at No. 6, Little Vale Place, Hammersmith; or at Mr. Wheeler's, 243k, Temple Bar.

MR. JOHN WEST.—All communications for Mr. West, must be addressed, No. 20, Lambert-street, Sheffield. STARS" TO IRELAND .- Mr. Green, Vine Yard, Sheffield, acknowledges the receipt of a number of Stars. They have been forwarded to Ireland.

A. B. C .- If the wife makes oath that she has been ill-treated, that she cannot live with her husband &c., the law will compel him to keep her. What might be the rate of allowance, we cannot say; that would rest with the magistrates.

THOMAS WEBB, STOCKPORT,—We do not see that the party has any right to interfere. Thos. Webb is surely at liberty to visit his friends when he pleases; and, at their request, to collect from them their subscriptions for the society of which they are members. We hope T. Webb will let us know whether the sergeant of police tries to enforce his threat or

THOS. CLARK, late of Stockport, but now member of the Executive Committee, London, writes as follows:--SIR,—In the Star of Saturday last, under the head of

"Bath," it is stated that "Mr. Clark, of Stockport" lectured on the previous Monday. It also appears the "Mr. Clark" mentioned attended without an invitation, or giving proper notice. Now, Sir, as I am the only person known by the Chartists as "Mr. Clark, of Stockport," and not feeling ambitious of appearing in the position of the person above alluded to, you will oblige me by informing your readers that I have been resident in London for the last month. THE POETS -The lines headed "The death of the Factory Child," we must respectfully decline. The "Song," by the "Charlestown Poet," is not suffi-

ciently poetic. "An Old Radical's" " acrostic, &c. will not do. GEORGE WHITE. The Birmingham Committee acknowledge the sum of ten shillings from Bromsgrove,

for Mr. White. THE BIRMINGHAM SHOEMAKERS have sent Mr.

White 7s. THE GLASGOW POTTERY .- Since writing the notice which, under this head, appears in our seventh page, we have received a communication from our Glasgow Correspondent, vouching for the truth of the statements of "An Enemy to Whig and Tory Tyranny." Our Correspondent says :--

I find that an attempt is made to contradict the statements of 'An Enemy to Tyranny' in the case of 'The Glasgow Pottery'. I have had occasion to meet with the friend who signs himself as above, since Saturday last; and, after full inquiry, and without wishing to do injustice to any one, I have no hesitation in saying, that the meeting got up in the Pottery was got up at the bidding of the masters, and that many of the men who gave acquiescence to the proceedings, did so for the sake of their employment." CONSTANT READER reminds the working classes that while demanding a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work" they are acting a most inconsistent part in supporting the "cheap clothes," "cheap shoes," and other "cheap" puffers, who grind the very existence out of the unfortunate producers. The tailor seeks "cheap shoes;" the shoemaker "cheap clothes:" the collier "cheap hats;" the hatter "cheap cuttlery," and so on. As long as this lasts, the working classes must expect to be the slaves they are-and worse even than they are now. "A Constant Reader" would have his brother operatives, particularly Chartists, to remember the golden rule of 'Do unto others as they a fair price for a good article (such things being the really cheap in the long run), and support only those who give to the workmen an honest remuneration for their labour."

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—We had intended to have laid before our readers some most strange revealments. in relation to this ROBBING practice. We find that it has become systematised on the North Midland Railway; the TOMMY-SHOP, in that case, being a van to travel on the line from Leeds to Masbro. with the flour and other provisions for the men employed as plate-layers and road-repairers. The travelling truck-shop! Trucking by steam! We get on. Next week, perhaps, we shall be able to give all particulars. W. Parker next week.

MINERS' FINANCES.—We request that our correspondents, who favour us with reports of Miners meetings, will endeavour to write correctly; at least let us have the names of persons, places, and items of finance plainly and properly written. We cannot undertake to publish reports one week, and the next, have to print a mass of corrections. Some of the communications we receive would puzzle a " Philadelphia Lawyer" to make out; no that I shall have an opportunity of addressing the wonder the compositors make mistakes. We have court in the morning. this week received the following corrections:-Thornhill, 8s. 9d.; should have been Farnhill, 8s. 9d. Horse Shoe, Barsley, 83d.; should have been 7s. \$3d. Bradford Colliery, should have been Bradford Colliery 15s. 2d. Littleborough 15s. 2d.; Chief Justice—There is a similar plea tendered should have been Littleborough, £1 2s. 9d. Fleece, Bolton, 3s. 11d.; should have been £3 11s. Horse Shoe, Ringley, £1 33.

CHESHIRE—The Secretaries of the Chartist Association in the following places are requested to send their address to Thomas Webb, 87, Chester-gate, Stockport, in order that there may be arrange- morning. ments made for Mr. M'Grath's, tour-Wimslow, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich, Congleton, Macclesfield, Glossop, New Mills, Mottram, Hyde, Chester, Sandbach, Warrington. In any of the above places where there is no association in existence, correspondence from any Chartist friend will be attended to. SUBSCRIBER.—There was no evidence offered on the trial to show that Mr. Frost was in Newport

on the day in question. The report of the trial is the only information we have upon the subject. THE LONDON TYPE FOUNDERS.—We have received from this body an address, a considerable portion of which is occupied with thanks to the conductors of this paper for their advocacy of labour's rights and the Type Founder's cause in particular. We beg to assure our friends that we justly appreciate their kindness, and shall in the future, as in the past, be ever ready to do all that in our power lies to aid the cause of righteous labour against that of grinding "monopolizing" capital. The address contains several other matters which we would have published, but for one reason. Our Sheffield correspondent has informed up that the may be advised. strike in that town has happily terminated by the victory of the men. Hoping that ere this the like result has taken place in London, we have witheld the address. Should our anticipations prove to be may be necessary, at a future time. nor wasin Ireland in the year 1839.

ROBERTON FARRELL.—We have not one copy left. JAMES DENHOLME, DUNBAR .- Write to the Postmaster-General; the papers are always sent from Leeds regularly.

VICTIM FUND. Thompson, Salop

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE.

FRIENDS.—As we find that the spirit of Chartism has been once more revived, it is our duty to direct our undivided attention to the best mode of keeping JOHN DUNCAN, OF DUNDER-A Correspondent writes it alive. And as we know of no plan so well calcuto us that "Mr. Duncan is, and has been for some lated to serve that purpose as the dissemination of months past in a very bad state of health." He says our principles, we have decided upon putting as "He (Mr. D.) was singled out last year at the time of the many of the unemployed staff of Chartism as posstrike as one of the objects of prosecution; was thrown sible into action. On Monday next, two of our body court had no right to go into the case then if it into gaol, where he lay for semetime, and kept in start upon a missionary tour; and we have further would be inconvenient, and if no ends of public suspense regarding his trial; and being of a nervous determined of availing ourselves of the assistance of justice could be attained by it. It was, he conand excitable cast of mind, it preyed upon him to such the following lectures, Messrs. Leach, Doyle, Bairsan extent that he is now confined to his bed with but stow, West, Jones, Ross of Leeds, Gammage, poor prospects of recovery. He has been removed Dormon of Nottingham, and Mason, who, together to Edinburgh." Our Correspondent adds—" That a with the two of our own body, will give us eleven very small sum from each of the places where Mr. able and active expounders of our principles and The terms upon which we purpose engaging these

salary of thirty shillings a-week-one pound to be LIBERATION OF GRORGE WHITE. Mr. Stallwood paid by the General Treasurer out of the General appeals to the London Chartists to remember that Fund, and the remaining ten shillings by the locality Mr. White will be liberated at Christmas (the 7th of requiring their services. The money from each January, we believe, is the day), and that that event fund to be paid a week in advance, in order that our ought not to pass by unheeded. He suggests that lecturers should not, as has been too often the case, Committees should be formed immediately in all the remain either wholly unrequited or irregularly paid. Metropolitan localities to form arrangements to escort Each locality requiring the services of a lecturer to Mr. White from his prison by a procession, or be at the expence of his transmission from town to otherwise arrange to give him a reception in some way town; and the whole of the funds arising from colworthy of his services. Mr. Stallwood goes on to lections at public meetings to remain as the funds suggest other matters to the London Chartists which of each locality. Each lecturer will be supplied with may be best done by Mr. S. himself, to "enable cards of the Association, and will be expected to be the victim of tyranny to return to his home better active in the enrolment of members. Lecturers to-day. PRIESTCRAFT sersus CHARTISM.—Our Newcastle corders of the localities, and with their own respondent sends us the following:-John and approval; and in all cases of exchange a fortnight's to-day. Frances Scott, of Ouseburn Bank-top, had an infant notice must be given to the General Secretary, in child of theirs christened in All Sainte' Church, New- order that proper arrangements may be made with castle, by the Rev. J. R. Green, on Sunday, the 5th the several localities. As soon as we hear from the inst. The Rev. Gentleman, after performing the cerepeople of Cornwall, Mr. Doyle will be ready to proper the people of Cornwall, Mr. Doyle will be ready to promony upon several other infants, took the child receed to that locality; while in the meantime we ferred to in his arms, and was preparing to go through invite a correspondence with all other districts, prived of a benefit which we are entitled to—not a the usual form, when the godmother told his Rever- relative to the proposed plan. As we can only expect benefit I would say, but a matter of right—and the insertion for this notice in the second edition of the reasons assigned by the Attorney-General discloses Northern Star, we cannot expect any response from that fact; for if the pleas were received now, and Scotland until after next week's publication, when, there is no reason why they should not be received. after B F. O'C., all of whom he held in his arms to inform you that London is once more bestirring delay. But if so; it was a delay the party were entheir due share of lecturers. We have the pleasure sary to serve notice, and that that would cause itself, and that since our entrance upon office we titled to: that notice should apprize us of his reasons have enrolled nearly 13,000 members. Three of our for objecting to the pleas. He complained of our body, Messrs. Ross, O'Connor, and Wheeler, remain making a motion without giving him two days sent to Mr. F. C. Evans, No. 4, Marlborough-hill, in London as a quorum, while the remaining two notice; and is it not reasonable that the should be will be appointed to active service.

We trust that we shall receive the undivided and STAR."—Mr. Edmund Stallwood, having been appointed Correspondent for the Metropolis, requests of this our endeavour to prepare the way for a full, the sub-Secretaries and others to forward him timely free, and fair representation of the public mind in notice of all forthcoming political, trades, and other the forthcoming Conference; for to that object we meetings; that, where possible, he may attend them. have resolved upon directing our whole energy looking upon it as the most important gathering that has ever taken place.

Trusting that our humble exertions will meet with the approval of the Chartist body, it is our intention to put the full machinery at work, not sparing ourselves as a portion of the moving body.

H. Ross, F. O'Connon, Treasurer.

T. M. Wheeler, Secretary. T. CLARK. P. M'GRATH.

#### The Erish Mobement.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.—Dublin, Nov. 14. Judge Burton sat at half-past ten o'clock, to hear notions 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-Tne 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 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. Rav.

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

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 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 exaned by the invers aforesaid 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

DANIBL 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

Mr. Forde-The time for pleading expires to-

on the part of each traverser. Mr. Forde-Yes, my Lord, verbatim. The time Horse Shoe, Ringley, £2 33.; should have been for pleading expires to night, and we got no notice. Horse Shoe, Ringley, £1 33.

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 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 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 traveasers 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 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. incorrect, we may publish such portions of it as Hatchell suggests were pursued, the consequence would be this-I would have to serve notice to-mor-SIMPSON, BLAND, AND HAWORTH, BURY.-Mr. O'Con- row; 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

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 ceived, in the discretion of the court to postpone i 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 deter-

mine to-morrow that those pleas are not in time as pleas in abatement, the time to plead to the merits lanses. 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 tomorrow 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

Chief Justice-The traversers are not to be prejudiced by the matter not being further discussed 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 deif agreeable to our Scotch friends, they shall have the Attorney-General conceives it would be necesrequired 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

His Lordship had scarcely concluded these observations when the officer directed the orier 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.

DREADPUL 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 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, backed 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 ontrage, still they did not Encoded in apprehending any of the perpetrators.

Mr. Waller is a Justice of the Peace for the County, and a very extensive land pro-prietor. 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 Toomsvars, on which at least a couple of murders are perpetrated annually. It was for one of these 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 Govern-ment 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.

the discovery of the assassins of Patrick Maquire, a 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. Whyte, of Kilburn, county of the Bowling Green Inn, Halshaw Moor, near Bolton.

THE POLLOWING 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

PLEASANT-VERY !- The Editor of the N. Guardian says he has received the following THREATENING NOTICE.

you are a great tyrant against the Priests and Re-Monday the 20th of November, and each mine was had they been disposed to make one. The chairpeal, I will give you three or four bullets in the belly. Ordered to make out statements of grievances, and a man concluded by introducing Mr. O Connor, KEMPSTON.

Here follows the figure or outline of a man, with eight hours labour. six bullets perforating his brain and several parts of

"By God you will get no further notice from me for your paper on this night is cutting down my on the 7th instant.—On the 10th of November, a ever; yet, in his absence, slanderers were at work; T remain

Captain Steelribs of this town an County Tipperary." Last Sunday a threatening notice was posted at meetings were held, one at the Bricklayer's Arms, boured, and they would receive as much grateful the chapel in Aughintain, threatening vengeance on any one who would take a vacant farm on Mr. Rowley, with good success.—At a meeting of Miners cheering). He had ever followed a straightforward 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 successful one, and adjourned to the 27th of Nov., it. He was glad their Chairman had called upon during the night by two distinct White marks. We when it will be holden at the house of Mr. John any one who had anything to say to come forward, 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 believed at the house of Mr. Rusby on the lath say they have no chance of meeting the man in

## 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. ever 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 relling 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 ap successively from bill to hill. In the neighbour-Hill. This was about half-past seven o'clock, and of the weather—it being both wet and cold—before broke up in the utmost harmony and good feeling. It their families; and that if they were to submit to a in a few minutes, as far as the eye could reach, the the hour of seven, crowds were pressing around the only remains now for general orders to issue from the in a few minutes, as far as the eye could reach, the the hour of seven, crowds were pressing around the only remains now for general orders to issue from the reduction of their wages, it would be ruinous to whole horizon was illumined, amid dancing and door for admission. At eight o'cleck, the Hall was Corn Exchange, the head quarters of the Repealers, the interests of the whole town. At the usual and there will be out one party amongst the working of the reduction of their wages, it would be ruinous to and there will be out one party amongst the working of the whole town. At the usual to the County of Limerick every elevated spot had called to the chair, amid loud applause, which its fire, and great alarm prevailed."

## The Colliers' Mobement.

STAFFORDSHIRE MIFERS .- At a delegate meeting, held in the Potteries last week, the following sums were paid into the District Fund :- Cock, Foley-lane-Bod, £4 1s 4d; Small Thorn, 7s 54d; Bayley's Lodge, Burslem, £1 8s 1d; Piough Inn, Hanley, £1 4s 2J; Bneyd Green, 8s 3d; Biack Lion, Burslem, 5s 93d; Prince Albert, Tunstall, 6: 10d; Crown and Anchor,

Tunstall, 17s 9d; Crown and Anchor, Tunstall, He had been with the movement nearly eleven years cause; therefore to the meeting on Monday evening £1 83 5\d.—Total, £8 78 10d.

agent for the Miners Association, addressed a very numerous and spirited meeting here, and read several paragraphs from the Korthern Stor. A vote of thanks were given to the proprietor and editor for their generous insertion of the proceedings of the Miners of given to the mechanics of Whitehaven, for the liberal

163: Birkinshaw 12s 3d; Beeston 7s 4d; Leeds 6s; were permitted to make wills, inherit property, 8co., The members of the Council met on Sunday evening the 19th inst., at the City of London Institute, the lith inst., at the City of L mons 7s; Bowling 183 6d; Clitton 17s; Staincliff 4s 0 1/2; (hear, hear, and cheers). Alluding to Ireland, Mr. Heckmond wike 52—Mr. Joseph Westmoreland was spicinted General Treasurer, and Mr. Stephen Taylor, General Secretary for the district. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Davis for his services in the district. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Davis for his services in the district. All communications are to be addressed to Mr. Joseph Westmoreland, Shaw Field, Rothwell.

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| Communication Is that sixty cards be sent for. The Council call on all those persons holding cards, to apply to the locative, when all those persons holding cards, to apply to the locative, when the sixty cards be sent for. The Council call on all those persons holding cards, to apply to the locative, when the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will proceed to the election of officers, and the locative will pr

FALKIRK.-Mr. W. Daniells addressed the colliers of against Ireland-(loud cheers). If they garrison this district. in the Long Room of Mr. Adams's Tem- Ireland with British bayonets, the people here are perance Hotel, on Saturday last. Mr. D. explained the garrisoned with British hearts-(lond and protracted

Which gave general satisfaction. the miners of this district; Mr. Joseph Ball was unani- port of the British people-(loud cheers). The Irish monsly called to the chair, when resolutions approbatory of the proceedings of the Miners' Conference, and in favour of a reduction of the hours of labour. were agreed to. Measrs. Swallow, Lomax, and several other speakers addressed the meeting.

A DELEGATE meeting was held the same day at the Plough Inn, Hanley, when it was resolved to solicit the employers to reduce the hours of labour to ten daily. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- TO ALL DISTRICT SECRE-Est down to dinner with his lady, his niece, Miss TARIES OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—You are Waller, of Ormond Cottage, and his brother-in-law, requested to forward to the General Secretary your proper address. Likewise one penny per member for all paying members in the Association. Both must be sent to the General Board on or before the 25th of this month. Yours, in the cause of Freedom, John Hall, General Secretary to the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

ROCHDALE .- A public meeting of the miners of Rochdale and its vicinity will be held in the open air on Crankey Shaw, on Monday, the 27th inst, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Messra Birrill and Bennett will address the meeting. Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, is also invited to attend.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLDGATE will lecture next week at the following places—Monday, Nov. 20th, Bradford Moor; Nov. 21st, Four Lane Ends; Nov. 22nd, Bowling; Nov. 23rd, Denham; Nov. 24th, Hanley. COALSNAUGHTON .--- Mr. Daniells addressed the Miners of this place, on Tuesday evening.

WORKINGTON.—A delegate meeting of the Miners of Cumberland was held at Mr. Robert Johnston's, Grape Inn. Delegates were present from the folfowing places: - Whitehaven, Barten, Harrington, Feargus O'Connor did it all-(loud laughter). So Workington, Clifton, Greengill, Dearham, Gillerux, it was with these men. He had cut off the supstreet of the town. The origin of it is thus accounted Oughsterside, Demains, Flimby, and Maryport. Mr. plies; and hence the cry against Feargus O'Connor. for. There was a fire place in the shop, behind the Halliday was moved to the chair, and Mr. Hunter was appointed to act as secretary for the day. The names of the Colliers were called over, and the number of standing-out men ascertained. The number of standing-out men ascertained. The number of employment is 214; but it is hoped in a very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them will get to very short time the most part of them to come out, and try them before a time, having been "laid" with deal chips. When t work again. Several of those who signed the test them their Organization was illegal, and that they have again joined the Union. This is a proof that were in danger: but he had entered first himself. and Mr. Barker gave in their account of the proceedings of the General Conference held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was deemed highly satisfactory. After various resolutions had been passed,
the two following entertained the Delegates' attenthe Association; and resumed his seat amidst loud
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Joseph Kay, who resided the very next door to Mr.

Head of the Spot of Mr.

Joseph Kay, who resided the very next door to Mr.

Head of the spot of Mr.

Jose tion for some time :—" That in the opinion of this and long-continued applause. The Chairman then plentiful from the plugs in the street; and in a short classes?" To commence at eight o'clock. On Wed- 1820 to 1843. Number of EMIGRANTS who have of Nicora Castle, near Doomavara, last summer. meeting, the Northern Star would be a very able Donohoe was murdered on his return from the fair assistant in the establishment of the Union in this to step forward and make it, but there was no that the engines were got to work at the moment day night, a ball; and every Saturday night, an Scotland, during the year 1842; showing to what at Toomayara within view of his own house, and in district; and that a Star newspaper be purchased response. Mr. O'Connor again rose amid renewed they were: five minutes more, and the building the broad light of day. His son, his neice, and a weekly for every lodge in the district." Agreed to cheering, and announced that he would enrol mem would have been beyond the power to save. As it neighbouring man were present at the time, but were unanimously. Mr. Hunter was then empowered to bers in the room below, and moved a vote of thanks take a room for the Workington Lodge; also for to the Chairman; which was seconded by Mr. the whole of the stock; and the fire was rapidly the purpose of holding the General Delegate Meet-Clark, of the Executive, who commended Mr. mounting upwards. The great volume of water tains a proclamation offering a reward of £80 for ings in, which was accomplished; therefore, all George White's pamphlet, in reply to Mr. Humphrey thrown on it by the engines, and by a "hose" from further Delegate Meetings will be held in the Parry, to the notice of the meeting. The vote was one of the plugs direct, saved the building, and the bailiff, who was waylaid and brutally murdered on market. A Delegate Meeting will be held every response. The meeting then dissolved, previously sustained much injury from the saving torrent. The Thursday.

A MEETING OF DELEGATES, in connection with the Miners' Association, was holden on Monday last, at the Bowling Green Inn, Halshaw Moor, near Bolton.

There were nearly sixty delegates present. A resolution was agreed to for the restriction of the hours

The Great Metropolis.—New Organization.—

The Great Metropolis is of metropolitan meetings was jets, and was the first to enter with it into the burnof labour, in conformity with the advice given by held on Wednesday night last, in Hemingway's ing building. We have heard that Mr. Liddell was a full attendance of members and friends on Sunday, the late Conference, to eight hours per day. An in- splendid Saloon, Mile end road. At eight o'clock, insured; but not we fear to the extent of his loss. It Nov. 19th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when teresting debate took place upon the best method of the hour for which the meeting was convened, the was also fortunate that the fire occurred in the day- business of great importance will be laid before securing payment for the Miners labour without the spacious Saloon was well filled; the side gallery time. Had it been at night, and a little wind, the them. sent subjected. Most of the delegates present spoke entry, the whole meeting rose and greeted him with upon this subject, and related many acts of injustice | loud and hearty plaudits. Mr. Drake was unanipractised by their employers, such as enlarging the tube, employing boys to fill and send up the slack, without making any allowance to the Miner for getting it, &c. &c. This business was left for further discussion at the forthcoming Conference, the local many case of injustice in the evening. Also, ball to sustain informations against several parties for a breach of the Factory Act. The first case was against Mr. Robert Tolson, against whom there against Mr. Robert Tolson, against whom there those who had any charge to make against Mr. Surgeon's certificate for a girl named Emma Spivey.

Bates, the factory inspector, attended at the Guild-hall to sustain informations against several parties for a breach of the Factory Act. The first case was against Mr. Robert Tolson, against whom there distinct [charges. lst—For not having a those who had any charge to make against Mr. Surgeon's certificate for a girl named Emma Spivey. delegates contenting themselves with passing a re- O'Connor, to come forward, promising them a clear solution, declaratory of their opinions and the stage, and ensuring them a fair hearing.—Placards opinions of their constituents, that coals ought to be had been carried about the great thoroughfares of \*BIG BELLY KEMPSTON.—You did not take my got by weight and paid for accordingly. An address this part of the metropolis, bearing the like invitation; last notice, I tell the men again to mind themselves to the masters was then agreed to, and it was de-so that the barkers can no longer plead ignorance of by night for my Corporal knows every one of them, termined that it should be presented to them on an opportunity being offered, for a public charge, respectful application for such an advance as would who addressed the vast assembly for more than an enable the Miners to earn four shillings per day for hour in a strain of fervid eloquence, and amid the

Wilde and Mr. Buttler, in the Woodman, Dudley, fied to find Chartism as much in the ascendant as on the 7th instant.—On the 10th of November, a ever vat in his absence clared on a control of the councillors of this district will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow) at large meeting was held at Mr. William's house, but when he returned they crept into their holes—he Coat's Hill, near Dudley. At the close of the meeting many enrolled their names.—On the 11th, two unerring receipt : Let them labour as he had laheld at the Sampson and Lion, Bilston, fourteen course. He had commenced with the poorest of the members were enrolled.—The Miners held their poor: with them he continued, and should continue district meeting at the Dog and Partridge, on the 13th instant. Mr. Pyle and others delivered addresses. The meeting was a very enthusiastic and did at present. He had laboured hard to produce

inst. The good cause is progressing here. A PUBLIC MERTING of coal miners will be holden at Harlegrove, near Stockport, Cheshire, on Monday next. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forencon. At the close of the public business a meeting of delegates from the various coal works will be holden at the Three Tuns Inn, Haslegrove. It is particularly requested that each coal work will Throughout a large portion of this County, where send by their delegates the contributions for the men at present out of work.

A PUBLIC MERTING of coal miners will take place at Duckworth Hill, near Darwin, on Monday next: chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. N.B. There will be no delegate meeting at Duckworth Hill.

# Charust Antelligence.

LONDON.—CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TURNAGAIN LANE.—On Repeal to the uttermost, as it was one instalment of the Tuesday evening last, a public meeting was held in good they sought. Mr. Dyott read these passages from the above spacious Hall, to hear a lecture frem Mr. O'Connor's letters where he promises, in the event tion of their wages; they justly consider that their of the Liberator's incarceration to agitate the masses in nounced to take the chair was eight o'clock; but England and procure petitions for his liberation, &c., tance for which they toil, is scarcely sufficient to nounced to take the shair was eight o'clock; but England and procure petitions for his liberation, &c., tance for which they toil, is scarcely sufficient to notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavourable state which were gratefully responded to, and the meeting sustain life and secure a shelter for themselves and vening the meeting, during which time Mr. O'Connor, who was received with lond 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 seene of conflict now was Ireland. The enemy had com-Prince Albert, Tunstall, 18s 4d; Brailey Green, 13s 2d; Old Oak, Cheadle, 14s 18d; Kingley, 13s 6d; Chesterion, Render, 18s 18d; Kingley, 13s 6d; Chesterion, Render, 18s 18d; Kingley, 13s 6d; Chesterion, Render, 18s 18d; Kingley, 13s 6d; Chesterion, Render with a blunder, and would finish with a linder chear, heat). During his recent tour head enrolled seven thousand members under the new Organization. Some of those who appeared to delight in bickering and equabble had declared that the enrollment was illegal; but their Attorney-bare.—Cock, Foley-lane-End, 18s 2d; Sanger, 18s 2d; Chesterion, Thorn, 3s 11d; Bayley's Lodge, Burslem, 19s 2d; Thorn, 3s 11d; Bayley's Lodge, Burslem, 19s 2d; Planck Lion, Burslem, 2s 9d; Prince Albert, Ranstall, 17s 9d; Grown and Anchor, Tunstall, 18s 10d; Kingley, 13s 16d; Chesterion, and if there was precipitated to the ground from a hid hose who feel interested in the question of a street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddents and would finish with a minor with England and Wales, rally round the condition of a street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty gave street, in fixing a spout, the ladder saddenty ga South Staffordshire—A public meeting of Commons, he found the Members engaged in a tist Hall, Dale-street, on Wednesday evening last. Miners was held at the Castle Inn, Darlaston, Nov. 8. Several resolutions were adopted, which were ably poken to by Messra Wilde, from Waksfield; Pyle, from Newcastle, and several other speakers

Coateringe District was held in the Comet Inn hall, which was addressed by Messra Cloughan and Emblewing, at great length. At the close of the meeting a great length. At the close of the meeting a great length. At the close of the meeting a great length. At the close of the meeting a great length at the cose of the meeting a great length. At the close of the meeting a great length at the cose of the meeting a game of shuttlecock, endeavouring to toss power, pension, and place alternately from one faction 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—(lond applause). He determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set himself to work, to effect this determined to set he close of the lecture, some objections were completed. At the close of the lecture, some objections were completed. At the close of the lecture, some objections were closed on the close of the lecture, some objections were closed on the close of the corn Laws, pension, and place alternately from one faction to the conclusion which ended in a challenge by Mr. Colquboun, to discuss the merits of a repeal of the Corn Laws, pension, and that it close of the merits of a repeal of the Corn Laws, pension, and that it close of the merits of a repeal of the Corn Laws, pension, and that it close of the merits of a repeal of the Corn Laws, pension, and that it close of the merits of a repeal of the Corn Laws, pension, and that it close of the close of th week at the following places with good success—Nov. lay in their taking their own affairs in their own been in existence for about seven years, was disfreedom.

Sth. Batley: Nov. 7th, Heckmondwike; Nov. 8th, School and Laughten. The chief of Community been in existence for about seven years, was disfreedom. Sth, Batley: Nov. 7th, Heckmondwike; Nov. 8th, Churwell; Nov. 9th, Gildersome; Nov. 10th, Adwalton. The object of Government Association. At a meeting of the members of the should be, according to John of Greenfield, "all the stuff in the world for all the folk in the world".

WHITEHAVER, Nov. 11, 1843—Mr. John Hunter, agent for the Miners Association, addressed a very agent for the Miners Association and the Mational Charter Association. At a meeting of the members of the latter society, on Monday evening last, Mr. James of the Miners Association, addressed a very agent for the Miners Association and the Mational Charter Association. At a meeting of the members of the latter society, on Monday evening last, Mr. James and Laurence increase of crime; the Times had discovered that resigned. The cause is at present in a flourishing Great Britain and Ireland. A vote of thanks was be an onicest, give me and prison that political disquietude is mainly instrumental in producing. given to the mechanics of Whitehaven, for the liberal caused by social wrong. Heretofore one advocated BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning the members of the Weavers' Arms, Pelham-street, Brick-lane, support they have rendered to the Miners in their caused by social wrong. Heretofore one advocated by social wrong. Heretofore one advocated by social wrong. Heretofore one advocated by social wrong the members at the Weavers' Arms, Pelham-street, Brick-lane, and the weavers' arms, Brick-lane, and the weaver support they have rendered to the Miners in their struggle.

A DELEGATE MELTING was holden at Adwalton on Staturday last, when the following sums were paid in:

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business transacted by the late Miners' Conference, chering). If Ireland's advocates should be convicted. he (Mr. O'Connor) would travel from the Land's End NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A public meeting was to John o'Groats, crying for justice and liberty for beld at the Crown Bank, Hanley, November 13th, of the victims, and he was sure he should get the supdemocratic press had not done its duty. Large and enthusiastic meetings had been held; resolutions denunciatory of Hanoverian interference had been forwarded; 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 -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 have had ample opportunities of knowing, he Mr. Clarke, of the Executive, will deliver a O'Connor. Who put your nose out of joint ? Feargus O'Connor. Who broke your arm! Feargus It is said that bets to a heavy amount have been November the 19th. O'Connor. Who broke your leg! Feargus O'Connor. Pending the result.
Who dislocated your shoulder? Feargus O'Connor. HUDDERSFIEL Yes, although twenty men fell and laid upon him, a fire of a most alarming character broke out in the Halliday was moved to the chair, and Mr. Hunter He had invited them all here to-night. He would counter; and in it a fire was kindled at the usual the principles of men cannot be extinguished by His example was followed by Messrs. Roberts and signing Peile's test, or any other. Mr. Hunter Duncombe; and they had orders from all parts giving three cheers for O'Connor, three for the spirit evinced by the neighbours and the assembly Charter, three for Repeal, and three for the

were enrolled. being crowded by the fair sex. On Mr. O'Connor's hearty plaudits of the auditors. He concluded by PROGRESS OF THE MINERS ASSOCIATION IN SOUTH observing that he had laboured as hard as any man, could never find them. But he would give them an

> DUBLIN .- IRISH UNIVERSAL ASSOCIATION .- The Association met as usual on Sunday, the 12th instant. The room was nearly filled, the impresssion made upon that which may be termed the mere Repeal party, on the preceding Sunday being evident in the return of many who had never till then entered the Chartist rendezvous. Before the proceedings commenced, conversations took place, in which mutual explanations being afforded, the Repealers expressed their entire con-viction that Mr. O Connell had been led into error regarding the conduct and objects of the Universal Suffrage Association, and many of them declared that he ought at once to apologise for the various denunciations he had indulged in. Mr. Patrick Morgan being called to the chair the proceedings went on as usual. Messrs. O'Higgins, Dyott, &c., addressed the assembly on the futility of the working classes expecting a panacea for their distresses in any thing short of the Six Points; yet declaring their willingness to aid in the work of classes of the empire.

Chartists of Manchester held their usual weekly was announced to the meeting. A vote of thanks meeting in the above Hall, on Sunday last, when a was unanimously given to that gentleman for the sermon was preached by that truly talented and very lively interest manifested by him for the worthy man, Mr. J. Barrow, from Bolton. The welfare of the weavers of this town. The shopkeepers, spacious Hall was crowded in every part by an atten- colliers, &c., still continue to contribute weekly to tive and respectable audience.

Men's Academy, College-street, on Monday evening, it was resolved, that a public meeting should be held on Monday evening next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of advancing, so far as practicable, the plan of Organisation. Let all those who feel interested in the question of a

# Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS .- GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.-On Sunday last, at midnight, James Searle, of Leeds, concluded the Herculean task of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours, on the piece of road from the Shakspere Inn, Meadow-lane, to the Peacock Inn, Holbeck; and in addition to this task he continued to that place. walk until five o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he had completed the distance of 1017 miles in 1017 ing been duly performed; but the fact that considerable bets were depending upon the issue; two day evening next, the 19th inst., at the Mechanics' persons were always in attendance on him night Institution, Circus-street, New Road, at half-past and day; and that large numbers of people assembled seven o'clock. to witness his arrival and departure from the Shakthat the task as stated, has been accomplished, and afternoon, at five o'clock. that Searle is open to undertake it again. On Taesday he was "chaired" through the town accompanied by a large number of persons and a band of eight o'clock.

music. The most remarkable trait in this feat, is Mr. M'GRAT the fact that the man, notwithstanding all the on Sunday evening next, at the Reading Room, at fatigue and loss of rest which he must have underhas left off 9lbs. heavier than he was when he began. lecture in the above hall, on Sunday evening next,

HUDDERSFIELD-FIRE-On Tuesday morning shop of Mr. Liddell, grocer, in New-street; the main for. There was a fire-place in the shop, behind the it; but unfortunately there being no water at hand | the afternoon and at six in the evening. he was unsuccessful. The alarm was given, and the fire engines sent for ; two of them were promptly on generally was praiseworthy in the extreme. Every Northern Star. Upwards of one hundred members exertion was used to quench the flames. The con-

FACTORY INFORMATIONS-On Saturday last, Mr. Bates, the factory inspector, attended at the Guildsurgeon's certificate for a girl named Emma Spivey. ture on Sunday afternoon next, at half-past two 2nd—For not producing a school voucher for the o'clock; and Mrs. Kitty Parkinson will preach a same child; and 3rd, for not having her entered on sermon in the evening at six o'clock. the register of workers, which is a book kept for that NEW RADFORD. Mr. H. Dorman, of Nottingham, purpose. Tolson not denying the charge, was fined will preach in the Independent Chapel, Denmanagainst Woodhouse, an engineer at Eastwood's mill, o'clock. Folly Hall, against whom there were four charges. 1st, for not having a certificate of age for a boy named George Edward Harper; 2nd, not producing a school voucher; 3rd, for his not being on the register of workers; and 4th, for having, on the 25th ult. worked him above nine hours. He was fined 20s. STAFFORDSHIRE.—A lecture was given by Mr. J. particularly for the last six weeks. He was grati- and expenses in each case. The next and last was eighteen years of age during the night, and having Lower Warley, at two o'clock p.m. produced vouchers to that effect. This was an twenty-six shillings and expenses in each case.

MANCHESTER .- THE POWER LOOK WEAVERS. -A meeting of this body was held at the Carpenters' Hall, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Sinclair in —"That the prices received by us, the Power Loom Weavers of Manchester and vicinity are not sufficient to procure for our families the coarsest and commonest necessaries of life, nor such as the masters are enabled to pay by the present state of addressed to the care of Mr. Leach, news-agent, Oak-the market for the goods that our labour produces." prediction of the employ of Mr. Waddington were holden on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the power-loom weavers of Manchester in public the afternoon, in the Council Room, Butterworth Buildings.

White Abbey.—The Chartists of William westing second. meeting assembled, consider that a general advance at eight o'clock. of wages is requisite, and resolve that we never will relax in our exertions until we have accomplished that object." A resolution was then passed appointing a committee to carry the foregoing resolution at ten o'clock. into effect, and pledging the meeting to furnish subscriptions to bear the necessary expences. Excellent speeches in support of the resolutions were morrow) morning, in their rooms. delivered by Messr. Dixon, Laul, Fox, Leader. &c., &c. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

BARNSLEY.—The turnout againgst Messrs. Hexworth and Co, still continues to excite considerable interest in this town and neighbourhood. The weekly meetings are well attended, and the weavers are as determined as ever not to submit to a reduc-MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—The pounds from I. S. Stanhope, Esq., of Cannon Hall, our cause, and we have not the least doubt but that GLASGOW.—At a meeting held in the Young ultimately we shall frustrate the designs of our

BRADFORD .- A CCIDENTS .- While a young man named Wm. Holroyd, an apprentice to Mr. Thomas Halliday, carpenter. of Southgate, in this town, was on Monday afternoon engaged on a ladde, in Georgemissed fire, having discharged itself when he was in the act of examining the priming.

## Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson will lecture

the members of the Weavers' locality will be holden

Arms, Tonbridge-street, Somers Town, on Sunday evening next, the 19th inst., at seven precisely. Subject—"Ireland, Repeal, and the Charter." MR. M'GRATH. President of the Executive, will attend at the Woodman, Waterloo Town, at eight o'clock on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., and de-

Mr. Coopen will lecture at the Hall, Turnagainsuccessive hours, together with sixty-three yards Subject—"The Poetry of Burns." LAMBETH.—CHARTIST HALL, CORNER OF WEBBER miles 1400 yards; making a sum total of 1052 STREET, BLACKFRIAR'S ROAD.—The members are miles 1400 yards, a task hitherto unperformed, we requested to meet on Monday evening, on business Ireland—(great applause). Ireland had now spoken doubts have been expressed as to the feat havto meet at six o'clock on Sunday evening.

liver an address on the opening of a new locality at

THE GENERAL COUNCILLORS, under the New Plan spere Inn, Meadow-lane, are sufficient, we think, to of Organization, residing in the Tower Hamlets, are prove that those doubts are quite unfounded. In-deed, we have it attested on undoubted authority, Liberty, 171, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on Sanday GOLDEN LION, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—Mr. WHEELER

Mr. M'GRATH will deliver a lecture on Machinery gone, has gained both strength and weight during A Discussion will take place at the Working the performance of his feat. If we are to credit his Men's Hall, 291, Mile End Road, on Sunday morn-

will lecture at this locality on Sunday, the 19th, at

A Public Meeting will be held at the Working Men's Hall, Mile End Road, on Tuesday evening of the number of Acts of Parliament passed from next, November the 12th, to form a Working Man's Freehold Property Association. The chair will be forth the number passed in each year for England and taken at eight o'clock. Salford.-On Sunday evening next, Mr. Dixon

SHEFFIELD.-FIG TREE-LANE.-On Sunday evenfire engines sent for ; two of them were promptly on ing, Mr. West will commence the first of a series of the spot : one belonging to the Leeds and Yorkshire lectures on "Ireland's wrongs and Ireland's reharmonic meeting, under the superintendance of the Council, for the benefit of the Association.

Tavern, Foss-gate, and one at Mrs. Penrese's, the by Brewers and Victuallers, and Retail Brewers.—The Yorkshireman Coffee-house, Copper-gate; at which Statistics of Mortality in England.—Number of Depoto attend.

Brook-bottom, on Tuesday evening next, for the assessed to the Police Rate. Number and cost of the important business. Nortingham.—The members of the Council request

Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, will lecture in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. Also.

20s. and expences on each charge. The next case was street, on Sunday evening next, Nov. 19th, at six BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartists of Birmingham are

requested to attend at their place of meeting, 37, Peck-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, to nominate the General Council for the Peck-lane locality.

Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a lecture in the aggravated case, but in consideration of the man Chartist Association Room, Pellon-lane, on Sunday, being a cripple, and having to pay the fine out of his own pocket, the bench mitigated the penalty to ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Chartists of Halifax ALL COMMUNICATIONS for the Chartists of Halifax must be addressed to Mr. James Chippendale, 31

South-street, Halifax. MR. KIDD, OF NEWCASTLE, purposes lecturing in the following places :- At Bradford, on Sunday the chair. The following resolutions were adopted: (to-morrow); at Halifax, on Monday, November 20th; at Sowerby, on Tuesday, the 21st; at Hebden Bridge, on Wednesday, the 22nd; at Todmorden, on Thursday, the 23rd; and at Heywood, on Friday, the 24th. All communications for Mr. Kydd to be

CENTRAL LOCALITY.—The Chartists of the Central Locality will meet in the Council Room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday (to-morrow) morning.

DAISY HILL.-The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet on this (Saturday) evening, and on Sunday (to- of a very superior description, in Cabin, Second NEW LEEDS.—The New Leeds members of the of being select, can have separate rooms. Improvement Class will meet on Sanday (to-morrow)

afternoon, at two o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of George's-street are requested to shilling per day allowed each passenger, if detained meet in their room on Sunday (to-morrow) morning, according to Act of Parliament. LITTLE HORTON.—The Chartists of Little Horton

will meet in the School Room, Park Place, at nine o'clock on Sunday (to-morrow) morning, and in the afternoon at two o'clock. THOMPSON'S HOUSES .- The Chartists of Thomp. son's Houses will meet in their room on Sunday (to-

merrow) morning, at ten o'clock. Bowling Back Lane. - The Chartists of Bowling Back Lane will meet in their room on Sunday (to- Pages of closely printed matter, and is the best morrow) morning, at nine o'clock, and two in the book of the kind ever published at the price.

NEW LEEDS.—The Chartists of New Leeds are requested to attend at nine o'clock on Sunday (tomorrow) morning in their room. MANNINGHAM. The Chartists of Manningham will meet on Sunday (to-morrow) morning, at ten o'clock,

and at two in the afternoon. STOCKPORT.—Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a lecture in and Middle Classes; and a great variety of Chartist the Chartist Room, Temperance Yard, Hill Gate, and other useful information. on Sunday (to-morrow) evening. The chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

MANCHESTER. - CARPENTERS' HALL. - Mr. William Jones, of Liverpool, will address the Chartists of Manchester, in the above Hall, on Sunday (to-morstreet, in fixing a spout, the ladder suddenly gave row) evening, at half-past six o'clock.

way, and he was precipitated to the ground from a Salvoro.—Mr. William Dixon will lecture in the may be obtained of any Chartist Bookseller in the

Record of the great CHARTIST TRIUMPH over the Tory Government. It was the best and most successful legal fight the Movement party ever had. The ham; and all Agents for this Paper in Town and Tory Government. It was the best and most sucenample then afforded may be followed, with advan- Country. tage, by the Defendants in Ireland. A few Copies of that excellent Work.

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at Fourpence each. No Man can understand the position of Ireland or the bearing of Irish Questions, who is not condies for her manifold evils.

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21st, 23rd, and 24th, in the COMMERCIAL ROOMS, having business at the said Sessions, are required to LEEDS, commencing at Eight o'Clock. Admission, attend the Court.

MR. E. STALLWOOD will lecture at the Bricklayers' HOBSON'S POLITICAL ALMANACK ON THURSDAY NEXT

will be in the hands of the Publishers for publication, PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION, FOR 1844.

CONTENTS-The Calendar.-The Eclipses in 1844. U Table to calculate Wages, and other Payments—Cost f Yeomanry Cavalry for every Year from 1816 to 1843.—A Return, showing the total Number of Members sent to the House of Commons by the several Counties, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland respectively; with the Population of the Counties. Cities, and Boroughs. An account of the Daties payable on the Importation of Foreign Wheat, when the Price of Wheat has been in this Country at 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., and 85s, under the various Acts which have been passed from the Reign of Charles II. to the present time: or a legislative history of English Corn Laws from the year 1660 to 1843.—The POPULATION RETURNS, from the Parliamentary Papers just published; setting forth the entire Population of the three Kingdoms; the number of Houses, inhabited, uninhabited, and building: the number of Males and the number of Females. under, and above, twenty years of age; the County of Birth, showing the number born in England and Wales; in Schotland; in Ireland; in the British Isles; in the British Colonies; and the number of Foreigners and British subjects born in foreign parts. The Number of Persons living in England and Wales, distinguishing males and females, under five years of age; five and under ten; and from ten up to one hundred, rising five at a time.—Number of yearly committals for Workhouse Offences, in every County in England and Wales, from 1836 to 1842.-Return 1834 to 1842, Public, Local, and Personal; setting Wales. Scotland, and Ireland.-Taxes on Land, compared with the Taxes on Dwelling Houses, Mills, and Factories.—Amount of Military and Naval Forces; with the number of Ships of all classes of the Royal Navy, and a Return of the Number of Officers and Men in each class.—Quantity of Foreign Wine and Spirits imported during the year ending January 5th, 1843, distinguishing the quantity from each country. -Population of Ireland, France, and United States of America.—Return of the Average Prices of Wheat, in the months of June and July respectively, as compared with those in the months of August and September, in part of the world they have Emigrated.-Number of Quarters of Malt made in the respective years of YORK.—The Chartists of York will have two balls 1840 and 1842, in the United Kingdom, distinguishing on Martinmas evening : one at Mr. Hall's, the Ebor | the quantity made in each country, and the quantity used their country friends are most respectfully invited sitors in the Savings' Banks, and the amount of deposits, on the 20th November, 1842 - Number of Waste Mossley.—The members of the Chartist Associa- Land Inclosure Acts passed during every ten years tion are particularly requested to meet in their room, from 1800 to 1840—Rental of the Metropolis as purpose of nominating a new Council, and other Metropolitan Police.—Justica Tindal's Judgment on the question of Church Rates.—STATISTICS OF CRIME for 1842, showing the increase and decrease in the respective counties; the number of Capital Sentences in 1840-41-42, with the specified crimes; the number of Executions; the number of sentences of all sorts, death, transportation, imprisonment, whipping and floing, for the years 1840-41-42; the ages of the Persons committed; the Degrees of Instruction of the Persons committed for each year, from 1836 to 1842; and a Comparative Table, showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed in each of the last four years; and distinguishing the numbers for each County. The whole compiled from authentic sources.

BY JOSHUA HOBSON.

Only Three Pence! Only Three Pence! Illness and pressing engagements have prevented the Compiler from getting the Almanack ready before the day now advertised, Thursday next.

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

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



FOR NEW ORLEANS.

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A sufficient supply of Biscuit, Flour, Oatmeal Rice, and Potatoes, are found by the ship; and one Apply to FITZHUGH, WALKER and Co.,

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Being Bissextile, or Leap Year, containing 28 CONTENTS :- Weather Tables ; Calendar; Remark. able Occurrences; Tide Table; Window and Dog Duties; Rising and Setting of the Sun; Moon's Changes; Eclipses; Population of, and Number of Voters in Great Britain; Cost of War since the Revolution; National Debt; Christianity; Question for the whole body of Anti-Corn Law Men; Democratic Poetry; An Address to the Working

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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS SES. SIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FRIONS. &c.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the N MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF versant with this perfect picture of Ireland's Condition; the causes of her degredation, and the Remethe Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment, at BRADFORD, on Monday, the Fourth Day of December nest, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forencon;—and by further Adjournment from thence will be holden at MR. JOSEPH PITMAN'S

CONVERSAZIONI ON PHONOGRAPHY,

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY EVENINGS, NOVEMBER 20th,
21st, 23rd, and 24th, in the COMBREGIAL ROOM.

PARTIELD, ON Inursday, the Seventh Day of the same Month of December next, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forencon, for the TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon Recognished and other SHEFFIELD, on Thursday, the Seventh Day of the

Sessions at BRADFORD; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldeross and Staincross, being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend at the Sessions at Sherrield.

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace.

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

SCOTCH TRIALS FOR BLASPHEMY. (Abridged from the Edinburgh Week'y Chronicle) HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

The Supreme Criminal Court met on Monday, for the first time after the vacation, when there were present the Lord Justice Clerk, and Lords Medwyn and Cockburn.

Wednesday, November 8:h. CHARGE OF BLASPHEMY.

Thomas Palerson, charged with salting, or exposing for sale, a number of blasphemous publications, at various periods, during the present year, in a shop in West Register-street, pleaded not guilty. The prisoner had no counsel, and with the assistance of two friends, conducted his own defence.

James Anderson, formerly of the Edinburgh Police. now of the Penitentiary, Perth, deposed to purchasing some of the books that were charged in the indictment from the prisoner at his shop. He was desired to purshare them by the Procurator Fiscal. The prisoner cross-questioned the witness, and at-

tempted to get from him his opinion of the blasphemy contained in the books; but the Court would not allow the opinions of the witness to be inquired into. Alex. Steel went with the former witness to purchase the books, and corroborated his testimony. George R. D. H. Mackerz'e, E q., Northumberland Street, also purchased some books from the

Gross-examined-Witness did not recollect of being in the shop before purchasing the books. Decidedly he did not recollect of the prisener being obliged to get a man to put him out of the zhop on account of his violence. Had not the slightest recollection of threatening to burn his shop, because he never did threaten that. Perhaps he might have said prisoner deserved three years' imprisonment, for he thought so. Witness considered he was doing his duty as a citizen in the part he took in this case. He considered also that he was doing his duty as a Christian. Is aware there is a

The prisoner wished to know if he might ask the witness how he reconciled this with his taking the

The Court-Not at all, Mr. Paterson; for if you were a witness, and did not come within the exceptions from taking caths which the law provides, I must compel you to take the oath, or commit you to prison. We sit here to administer law; and I cannot allow such a question to be put here.

John Kerr, John Robertson, and Michael Kerracher. bought books on three different occasions from the prinoner. They were sent to make the purchases. Hutton Wilson, in the Sheriff-Cerk's Office. deposed to going over to the shop, and se zing a quantity

Abijah Murray, a Sheriff-officer, went with the former witness. The declaration, which was proved by Mr. Sheriff Tait and others, was then read to the jury. He admitted the sale of the books, and he disclaimed any of two trifling cases, the court adjourned. Christian name. He signed the declaration "Paterson, In the second declaration, he called himself "Thomas Paterson."

There were no witnesses for the defence.

The Lord Advocate then addressed the Jury. He said it had been decided by the Court that the sale of works, tending to vilify or asperse the Christian religion, was a crime. The questions for the Jury to consider, therefore, were-first, did the prisoner sell such works; secondly, did he do this wickedly and feloniously; and third, were the works of the character libelled? With regard to the sale of the works, the evidence was conclusive. With regard to the character of the works, that was a question for the consideration of the Jury. The works were before them for their inspection. Here he read several possages which were contained in the dix in the indicament. There may be matters in regard to discussion and controversy; and with these the authority of the law will not interfere; but if the object be evidently to asperse, vilify, and ridicule religion, then that cannot be allowed to go on. Now. with regard to the motives of the prisoner in selling these works, there could be no deabt that he sold them with the view of disseminating the biasphemies they contained. He concluded by asking for a verdict of

Patterson addressed the Jury. He began by admitting that he had sold the works referred to in the libel, but he was confident he could show that they were not of the character described, and that he did not sell them with any pernicions or evil intention. He had committed his defence to paper, and he hoped to have the attention of the Jury while he read it. The prisoner accordingly proceeded to read his defence, which occupied nearly four hours. After concluding the reading of this long document, the prisoner began to read long extracts from several works, but the Court would not allow him to proceed, without explaining what his object was. He was told that he had admitted the relevancy of the libel, and he could be allowed only to read extracts from the books libelled on, if he wished to show that the passages appended to the libel did not, when taken with the context, imply what they might seem to do in an isolated form. Such a course was perfectly relevant and just: but if his object was to occupy time, and wear cut the Jury, the Court would have no compandion in putting a stop to such a course. The pannel again resumed, and among other books he took up a Bible, and read some passages, such as those defalling the berrowing of jewels from the Egyptians by the children of Israel, from which he argued, that the Bible ercouraged immorality. The pannel was again stopped by the Court and told that he could not be allowed to occupy its time in attempting to justify what was contained in the works libelled on-that the Court had already found that such Works were blasphemous and criminal, and it would be absurd to expect that it would allow him to pursue the course he was now doing. He again resumed the reading of extracts, but having in answer to a question by the Lord Justice Clerk, declared that his object was to read extracts from all the books contained in the inventory annexed to the indictment with the view of showing the jury that he sold other books than those of the kind libelled on, he was told that such was unnecessary, and that the jury would only deal with such works as were specially mentioned in the libel. The prisoner next proceeded to quote Paley and other authorities to show the inutility of persecution, but he was interrupted by A Juryman, who asked the Court whether it was

proper the pannel should go on in that style. The Lord Justice-Clerk-Why, this is the kind of general language which is usually adopted in cases of this kind-an appeal to you, even if you are satisfied of the truth of the charges, not to convict—an appeal to you not to do your duty, in fact; and the Court is of opinion that, upon the whole, it ought to be allowed. At the same time your remark will have its weight upon the prisoner, for he is not so obtuse, I presume, as not to see from it the effect which his language is creating.

Paterson then declared that he had no wish to trespass upon the time of the jury, and closed with some written observations, intended as a percration, after engaging the attention of the Court, with the exception of two short intervals for refreshment, from half-past The Lord Chief Justice Clerk summed up, addressing

the Jury at considerable length. After which, The Jury retired, and, after being absent about three quarters of an hour, returned into Court, finding by a large majority that the charges against the prisoner were

The Court intimated that they would delay giving

Adjourned till Thursday.

Thursday, November 9.

Henry Robinson pleaded Not Guilty to several charges of publishing blasphemous books, &c. It may be remembered that this case was brought on for trial some months ago, and was then delayed in consequence of some technical errors in the indictment. Mr. A. M'Neill, counsel for Mr. Robinson, made cer-

tain objections to the indictment. The Court unanimously repelled the objections; at the mama time they admitted that they were material points, mame time they admitted that they were material points, ognive and ried, manuscurers of cocos and on an and ried, manuscurers of cocos and on an and ried, manuscurers of cocos and ried, manusc upon them. They found the libel relevant. The Court then, at the suggestion of Mr. M'Neill, maltsters.

asked the prisoner whether he still adhered to his plea of Not Guilty; when he retracted it, and pleaded Guilty to the first and second charges, with the exception of one of the books libelled in the first charge. The Lord Advocate passed from the rest. Mr. M'Neill addressed the Court in mitigation of

The Court then retired to consider of the judgment.

SENTENCE OF PATERSON

On their coming again into Court, Paterson was first brought up for judgment. The Lord Justice Clerk, after speaking at considerable length on the proofs of Paterson's offence, proceeded to say; that,-

In awarding the punishment which this offence

law; and with regard to this, there is a satisfac- working people—rushed into the street in dismsy; tion in the mind of the Court, that while it was the some dashed their furniture from the windows, others avowed intention of the pannel in carrying on his abandoning it, glad to escape with life. trade to emancipate mankind from the bigotry, Within less than half an hour, the roof of the factory and ignorance, and delusion, in which all men previous fell in, and the flames shot upward in a broad bright

however, is the first case for a long period of years, in- which time it was considered that no further danger on their arrival at Figueres, proceeded in the direct funeral expenses, and the balance to be paid to my deed, of this description, which has been brought before could be apprehended. the Court; and we have no reason to believe that much, if any, impression has yet been made by the efforts of tion of the loss of property, but it must be very consithese individuals; and we are willing to regard it in derable. The oil factory, in which the fire originated, the light of an attempt, detected and defeated in due is wholly consumed. The building is not lofty, but it time, as to which we may try the effect of the punish- extended upwards of sixty yards in depth, and was ment, which I am now to announce, without at pre- from twenty to thirty wide. It consisted of a melting. sent going farther, notwithstanding the aggravation of house, refining house, and stores for the manufactured many of the circumstances. I think it also my duty to articles. There was a large stock of tallew, eil, turadd, as a part of the address was directed against the pentine, and cocoa nuts, on the premises, all highly policy and the prudence, and the expediency—of which, combustible, and it was observed that as the water fell to be sure, the pannel was a most fitting judge—of this on the fatty matter the flames shot up with increased prosecution against him, for vending his blasphe-fury. mous publications - that I think that it was no doubt of the effect that will result from two of which are wholly consumed, and the others are this prosecution; because, though, in his adver- more or less damaged. Many of the inmates of the tisement and address, this individual declares that he houses in Paradise-street commenced removing their addresses himself chiefly to the working classes of furniture, but, as the wind carried the flames in a Scotland, yet I am sure that he deceives himself if he different direction, the houses on that side escaped. the community. There may, indeed, be a class of pied by Mr. Featherston, watch and clock manufacturer,

law should take its course. Paterson, the sentence of the Court is, that for the doors fastened. Adjoining the floor, as we understood. offence of which you have been convicted, you be im- there were three children in bed, and the utmost exerprisoned for the period of fifteen calendar months; and whatever you may think of what I now say-I say to you, that in the prospect of the solemn and serious public-house opposite. The parish engine having arduty of pronouncing judgment on a fellow-creature, I rived, a plentiful supply of water was obtained, and prayed to the Almighty God in whom I believe, that in his infinite compassion he would yet vouchsafe to fire brigade having arrived, with their powerful engine, you the comfort, and the peace, and the hope, and the an entrance was speedily made into the premises, and joy of believing in that adorable Redeemer whose mercy you have hitherto so contemptuously rejected.

Paterson-My Lord, may I put to you this question: prisons in Scotland make no distinction with regard to any prisoner. The Court has nothing to do with them; 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 of getting any relief. The prisoner was then removed. SENTENCE OF ROBINSON. Robinson was then called up for judgment. The Lord Justice-Clerk, addressed the prisoner, and concluded by sentencing him to imprisonment for the period of twelve calendar months.

UNITED STATES-ROBERT DALE OWEN. sen, their employer, hastened to the scene of des-New Moral World of Saturday last, addressed to towns-people of Luton and its vicinity, who readily Mr. Robert Owen. Our readers will remember lent a helping hand either in endeavouring to reading of the election of this gentleman to the check the flames or save endangered property. American Congress by the Democrats of Indiana. When the engines arrived the edifice was one mass of In the following will be found some particulars of fire; and could they have rendered any service, water the election which we are sure will interest them. | was not to be had. The only water to be got at was A Congress of Dale Owens, representing a free that of the ornamental pond, full a quarter of a mile people, might soon make a paradise of America: from the mansion. It is true that there were various

become a candidate for Congress. I declined, chiefly that I might obtain a year or two's leisure to settle up my private affairs and those of William's estate. But a Convention, assembled from the different counties, repeated the call, notwithstanding my publicly expressed Wishes; and finally I decided to obey it. You may recollect that, four years ago. I was beaten in this same district about 770 votes. Three years age Mr. Van Buren was beaten here about 1070 votes; and two years ago the Democratic candidate was beaten 1200 votes. The prospect, therefore, was considered, even by my friends, gloomy enough; especially as one of the most popular men of the State, who had formerly been spoken of for Governor, a man of unblemiahed character and a member of the Methodist church—a lawyer, too, of some distinction—was my opponent. We tra-

versed the entire district; had sixty-three public meetings, with audiences varying from 200 to 700; each speaking an hour and a half in advocacy of his political sentiments. Our place of speaking was often under the boughs of the aboriginal forest, to listeners rude in dress and appearance, but shrewd and intelligent and attentive, stretched at their case on the green sward the hand of freedom is only awaiting the first before uz. As my former defeat was mainly attributfavourable moment to apply the match. The report able to sectarian influence, I assumed, on this occasion, of that cannon, which will shatter every symbol of mildly but firmly, an independent stand. I claimed for myself that right of private judgment and free speech, which every man has a right to demand at the hands of his fellow men. The appeal to the reason and better feelings of my fellow citizens was successful; I defeated my opponent by about 650 votes, and now find myself member to Congress from the first congressional district of Indiana.

Thus a new carreer, I trust it may be of usefulness, is opened to me. The district I represent embraces eleven counties, contains about seventy thousand inhabitantsof whom fourteen thousand are legal voters—and extends from the mouth of the Wabash along the Ohio river, nearly to Louisville; about two hundred and fifty miles by the river, but not over half that distance the world, the house of his parents was carried in a direct line by land, running back two counties in depth. It is the south-western portion of Indiana.

That I should have succeeded, heretic and foreigner as I was, by the largest Democratic majority ever obtained in this district, may be to you, my dear father. some assurance, in which I know you will rejoice, that I have been able to inspire my fellow citizens with some confidence in my integrity and ability, and to build up among them a reputation, which I hope my acts as Congressman may still increase and confirm. Mr. Payne, my opponent, is a very gentlemanly man, and we had not a single altercation—too common on of the Duke de Nemours to London. The prosecusuch occasions—from the commencement of the canvas to its close.

Dales has just returned from attending the annual meeting of American Geologists, held at Albany, New York. He was warmly welcomed among his scientific brethren, and appointed Secretary of the next annual meeting, to be held at Washington city. Mr. Van Buren sent him an invitation to come over to Kinderhook, his residence, eight miles from Albany, and Dale went there, expecting to remain a few hours. His visit however, extended to three days. He came away a wheel of one of the carriages ran off the rails, delighted with Mr. Van Buren and his family. Dale may now be considered as one among the best geologists in America; in half a dozen years more he may stand at the very head of his profession in this country. He has inherited your industry and perseverance.

of sheep, cattle, hogs, &2, and has had excellent crops one of the sufferers died in the course of the night. this season. The raising of wool seems to be a profitable business, and it is a pleasant one. I think, if formation respecting the inundations:-" The dyke Richard succeeds as well as things now promise, I will of Boulbon has been broken through by the Rhone. make my sons, Julian and Ernest, sheep-farmers, under near Avignon. The waters have overflowed the his care.

None of us are at present engaged in any mercantile pursuit, nor is it very likely that we shall be again. Your grandchildren are, most of them, as stout and nearty as if they were all English born. With kind remembrances to all friends in London. believe me to be, Your truly affectionate son, ROBERT DALE OWEN. \* Dr. David Dale Owen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS. night, a fire broke out on the premises of Messra. Ogilvie and Field, manufacturers of cocoa nut oil and

Long before any engine arrived, the flames had at- BERY !- Despatches have been received from Algiers tained such an ascendancy, that all hope of saving the to the 30th of October, which state that the French premises was abandoned. Several engines were, how- have made a successful incursion into the territory ever, on the spot within ten minutes from the first of the Djaffras, and had taken 400 prisoners, 300 outbreak of the flames, which were visible, notwith head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep, besides a large standing the dense fog, at the most distant parts of the number of horses. A second incursion was made

metropolis. The great difficulty with the firemen was to bring tached to the French, and with similar success. It tion:" the hose of the engines to bear upon the burning pile, was said that the Djaffras were about to yield to the which is encompassed on three sides by dwelling French. houses, and on the fourth by the late Mr. Hodges' extensive distillery, which extends from Church-street to Paradise-street, and in which were several thousand gallons of gin, brandy, and other spirits, in the various

stages of preparation. The gates of the distillery-yard were thrown open, deserves, the Court will not allow themselves to be and several powerful engines were brought to bear on influenced by the character of the address which was the burning mass by passing the hose through the winmade to the jury by the parnel at the bar, farther or to down on the north side of the distillery, which runs any other extent than this, that the intention imputed parallel with the factory. Although a continuous and in the indictment was not only not disclaimed, but was powerful discharge of water was thus kept up, the distinctly admitted and avowed by him. But the flames spread with uncontrollable rapidity to a range court will not allow themselves to be farther influenced of small tenements in Norfolk-row, the entrance to by it. They allowed that defence to be stated to the which is from Church-street, facing the park-wall of nll extent which was competent in a court of Lambeth Palace. The terrified inhabitants-all poor

to him from the creation of the world had been held, column, whilst at the same time the houses in Norfolkit is a satisfaction to the Court, indeed, to find, row were being rapidly consumed. The men belongthat in this defence, whether the defence of the pan- ing to the distillery, together with several of the ponel or not, they could not discover the least trace of lice, and many of the inhabitants of the neighbouhood, talent such as would lead one to fear that the least in who volunteered their services, posted themselves on jury could result from its being read. But the Court the flat roofs of the cooling vats, where immense water will look to the character of the defence, for this pur- tanks are constantly charged for the ordinary purposes pose, to announce to the pannel that if after the com- of distillation, and a small portable, but powerful enpletion of the period of his punishment, he shall again gine, kept on the premises, in case of fire, enabled the attempt to follow this trade, either in Scotland or any persons on the roof to keep up a tolerable discharge on Gerona. other part of Great Britain, and shall again be brought; the wing which abuts on the narrow passage nearest to other part of Great British, and character of Great British, and control of Justice, there is no extent of punish. The engines continued playing not only on having at their head Ametiler and Ballera, entered the Court of Bankruptcy. Hirzel, official before a Court of Justice, there is no extent of punish. For Oats and Beans there was also a twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Hirzel, official beautiful to them, and then se'nnight. For Oats and Beans there was also a twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Hirzel, official beautiful to them, and then se'nnight.

It is quite impossible to form any accurate calcula-

In Norfolk-row the conflagration has been almost most proper and fit prosecution.—I have equally destructive. There were sixteen small houses. magines that that is a class which would easily part | FIRE IN FETTER-LANE -NARROW ESCAPE OF with their belief in those truths which are perhaps more THREE CHILDREN.—Shortly after nine o'clock the valuable to them in this life than to any other class in same evening a fire broke out upon the premises occupersons, like the prisoner at the bar, in situations 75. Fetter-lane. It appears that the second floor of above the working classes, young men whose education Mr. Featherston's house is let out as lodgings. It was is imperfect and their reading misdirected, and it is to upon the floor in the front room that flames were seen save them from the mischief that it is necessary the isening from the windows by City-police constable 402. It was shortly ascertained that the occupier of the His Lordship then addressed the prisoner. Thomas rooms was from home, and that no one was in, and the tions were made to secure them. This was done with considerable difficulty, and the children taken into a Mr. Fogo, from the Farringdon-street etation of the streams of water poured upon the fire. In less than twenty minutes the fury of the flames was checked, and passage in the New Testament which states "Swear I wish to understand whether I am to be treated in the mage done is considerable; the furniture is consumed, and the valuable stock of Mr. Featherston much da-The Lord Justice-Clerk-The regulations for the maged. The house also is extensively burnt, and it is loss sustained by the several parties. How the fire dent. originated is unknown. The property destroyed is only partially insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LUTON HOO, A SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF BUIE - The magnificent edifice, Luton Hoo, one of the seats of the Marquis of Bute. has been reduced in the course of a few hours to a mass of smoking rains, with the exception of only a small portion of the fabric. It appears that about two o'clock on Friday morning, the under-gardener, who was sleeping in an apartment on the basement story, was alarmed by a loud noise resembling the smacking of light, which led him at once to conclude that there of the Moluccas, and subsequently to the coast of The prisener was then removed; and after disposing was a fire, and to give an alarm to the house-keeper. The domestics were instantly aroused, and messengers despatched in every direction for assistance. The labourers from Lord Bute's farm, headed by Mr. Thomp-The following extracts are from a letter in the truction; they were soon followed by many of the I said that I had just returned, having been absent some time. The cause of my absence was this: about four months since, I was called upon by some leading members of the Democratic party in this district, to become a candidate for Congress. I decimed, chiefly mistake, and, turning the wrong way, so deranged the Whole machinery that no water could be procured by the ordinary channel. A hole was subsequently made in the ground, and the mainpipe, which is iron, broke in, when a supply of water was obtained, the hose of the engines not being sufficiently long to reach to the pond; and, as it was, one engine was prevented from being of any further use than that of forcing the water from the main to feed the others which were at play. The library was the only portion of the building that

#### Foreign Mobements.

£60,000.

Dispatch writes, "France is not long destined to remain quiescent: the cannon is loaded—the aim is lives were lost.—Gallignani. taken at the throne—the priming is applied—and royalty in France, will ring in the ears of all the Sovereigns and all the people of the civilized world: and while the violence of the explosion will shake every monarchy to its foundation, the sound will be hailed as the knell of dospotism, and the signal for the uprearing of the banners of liberty."

The Sud of Marseilles says :- " a woman, whose house was threatened with being washed down, was taken at the moment with the pains of child-birth. Her medical attendant, who was mayor of the town, had her carefully placed in a cart, and accompanied her to a place of safety, but before this could be reached, she was safely delivered of a boy. At the moment this new infant Moses was brought into away by the current." Louis Philippe has issued an ordonnance condemn-

ing the conduct of the French Bishops in the dispute between the Church and the University. TRIUMPH OF THE PRESS .- The French Government has sustained another defeat in prosecutions against the press. Two numbers of a Paris paper called the France, were lately seized by the police, and the editor, on Thursday, appeared before the Court of Assize to take his trial on the charges, which were founded upon an article on the journey tion was conducted by the Avocat-General, M. Nouguier, and the defence by M. Fontaine. The defendant was acquitted by the jury on all the counts of the indictment.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that a serious accident occurred on the Versailles Railroad on Saturday. As the first train, an account states, from Versailles, by the right bank railroad. was coming to Paris, when between Chaville and Sevres, pulling the succeeding carriages after it, when a scene of great confusion occurred. Happily from the accounts yet received, no lives have been lost; but several of the passengers, and some of the men employed on the railroad, have been wounded, two Richard is hard at work on his fare. He is, in very of the former very severely. The engineer had his deed, a "producer of wealth;" has two hundred head shoulder dislocated. Another account states that The Messager gives the following additional inroad of Trebon, between Tarascon and Arles. and spread over the plain. Several arches of the bridge of La Cran are menaced, and the wooden bridge has given way. The country is submerged. The right bank has hitherto been preserved by the energy of the inhabitants, who have worked arduously at raising the dykes. Aranion, however, has suffered considerably. Another bridge on the Durance, that of Cadenet, has been carried away. by the overflowing of the waters."

The Sud of Marseilles of Monday says:-" The has become almost entirely free from them, and the

Lambeth, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Keen, routes. MORE FRENCH "GLORY."-MURDER AND ROBinto the same country by the Hararas, a tribe at-

> SPAIN, - Accounts had been received at Madrid, of a conspiracy at Ferrol, in favour of the Central Junta, which appears to have had some extensive ramifications. It was, however, discovered and suppressed. An uneasy feeling prevailed as to the state of that part of the country.

The following are extracts from the Barcelona papers of the 1st instant :-The Junta has issued an order, forbidding any money being taken out of Barcelona, except it be a are on deposits in the Lafayette bank in Cincinnati, sum of less than 100 reals. More troops are sending and 105 dols. 15c. were found in his trunk. He was from Tarragona, but ammunition is required for the siege of Girona.

Nov. 9.—An attempt to assassinate General Narvaez not considered deranged he was eccentric in his conwas made on the 6th at Madrid. Seven shots were duct, and of a misanthropic temperament. fired on his carriage, in the same street, but at different points. The three last shots killed his Aide-de-Camp, and wounded a person sitting by the are genuine:-General's side. The General was not struck. He shortly afterwards appeared at the Circus Theatre, where her Majesty was. The assassins escaped. "Madrid is tranquil. The troops are under arms.

was rejected by 83 to 24." " Perpignan, Nov. 10.

"Yesterday morning Prim's troops occupied

tion of Rosas.

" Madrid, Nov. 8. "To-day two legislative bodies, assembled in the Hall of Congress, have declared the Queen of age. Number of voters, 209. " For the question ...... 193 " Against it..... 16

The Moderados and Progresistas have split, and are t daggers drawn with each other. ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON the French Government received the following telegraphic despatch :-

"Bayonne, Nov. 7. "On the 4th the Congress finally constituted itself. M. Olozaga has been appointed President; MM. Alcon, Mazaredo, Pidal, and Gonzales Bravo, Vice-Presidents. M. Olozaga was elected at the second ballot, He had 66 votes, M. Cortina 43, and M. Cantere 7. MM. Roca de Figores, Nocedal, Salida, and Pozardo Herrera have been appointed Secretaries."

Letters from Spain represent the insurgents of Barcelona as determined to hold out while they have till I am weary of the warfare. I leave the world an ounce of powder or a cannon-ball.

bring intelligence of severe frosts at Alabama, at most, and I will be forgotten. Charleston, and other places on the 14th and 19th of "My life, if compared with the mass, would be October, which it was feared would injure the cot- about a medium one, or perhaps a little above. ton crops. It is remarkable that about the same have lived an honest and tolerably moral life. time the weather in England was unusually severe, have often been the victim of other people's wickedthe thermometer on the 19th having descended to ness, and they have generally had the cunning and thirty degrees, and on the 28th of October to twenty- address to put all the blame on me-and often I eight degrees.

The Charleston Courier of the 17th states that killing frost was experienced on the 14th in the Lexington district. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle by half-past nine all danger was at an end. The da- of the 17th says—The frost vesterday morning was more severe than the morning previous, and was quite sufficient, we learn, to kill the cotton in this latitude and all north. These papers contain no furquite certain that not less than £200 will cover the ther intelligence respecting the election for Presi-We learn from Pomeroy and Co's "Express," that

snow fell in Buffalo on Tuesday the 17th instant, to the depth of nine or twelve inches. The yellow fever seems to be on the decrease in Mobile and New Orleans, although it is yet slight.

DUTCH MAIL. DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES .- " BATAVIA, JUNE 28. In the beginning of the present east monsoon, a squadron, consisting of the Hecla steamer, the Postillion brig, and the Zephyr and Egmond, proceded. by order of the Government, from Sourabaya to cart-whips, and on looking out he observed a flickering Sinobaia, the island Leyond in the Southern channel the seas on the east coast of Java, Balic, Lombok.

"The object of the expedition is to clear those seas, as far as possible, of pirates by capturing or enemies. destroying the vessels, with the retreats where they Respecting the operations of this expedition, a drug. I shall make my work secure. report, dated the 11th instant, has been received from Captain Coertzen, written off the south-east corner of Celebes, from which it appears that the expedition had succeeded in totally destroying and burning to the south-east of Salleyer, two of the retreats of the pirates, with thirty-four Mangendanos GATE-STREET .- Mr. Payne held an inquest yesterday and Tabellorese that were in the shoal of Boneratte, evening (Monday), at Bartholomew's Hospital, on after a sharp engagement, with seventeen large view of the body of Catherine Gawler, aged 51. Mangendanos pirate vessels, two had been taken Robert Wells, of Long Lane, Smithfield, cook, said and burnt, the last of which had fifteen pieces of that about two o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday cannon, and a crew of 100 men.

pieces of cannon, destroyed thirty-six vessels of the the deceased crossing Newgate-treet towards pirates, several of which were from sixty-five to Messrs. Eagleton's, the grocers. When in the middle seventy feet in length, and reduced two of their re- of the road, deceased was knocked down by the treats to ashes.

"We had three killed and twenty wounded." NAPLES.—A correspondent writes from Naples Nov. 1:-" A most alarming fire broke out in the British Consular residence, at the Falazza Calabritta, on Sunday night, the 29th of October, at half-past eleven, which for some time threatened the total deescaped. No lives were lost, but the destruction of struction of that vast building. The origin of it is at property has been immense, supposed to exceed present enveloped in mystery, but there is strong immediately picked up, and conveyed to Bartholosuspicion of its having been the wilful act of one of the inferior domestics. The damage done to the building is considerable, not only in the dwelling of the British Consul, but also in the apartment above, inhabited by the French Consul. whose family had a very narrow escape from being burnt in their beds. FRANCE.—The Correspondent of the Weekly the flooring of the room having fallen in a few minutes after they escaped from it. Fortunately no

ITALY.—BOLOGNA, Nov. 4.—With the exception of a few pistol shots fired near the public gardens, where some pasquinades against the authorities were posted, nothing particular has happened here since the 8th of October. It is true that in several places. especially at Pievi and Galliera, some excesses have been committed by bodies of the people, but they

are in no way of a political nature. The examining magistrates are busily occupied in drawing up processes, which will be laid without delay before the military commission. In the mean time the arrests continue to increase. There are already about a hundred prisoners in the prisons of Bologna, without counting the fifty who have been sent to Pesaro. Two examining magistrates have left this place for Peran, in order to complete the number for the carrying on the process relative to the late political events. The people are very indignant with the Tuscan government for having banished M. Udola, of Bologna, one of the sixteen individuals arrested at the suggestion of the ponti-

fical government. The sanguinary disputes among the soldiers of the garrison of Ancona have been repeated at Imola, at Forte, and at Pesaro. It is said that the Pope is

position either of reform or concession. GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 4.—Yesterday's post brought letter from Jonkoping, with the melancholy intelligence that another destructive fire had broken out at Wexio, at nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, in the house of Mr. Areschong, merchant, which was destroyed, with the remainder of the old town, the senate-house, the prison, and other public buildings. The postilion left Wexio on Wednesday mornspread from the prison to the newly-built part of the

town.-Hamburgh Papers, Nov. 10. THE RUSSIANS AND CIRCASSIANS. - Letters from doing. Odessa, dated the 12th ult., speak of a sanguinary action lately fought between the Circassians and the Russians on the banks of the Uruxa. The mountaineers made the attack, which they maintained sive transactions still continue to take place in them, with great courage, but on account of the superiority at prices fully equal to those quoted in our last of the force opposed to them they were obliged to report. The duty is steady, at £130,000 to £135,000. give way. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was considerable. The Emperor Nicholas has, with a liberal hand, bestowed rewards and distinctions on the officers and men who were in the action. The desertions from the Russian corps are still very numerous.-Frankfurter Zeitung.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens of the 21st of Guernsey and Jersey, 40s to 50s per ton. October, states that the Russian minister had left that capital for the frontiers. Proper persons were employed in drawing up a form of constitution for As yet it is impossible to estimate the damage caused Greece, and copies of the constitutions of France. England, the United States, and Belgium, have been laid before them, for the purpose of enabling them At twenty minutes past eight o'clock, on Sunday accounts of the inundations are becoming less alarmto assist their decision. The Belgian constitution is
ight, a fire broke out on the premises of Messra, ing. The waters are beginning to subside. Avignon considered the most complete, and will form the form. dation of the Grecian constitution. In the island of themselves on the German foresters.

#### SUICIDE EXTRAORDINARY. (From the New York Herald.) We never read anything more extraordinary than

the following. It appears almost too strange to be true, and yet "truth is strange, stranger than fic-The Lebanon (Ohio) Star says, that the body of a

and near the western border of Warren county. 2210; Pigs, 6858; Horses, 6. An inquest was held over his body, and we learn from the coroner that the Jury brought in a verdict of self-murder. Amongst his papers was found a will, bequeathing his property to his mother, who lives somewhere in Indiana. He was worth, in money, judgments, due bills, and personal property, Tyne. From foreign ports there are reported 1250 about thirty five years of age, of good moral character, and a good school teacher, in which profession ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NARVAEZ !- "BAYONNE, he had been for several years employed. Though The following papers, found in his hat and trunk, were handed to us by the coroner. No doubt they

Wednesday, 13th, 1843. "I wish to be buried in a plain cheap manner, in or Peas. some retired and lonely spot. I wish my grave to MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Nov. 11. be left level and not a stone raised to tell where I —This morning good dry samples of Wheat were in London, solicitors. "The discussion on the Majority Bill commenced lie; and if I have any friend left, I want him next limited request at former rates; but inferior and on the 6th. A proposition against the declaration spring to go and sod my grave over perfectly level damp parcels were unsaleble, although offered at shire, December 5, and 26, at one, at the Manchester

executors. To stop the mouths of all liars and fools, I do hereby certify that my death is brought about by my own cool and deliberate act. I intend swallowing half a pint of brandy, fifteen grains of morphine, and an ounce of laudanum. I shall only use the rope for fear I vomit, and thus defeat my object for I am resolved to go. I am weary of the world. It is not the place for an honest man. I want no preaching over me, for fear they will lie about me. "The letters found in my trunk I wish handed to the individuals to whom they are directed—those in my saddlebags I want mailed and postage paid as

soon as possible. "This is a gloomy day, to me at least. That glorious sun which once shone so brightly on (what appeared to me) this fair world of ours, will rise no more on me. If it did, it would appear shorn of all its splendour. For many days all nature seemed to languish. In vain have the flowers spread their gaudy foliage; all nature's smiles are frowns to him who has a broken heart. I have struggled on through adverse fortune from boyhood to the present hour, without a decided opinion on anything. The whole WAITED STATES-New York papers of the concern is a mystery I cannot comprehend. It is a 20th and 21st, brought by the Switzerland, two days serious matter to think of, dropping suddenly out of later than those brought by the Great Western, existence and going you know not where. It is a have arrived. There is little in them, however, of leap in the dark; but I have no relatives, and very importance. Accounts from the Southern States few friends here to grieve after me. A few years

> have borne it with calmness and resignation, and never tried to justify myself; for 'vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord.' I have often been more the injured than the injurer. As I am going, I could easily take signal vengeance on many of my enemies, but I scorn to do it. They are beneath my notice. I am proud even in death. I shall soon be far beyond the reach of their enmity. They may gratify their malignant dispositions by blackening and aspersing my character; but it will not hurt me. Death is to me like starting on a long journey; I feel sorry to part from old acquaintances and familiar objects, but it has lost all its terrors. The subject is ever present to my mind to day. I can think of nothing else—and why need I? Every reflecting person must know that aman has a glocky prospect in the future that deliberately sets about destroying himself-such is mine. I cannot think of wandering to and fro up and down the earth any longer; and I cannot be settled as I wish, so I will make my bow, thank the audience for their kind and respectful attention, and leave the stage to better actors.

Not a wave of pleasure rolls Across my peaceful breast.' " I bid a long and final farewell to all my friends,

and most cheerfully pardon and forgive all my "These are the last lines I shall ever write. take refuge, and collect the fruits of their p'under, shall soon commence swallowing the soul-benumbing "DAVID T. GERARD."

" A slight tremor affects my nerves."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—FATAL ACCIDENT IN NEW last, he was walking in the carriage road along shaft of a Clarence carriage that was going towards Holborn. The moment the driver saw that deceased was in danger, he stood up on the foot-board, and called out to deceased to get out of the way, and at the same time tried to pull up his horse, but was unable to do so in time to prevent the fore-wheel of the vehicle from passing over deceased after she had stated that deceased died on Saturday last from a rupture of the spleen and other severe injuries caused by the accident. Verdict, "Accidental death."

### MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 13th .-Last week the arrivals of most kinds of Grain up to this market where somewhat on the increase, and of fair average quality. The receipts of fresh English Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, were comparatively trifling. This, together with the an- 281, Oxford-street, and 51, High-street, Bloomsbury, nouncement of a Government contract of 3,000 qrs., and the improved condition of the samples, caused the demand in the early part of the day to rule steady, at prices about equal to those obtained on Monday last. Still, however, the market closed rather heavily, and the rates at that period were barely sustained. The supply of fine Foreign Wheat offering was by no means extensive. The finest qualities sold steadily; other kinds slowly, at last week's quotations. Although the supply of Barley was small, the transactions in it were to a limited extent, and the rates were is per qr lower for most descriptions. All kinds of Malt were in moderate quantity, and heavy inquiry at a trifle less money. Of Irish Oats we had an extensive quantity on show. but that of English and Scotch was small. The trade ruled inactive, but previous figures were supported. Beans, Peas, and Flour were held at last

Monday's quotations. LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, going to add 6000 men to his army. There is a report Nov. 13ru - There was an evident improvement in that a sort of conference is to take place at Rome the demand for most kinds of Beef, and, in some between the representatives of the great powers, to instances, an advance in the currencies noted on this consult as to the mode of remedying the evils with day se'nnight, of 2d per 8lbs, was obtained by the wards, late of Pembroke, miller. George Caston, of which our country is afflicted: it is said that Car- salesmen. However, the highest figure for the best dinal Lombruschini, the Secretary of State of the Scots did not exceed 4s per 8lbs. but at which a good Pope's dominions, will not hear or listen to any pro- clearance was effected. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Southamptonshire, we received about 2,400 short-horns; from Yorkshire, 20 runts; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 150 Scots, homebreds, &c.; from the western and midland districts 300 runts, Devons, Herefords, &c.; from other parts of England, 180 of various breeds and from Scotland, 120 Scots, chiefly stores. The numbers of Sheep were moderate. Prime old Downs sold briskly; other kinds of Sheep steadily, at ing, at eight o'clock, when the fire threatened to prices a shade higher than those of last week. Calves were in demand, and improved inquiry, at a rise of 2d per 816s. Prime small Porkers were quite as dear; but in all other ginds of Pigs very little was

> BOROUGH HOP MARKET .-- Notwithstanding the supply of new Hops is large for the season, exten-

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—There has been a since our last, yet the demand has become more chambers, Threadneedle-street, City, solicitor. active, and, in some instances, prices may be considered on the advance. York reds, 60s to 68s; Scotch ditto, 65s to 73s; Essex whites, 45s to 56s;

WOOL MARKETS.-Since this day fortnight the imports of Foreign Colonial Wools have been on a very moderate scale, they not having exceeded 1,700 bales. By private contract a steady business is doing in most descriptions, and prices are fully supported. No further public sales have as yet been declared.

TALLOW.—The price of Y. C. Tallow has advanced considerable business doing, notwithstanding the citor. ing week in 1842. For delivery in the spring, the 23, and December 19, at half-past one, at the Court price now asked is 43s. By letters from St. Peters. of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanburgh we learn business was doing for next year at bury; Appleton, Fenchurch-buildings, solicitor. 110 to 111 roubles. Town Tallow remains unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Nov. 13. Bankruptcy. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's--We have had a much smaller supply of Cattle at place, Old Jewry; Tippetts, Pancras-lane, Cheapside market to-day than we have had for some time, the solicitor. greatest part of inferior quality, with an advance young man, by the name of David T. Gerard, in price. Beef 42d to 54d, Mutton 44d to 54d per vember 28, at one, and December 22, at half-past one, was found on Thursday morning, suspended by the lb.—Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 6th to at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee, neck to a tree about a mile from the Blue Ball, the 13th Nov:—Cows, 1256; Calves, 34; Sheep, Abchurch-lane, City; Fisher, Mecklenburgh-square,

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, NOV. 13,-During the last seven days we have had liberal supplies of Wheat, Oats. Flour and Oatmeal, from Ireland; 4420 qrs of Wheat have also arrived qrs of Wheat and 1550 brls of Flour; and from Canada 13,750 brls of Flour. The transactions in Wheat have been on a moderate scale only, and our prices, generally, have receded by ld to 2d per bushel. Flour has sold slowly, at a decline of 6d to ls per sack. Several parcels of Oats have found buyers for the country, at previous rates; 23 51 to 23 52d per 45lbs for choice Irish mealing. Oatmeal has been less inquired for; two or three lots of very good new have been sold at 20s 9d to 21s per load. No change to report as to Barley, Beans

and smooth, so that the place may be lost and for- lower prices. The demand for Flour was extremely District Court. Fraser, official assignee, Mauchester; gotten as soon as possible.

Ianguid, and all but the very choicest descriptions Rodgers, Cheapside, London; Vickers and Jervis, which is a soon as possible.

I wish Mr. J. Patterson to take my saddlebags' might have been purchased on easier terms; but we key, and go to Aaron Russell's, and in the presence do not alter our quotations. A fair amount of busi.

Thomas Withell, and Wm. Withell, ship-builders, Thomas Withell, and Wm. Withell, ship-builders, and state our quotations. ment, by imprisonment and fine, which it will not be the distillery, but on the private residence of the late the fort of Figueras, preceded by a battalion of the duty of the Court in such a case to award. This, Mr. Hodges, in Church-street, until past ten o'clock, at infantry, and 150 cavalry of the Queen's troops, who,

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Nov. 10.

BANKRUPTS. George John Pouchee, of 27, Oxford-street, stationer, November 17, at three, and December 20, at two. at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. T. M. Alsager, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane, Cornhill; and Mr. R. H. H. Wilson, solicitor, South-square, Gray's-inn. Thomas Baker, of Camberwell, Surrey, carpenter, November 21, at two, and December 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London; Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 13, Old Jewry-chambers: and Mr. Harman, selicitors, Earl-street, Blackfriars. Charles Joseph Acutt, of 16, Bath-street, City-road, cabinet-maker, November 21, at half-past two, and December 19, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George John Graham, official

assignce, 25, Coleman-street; and Messrs. Strangeways.

soliciter, King's-road, Bedford-row. Charles Killick and J. Sadd, of 16, Blackman-street Borough, paper stainers, November 24, at one, and December 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18. Aldermanbury; and Messrs. Wood and Wickham. solicitors, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street. Charles John Hunt, of 21, Cork-street, Burlingtongardens, 64, St. James's street, and 107, Quadrant. Regent-street, billiard table maker, November 23. at at half-past eleven, and December 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Edward Edwards. official assignee, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Mr. Lewis, solicitor, 7, Arundel-street, Strand. Bejamin George Drury, of Dudley, Worcestershire. licensed victualier, November 20, and December 21. at

half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Birmingham. Mr. Frederick Whitmore, official assignee. Birmingham; and Messrs. Bourne and Wainwright. solicitors, Dudley.

Bartholomew Dowell, late of Bishopwearmouth. Durham, builder, November 22, and December 18. at

one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. Thomas Baker, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Mr. Robert Aiskell Davison, solicitors, Bishonwearmouth; and Mr. Thomas Walker, 3, Furnival's Wm. Taylor, of Springhead, in Saddleworth. York-

shire, wool merchant, November 22, and December 19. at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. James Stansall Pott, official assignee, Manchester; Messrs. Gregory and Co., solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. John Ascroft, Oldham. DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

John Saunders, James Fanner, and Thomas Hosier Saunders, of Basinghall-street, City, and Bradford, Wiltshire, woollen manufacturers, second dividend of 5d. in the pound, and 1s. 7d. in the pound on new proofs, payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. London, on November 8, or any subsequent Wed nesday. Thomas Humble, of Manchester, grocer, first divi-

dend of 43, 2d, in the pound, payable at 12, Norfelk-street, Manchester, on November 14, and any subsequent Tuesday. Benjamin James, and John Morris James, of Man-

chester and Swansea, leather dressers, first dividend of 33d. in the pound, payable at twelve, Norfolk street. Manchester, on November 14, and any subsequent Tnesday.

Herbert Hardie, of Manchester, merchant, second dividend of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlette-street, Manchester, en November 14, and every following Tuesday. John Robins, and Charles Williams. of London-wall.

City, carriers, second dividend of 6d. in the pound.

payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, on November 8, or any subsequent Wednesday. Augustus William Hiliary, of Ewanrigg-hall, Cum-"On the whole the squadron had taken forty Newgate-street, and on reaching Ivy Lane, he saw berland, iron-founder, first dividend of 4s. in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street. Newcastle-upon Tyne, on November 18, or any succeeding Saturday. George Fisher, of Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-draper, final dividend of 8s. in the pound, payable at 14, Bishopsgate-street, Leeds, on November 13, and any

> Herbert Hardie, of Manchester, merchant, second dividend of 14s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on November 14, and every following Tuesday. William Crabb Knight, of Great Suffolk-street,

> Southwark, builder, first dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; on November 8, or any subsequent Wed-Joseph Horatio Ritchie, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, shipwright, first dividend of 9d, in the pound, payable at

> 7. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, on Nov. 8, or any subsequent Wednesday. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Wm. Burt, of 53, Harrow-road, Paddington, boarding-housekeeper, Dec. 9. John William Carleton, of Upper George-street, Bryanstone-square, bookseller. Dec. 2. Abraham Davis, of 113, Tottenham-court-road, dealer in glass, Dec. 5. Matthew Potter, of 82, New Bond-street, haberdasher, Dec. 5. George Cottee, late of Farnham, Surrey, boot-maker, Dec. 5. Thomas Smith, of 99, Fore-street, City, wine-merchant, Dec. 6. Charles Duffield, of Bath, grocer, Dec. 5. Wm. Hoole, of Sheffield, leather-dresser, Dec. 5. Thomas Hewit Jackson, of Sheffield, glass-cutter, Dec. 4. George William Travis, Sheffield, joiner, Dec. 4. William Watkin, jun., of Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, wharfinger, Dec. 9. James Meredith, of Pershore Worcestershire, woolstapler, Dec. 15.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 1.

Joseph John Monk Mason Scott, of Liverpool, cornmerchant. James Binion Cooper, of 121, Drury-lane, iron-founder. John Orbell, of Brundon, Essex, miller. Samuel Barker, of Wreckwardine, Shropshire, mercer. Thomas Chappell, of Sudbury, Suffolk, licensed victualler. Nathaniel Bromley, of Little Bentley, Essex, maltster. Charles Christelow, of York, woollen-draper. Joseph Starling, of Southampton, hatter. Henry Andrews, of Peckham, Surrey, brewer. David Ed-Basinstoke, Hampshire, ironmenger. John Mayer, of New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, City, and late of Foley, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Wm. Jacques, and Francis Jacques, of Liverpool, merchants. Henry Mason, and Edward Cockerham, of Bradford, Yorkshire, wool-staplers. Henry Curry and John Hurry, of Liverpool, hide factors. Wm. Jennings, and John Clark, of Bradford, Yorkshire, stone masons Robert Carr, and Thomas Barker, of Kingston-upon-Hull, stone masons.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 14.

Robert Hammond Frary, and John Frary, warehousemen, Oxford-street, to surrender, November 24, at twelve, and January 3, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Lloyd, Cheapside, solicitor.

Thomas Gates James, builder, River-street, Middle-

ton-square, Middlesex, November 24, at three, and

January 5, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. fair average arrival of potatoes from most quarters Alsager, official assegnee, Birchin-lane; Tucker, Sun-John Sewell, builder, Charles-street, Paddington November 24, and December 21, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane,

Cornhill, Trott, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, soll-Thomas Thorpe, plumber, Woking, Surrey, November 23, at one, and December 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Cole-

man-street; Allen and Nicol, Queen-street, Cheapside. Richard Toulson, Warehouseman, Westminsterbridge-road, Lambeth, November 23, and December 19,

at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official delivery last week was smaller than the correspond- James Zuliani, merchant, Mincing-lane, November

Edward Swift, miller, Chingford-mills, Essex, November, 21, and December 22, at one, at the Court of

Isaac Thomas Couchman, builder, Kensington, Nosolicitor.

John Williams, jun., carpet-manufacturer, Abingdon, Buckinghamshire, November 21, and December 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee; Turner and Hensman, Basing-lane, Bow-iane, Cheapside, solicitor.

Adam Warren Lowman, and Thomas Stone Lowman, cheesemongers, Eastcheap, City, November 24, at eleven, and January 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-streetbuildings, Lawrance and Plews, Bucklersbury, soli-

citers.

November 24, at two, and January 3, at three, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assginee, Basinghall-street; Mawe, New Bridge-street, solicitor. Joseph Peacock, ironmonger, Bradford, November 25, and December 19, at eleven, at the Leeds District

George Chamberlain, ship-owner, Wivenhoe, Essex,

Court. Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Cooper, Bradford; Bond, Leeds; Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane, Luke Frith Birgham, flour-seller, Bakewell, Darby-

A tail amount of Dust. Thomas Withell, and Wm. Withell, ship-bunders, "At half-past four o'clock, p.m., 2,500 insurgents, of him and John Lummis open said bags, examine ness was done in Oatmeal at the currency of this day | Padstow, Cornwall, November 22, and December 20, at

#### To Beaders and Correspondents.

[Omitted in our last through want of room] H. D. GRIFFITHS.—The letter he speaks of never came to hand; but, judging from his present communication, had it reached us it would most probably not have been inserted, seeing that he says-" Ouring to its length, I entreated you to insert it either in parts or otherwise." Now, if Mr. G. writes "anniversary articles" so lengthy as we judge the last one must have been, we suggest to him the propriety of publishing it in "paris" himself; at any rate, we must decline the publication. We believe our correspondent need not be at all apprehensive of being considered "traitorous to the cause," through the nonappearance of his lengthy "anniversary article": we fancy our readers would have been very likely to have considered us "traitorous" to them, had it reached us. and we had inflicted its insertion upon them.

DIED, Sept. 4th, 1843, at St. Louis, State of Missouri United States, Mr. George Haley, late of Halifax, Yorkshire, and Pioneer of the British Emigrants Mutual Aid Society. This enterprising young man was suddenly cut off at the age of 25 years, after suffering for three days under an attack of cholera.

CO-OPERATION .- THE LAND .- A correspondent sends us the following "to keep house" for a family of a man, his wife, and four children. The following articles must (or should) he nurchased:-

TO STANDE THE LOT STORIGE	DD DELOCATION .
RETAIL.	WHOLESALE.
<b>Ib. 2.</b> d.	lb. s.
2 butter 2 0	2 butter 1
1 tes 1 6	1 tea 1
s coffee 1 0	d coffee 0
3 sngar 1 9	3 mgar 1
1 candles 0 6	1 candles 0
1 soap 0 6	1 8039 0
1 cheese 0 8	1 cheers 0
3 bacon 1 9	3 bacon 1
9 quarternloaves 5 3	9 quarterns bread 5
I ditto flour 0 8	1 ditto flour 0
licwt of coals 1 3	1 cwt of coals 1
Potatoes 1 0	Potatoes 0
	-
Total 17 10	Total 15

This saving of 2s 103d, he proposes to devote to the "Land Fund," and to effect such saving, he pro-

Retail ...... .17 10

Wholesale..... 15 03

1st-That the Chartists form themselves into "districts" of twenty-five persons each. 2nd-That each person pay into the fund one week's wages in advance. No person to pay more than two

3rd—That a person be elected from the members of the district, to purchase the goods; that the same person let part of his premises to store the goods. 4th-That each member serve out the goods in rotation, or be fined 1s, to go to the Victim Fund.

5th—That the hours of business be from seven to nine on Thursday and Friday evenings. Any person wishing to join the "district" who will not pay in advance, to be allowed to do so, and have goods in advance, on a member being answerable for

The principle laid down by our correspondent is a good one; but his machinery would not be found practicable. To tell the working classes to lay down a week's wages in advance for any thing is an absurdity. Our correspondent must " try again."

JOHN CAREY.-If our correspondent, in reading the review of the "People's History of Ireland," had but read attentively, he would have seen that the publisher of the work was "Strange, Paternoster Bow, London." It may be had through Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; or any of the London pub-

A GLASGOW CORRESPONDENT wishes to know whether the Rev. Wm. Linwood, of Mansfield, is a Roman Catholic. We believe not. Mr. L. is a minister of the Unitarian persussion.

J. LORD is mistaken. The letters in the Morning Chronicle were wrote by a Mr. Trevelyn, who certainly never wrote in the Poor Man's Guardian. "Philalethes" means simply a lover of truth; a signature that has been repeatedly assumed by annonymous writers.

STARS TO IRELAND .- Mr. Leach, of Hyde, writes as follows :-TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND .- Friends and

Brothers, since I joined your ranks, up to the present time, I have admired your willingness to assist my countrymen to procure every information concerning the principles embodied in the People's Charter. I therefore claim the indulgence of calling your most serious attention to my request to send me as many copies of the Star as rossible, that I may be able to

supply my numerous correspondents with the wholesome food of democratic reading. The age of reason is TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM AND now beginning to make its appearance in these longbenighted kingdoms—the thick clouds of ignorance are fast disappearing. With these prospects, I hope that every sincere Char-

tist will exert himself to bring about a union of the oppressed people of England and Ireland. This can only be done through the medium of the press. Amongst the mountains of Mayo and Roscommon are to be found the faithful advocates of the Charter. Their hands require strengthening: they lack the means to make known their principles. Gladly would they act as missionaries in our cause, if only armed with those means of enlightenment which that bright luminarythe Northern Star, can best afford. I trust that my appeal on their behalf will be res-

ponded to, by sending me Stars of the latest dates: for, as may be supposed, the old papers are not read with the same attention as the new. All papers entrasted to my care shall be faithfully forwarded. I am, a Chartist and Repealer,

#### J. M. LEACH. No. 82, Charles-street, Hyde, Cheshire.

A FEMALE ABERDORNIAN is no doubt a very good patriol. We regret we cannot award her the same merit as a poet. OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENT Writes :-

this city. The scattered forces of Chartism are already which abuse, misrepresentation, and falsehood could at the same time saying, "If you are dissatisfied you effect has been resorted to, and that even in some quar- can leave." ters from whence better things might have been! Again, the middle classes of Arnold are very highly means to assert that, on Mr. O'Conner rising to respond to either of the sentiments above referred to, that there was anything like a feeling of disapprobation exhibited amongst the audience, always excepting what may be an untruth. I consider this unqualified contradiction due, not only to Mr. O'Conner, but in particular to the people of Giasgow, who are here grossly misrepresented. In his concluding sentence, he says, ' He (Mr. OC) abused Cobden and Bright' Now, what O'Connor said of Cobden were hard facts and not general abuse. He said that Cobden and the Whigs endeavoured to seemre the sympathy of his (Mr. O' countrymen. Yet, Richard Cobden, in a pamphlet which he published a few years ago, could thank God that he had not been born a Catholic, and ascribed all leaving him, as I have above stated, 1s. 91d. for his the people's cause," which was delivered in an able and lousy set, &c. &c. It did not suit the purpose of this comment from me; it sufficiently explains itself. Post being the organ of the Repealers in Glasgow."

rag gratis

off from their employment, &c., &c.

subscribers to the Star, and have been so for more of gratitude. than twelve months.

with our request of last week, and forwards some corroboration of his charges.

THE SPITALFIELDS' WEAVERS AND THE NORTHERN STAR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR. -I have to inform you that, at a General Mesting of the broad silk hand-loom weavers of Spitalfields, held at the British Schools, Abbey-street, Bethnal Green Road, London, on the 7th instant, it was unanimonaly

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his advocacy of the rights of industry, and for his kindness in giving publicity to the proceedings of the broad silk hand-loom weavers of Spitalfielda."

> I am, Sir, Yours, very respectfully, W. R. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

13, Charlotte-street, Hopetown, Bethnal Green, November 10th, 1843,

# Chartist Antelligence.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. -- The National Victim Committee feel desirons of having an understanding with you, our brethren, in each locality, respecting the manner in which localities are acting towards the victims. We, your committee have been called into existence for national purposes, and we de expect that all cases really demanding aid, may be transmitted to to us as speedily as possible.

We are desirous that all who are victims should be dealt with justly, none having occasion to complain. Some localities are sending subscriptions, and raising subscriptions for individuals and neglecting the general fund. This we object to.

Let us ask, would it not be far better to lay all cases before us for examination, and permit us to the best of our judgment to allow that support which is needed, others addressed the meeting. Resolutions in favour of division constables:and every locality that has not sent anything to the General Fund to immediately do so?

We, the National Victim Committee, now emphatically call upon all Chartists, individually and collectively, to come to the help of those who are suffering for their advocacy of Chartist principles. Hoping that this short address will have that atten-

We remain, fellow-isbeurers, on behalf of the Victims,

Robert Booth. John Hodson, Thomas Roberts, William Grocott, George Marsden, Sub-Treasurer Edward Clark, Secretary. 27, Henry-street, Oldham-road, Manchester.

All letters must be pre-paid.

SOUTH DERBY. BROTHER DEMOCRATS .- On Monday, Nov. 5th, delivered a general discourse to the good lads of kindly consented to fit it up, for the occasion. There was not a numerous attendance; but those present were old veterans, whose hearts are wedded to the principles

of Lilerty.

POOR RATES.—While in the above village, I was credibly informed that attempts were being made by of certain characters holding power in Arnold, to force, if possible, many of the peor inhabitants to pay poor rates, and instructions had been given to the rate collector not to fail in calling upon them, and demanding the rates. Now, it is a fact worthy of notice, that these people have not called upon for twenty years before to pay them, and for a very sufficient reason, namely, that the landlord of the houses where these people reside made arrangements with the proper authorities to pay them himself; and of course he took good care to add what he paid and at the conclusion many new members were enrolled. in rates to the rents; consequently there could be no just claim upon the tenants to pay one fraction. But I have in view in trying to force the people to pay rates in the chair. Mr. Briggs opened the debate, contenddirectly, are, first, that, at the next election for guardian, "The visit of Messra. Duncombe and O'Connor has committee, overseers and rate collector, those people rendered incalculable service to the people's cause in shall have votes which they had not before. 2. That these poor fellows, being in a dependent position, beginning to rally. Mr. Duncombe's noble appeal to bring at the mercy of their task-masters, they will, on the people to stick to the Charter, even to the name, that account, be obliged to vote for whoever their masand also his appeal to the Complete Suffragists, that if ters think proper; for if they don't they will run the ments of the land and its capabilities to produce food they were in earnest in the advocacy of the principles risk of losing their employment, or at all events, to be to adopt also the name, has finished the shams; and taken every advantage of; such as to be kept waiting what is of the last importance, Mr. O'Connor's speech, for work two or three days a week, and made to pay has gone far to remove from the minds of his country as much frame rent as if they had full work; and in men is considerable number of whom were present; the event of their complaining of being short of work. whatever prejudice or jealousy they may have enter- the masters will say, if you don't like it you can go tained towards the Chartists. Those wretched creatures and seek for full employment somewhere else, we who are ready to write anything for pelf, appear stung don't want to prevent you; or when the work is brought gentlemen were anxious to deliver their sentiments, at the prospect of O'Connor and his countrymen coming into the warehouse, the master finds fault with it, to a friendly understanding. Consequently every thing whether there be any or not, and then bate;

expected. Passing over some of these I would direct offended with the working people, in consequence of Mr. Furse was appointed chairman and Mr. Chappell skin by which Lonsdale was enabled to swear that on Monday morning week, with marks of violence on whole was consumed, and there was great difficulty special attention to the following passages in the report their putting in a Chartest for rate collector this year, secretary. After a few remarks from the chair, the this pig was the one stolen from him. The detective her person. She was a stout comely young woman, but in saving two adjoining stacks. The stacks were of the Glasgow Post- Mr. Feargus O Connor next rose and also for their putting in a few of their principles secretary read letters from Tavistock, Trowbridge, and police, under the guidance of Inspector Child. smidst loud cheers, intermingled with hisses, and pro- to act as a Committee. These working men and Char- Yeovil. The one from Trowbridge lamented not being deserve great credit for the manner in which they posed the sentiment of Frest, Williams and Jones, and tists are a very great annoyance to the gentlemen, when able to send a representative at the present, but hoped brought this heartless robbery home to the prisoner. other Chartist prisoners.' Again speaking of the sen- they meet to transact the local business. Yes! yes! to have one at the next meeting; and the communicatiment 'O'Connor,' he (the reporter) says, 'Mr. these Chartists are too inquisitive at the meetings, and tion from the latter place spoke of the materials of the Feargus O'Connor, amidst cheers and hisses, again they (the middle gentry) don't like it; and what rose to respond to the sentiment just proposed. grieves the fellows more is, that most of the Char-Now it is possible that a solitary hiss may have tists of Arnold are independent of them, and act as if been raised in that quarter, where this lover of they were men having rights. This is the eye-sore; and truth and his complete friends were seated; but if he therefore they wish to give votes to a portion of the poorer people, whom they have something approaching

hip friends, the collector called upon a poor old man for rates, who had not a halfpenny to buy bread with, have been done in a snodned tone among a certain con- and who does not average above 1s. 93d. a week, after terie), then I tell him that he states what he knows to paying all expenses, as the following table will prove, which I had from himself :-

For making eight pair of stockings..... 4 0 Needles ..... 0 1 Seaming...... 0 6
Total expenses for the week———— 2

the misery and immorality of the English people to week's labour; and yet this poor old man was ap- lucid manner, and evidenced good sense and right feeltheir mixing with the Irish, who were a low, dirty, plied to for rates. I am sure the above needs no more ing throughout. At the conclusion he strongly recom-Practical Repealer' to give to his readers what On Tuesday night. I lectured in New Radford, upon O'Connor really said of Cobden, notwithstanding the the Land and the Organization. The friends made by the chairman, and a vote of thanks being given to the every arrangement to have a good meeting, and had lecturer, the meeting separated. We have given the above, seeing that our Glasgow succeeded in getting the use of a Methodist Chapel friends complain that they are not always fully re- for the eccasion. About eight o'clock, a young man. presented in our columns. But really we think our whose name I now forget, was unanimously elected excellent correspondent has expended uncalled for chairman, and opened the business by stating the ob- o'clock, on Free Trade and allotted square. As soon as the entry had been made, the labour in his strictures upon the wooden-headed ject for which the meeting was called; and, further, Glargow Post. As to its lying, why falsehood is its that if any person or persons wished to ask any ques-Tocation. So utterly void of anything like talent is tion of the lecturer connected with the subject he mously agreed, that Mr. J. should resume the subject to relieve the wants and necessities of themselves, buted, somewhat in the shape of Regium Donum. Will went to the cell where the wretched man has been the miserable abortion, that its prestituted editor intended to speak upon, he promised them upon his next Monday, 20th inst, at eight o'clock, at the same their wives, and families! At nine o'clock the men the Clergy consent to be the stipendiaries of the State? confined since his conviction, for the purpose of could not earn salt to his porridge. We question part a fair and impartial hearing. I spoke an hour place, when all classes are requested to attend. Dis- were liberated, smidst the acolamations of hundreds even if he could care the porridge itself, unless, by and a half, in the course of which I endeavoured to calumny, he precured the patronage of those who show the importance of the subject, and the necessity who would lead the too-often misled people, by of the working people uniting together for the purpose esjolery and lies. Our wonder is, that in "educated" of getting upon the land—their natural inheritance and Scotland he can find readers at all. For ourselves natural element. At the conclusion of my lecture, the we can say, that having once read him, we should be following resolutions were carried, without a dissensorry to do so again, even though we could have his tient:—" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles of the People's Charter should form the THE GLASGOW POTTERY .- To the Editor of the Nor- basis of the British constitution; and we, therefore, thern Star .- SIR, -In your journal of Saturday, the pledge ourselves to agitate for the same, and abide by the 21st ult, there is an article which you introduce rules of the new Plan of Organization, passed at the thus:-" An enemy to Whig and Tory tyranny sends late Birmingham Conference." 2nd. "That three persons be Tuesday, the 7th instant. He gave general satisfacus the following, and in which the writer proceeds to appointed as a committee to apply to the trustees of tion. state, that the employers at the Glasgow Pottery this chapel for the weekly use of it, to hold meetings had given notice to the effect that all who were for Chartist purposes." The meeting then broke up. Saturday, the 11th inst. on the law o known to be Chartists, or readers of that "perni-On Thursday night, I delivered a lecture in the New His lecture was attentively listened to. cions journal," the Northern Star, would be turned Inn, Carrington, Mr. Lay in the chair. My subject Was, "What laws should be made, when the people had Divid Ross delivered two lectures in the Chartist If the writer of the arrive in question, instead of the acquired their political rights, in order to benefit them. Room, Greave's street. Both lectures were very ani- not returned to work, perambulated the town as King's Parade, whose visit to the quarry this summer of Mr. Sheriff Musgrove, and warmly thanked that character under which he has anonymously written, selves and ensure just and equitable protection to their making, and the auditory listened with great attention.

manager have ever, by word or act, directly or in- I had not a numerous audience, but they were of the directly, interfered with our religious or political right sort, having the principles of liberty at heart and sentiments. We were never forbidden to read the doing all that lay in their power to premulgate them in Northern Star, or any other publication whatever; Carrington and the surrounding neighbourhood. After

this is a copy. There are five of our number regular ber you with feelings of pure affection and I also hope

In conclusion, let me implore you to stand fast by The above would have been given last week but for the standard of truth and justice. Be united together in want of room. It is necessary to add (as stated in one holy bond of brotherhood, and battle-morally our "Notices" last week), that we have received a battle-against the common foe. Recollect the old

makes life worth preserving, And believe me, as ever,

Your fellow-worker in the vineyard of Chartism, CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. 3. Prince-street, Every-street, Manchester, November, 12th.

LONDON.-UNITED BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS ANNON COPPER HOUSE, OLD STREET .- The above body met on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., when, having transacted their local business, they proceeded to discuss the question—"Are the people possessed of sufficient information to exercise the elective franchise beneficially for themselves?" After an interesting discussion, the question was adjourned to Sunday evening, the 19th inst. Chair taken at seven o'clock.

BRISTOL.-Mr. T. Bolwell, of Bath, delivered an instructive lecture, on Sunday, the 12th inst., in the Democratic Chapel, Bever Lane, to an attentive

SOWERBY.—The Chartists of the Helm locality, Sowerby, met in their room, on Sunday, the 12th inst., for the purpose of selecting a Council, when seven persons were nominated. The members will meet in their room every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, when the Star and other publications will be read. There will also be discussions in the above rooms every Sunday.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P.—The Chartists of Finsbury are most earnestly requested to meet at the Red Lion Tavern, Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, on bury, in honour of Thomas S. Duncombe, Eeq., M.P. for the borough.

LECTURE.-Mr. Mantz delivered an interesting lecture on the Speech of Robert Emmett, to a numerous and enthusiastic meeting, at the City of London Institute, on Sunday evening last.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at the Rock, Lisson the chair. Messrs. Large, Law, M'Grath, Clark, and sworn, and the following persons were appointed the Charter and the New Organization were unanimously passed. A large number of new members were enrolled. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

MR. M'GRATH delivered a most eloquent lecture to a crowded audience at the Hall, Mile End Road, on tidn paid to it by the Council of each locality which it | Sunday evening last. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. Several new members were enrolled. NEWCASTLE,-The Chartists of Newcastle and

Gateshead held their weekly meeting in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market,, on Monday evening, when the usual local business was transacted, which James Holden, Chair- we have not given, because of no interest to the public

HEYWOOD .- Two lectures were delivered here on Sunday last by Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham. The lectures were listened to with marked attention, and gave great satisfaction. On Monday evening Mr. Mead delivered the first of three lectures which he is to deliver here this week-subject, " The Rights of Man." The audience was numerous. We are happy to say that Heywood bids fair to take that stand among the association of South Lancashire that she held pre-Arnold, in a room belenging to one of the friends who vious to the unfortunate turnout in 1842. We have established a Sunday school for adults, and have opened the room for public discussion. The subject for Monday evening next is: "Are intoxicating drinks injurious or benificial to the physical constitution of man?" Free appeared that both the defendants had been preadmission.

SHEFFIELD .- FIG-TREE-LANE .- On Sunday evenng Mr. West delivered an interesting lecture in the above room, on "The necessity of an enlightened public opinion in favour of the People's Charter." At the conclusion an interesting debate took place between Mr. West and Mr. Williamson, on the policy of excluding females from the Suffrage. Mr. Williamson contending for the abstract right of females to the Suffrage, and Mr. West justifying the omission in the Laws be of any benefit to the people?" Mr. Smith ing that an immediate Repeal would be of benefit by the aristocracy and ultimately benefit the people. Mr. Evinson replied denying that any material benefit would follow Repeal. He entered into many tabular stateenough for the people, and exposed the real designs of the Leaguers. Mr. Hancock, a Corn Law Repealer, stoutly contended for the benefits that would flow from do." He used many ingenious arguments, and was listened to with great attention. Mr. Royston replied in a forceible speech of great length. Several other and on the motion of Mr. West the discussion was adjourned until next Monday evening.

BATH-DELEGATE MEETING-The meeting of the Star, took place on Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst. had bought it for £3 10s. There were marks on the cause, which were now lying useless in the surrounding villages, owing to the want of some person to fan the smouldering embers into flame. After some conversation among the delegates present, the following in the pound, for the succeeding half year. This is resolutions were carried unanimously-"That the system of exchanging lecturers as adopted at the late delegate meeting, be suspended during Mr. Clark's, member of the Executive, tour in the West of England."-That any locality in the West of England, desiring a lecturer, may, on application to the secretaries of the Grace, Esq. and Griffith Wright, Esq. at Leeds Associations in Bath or Bristol, have a person supplied them by paying his expences. Direct to Mr. T. Bolwell, 5. Galloway-buildings, Bath; or Mr. Evans, care of Mr. Simeon, newsvender, Temple-street, Bristol." A of Barwick-in-Elmet. The lead was distinctly vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the traced to the prisoner's possession, and it was

meeting separated. LECTURE—Mr. Simeon of Bristol, who, unfortunately missing the train, was not present at the delegate meeting, lectured at the room of the Association in mended the purusal of Mr. Goo. White's pamphlet Ely, the Rev. T. Scales, and others. lately published. Some excellent remarks were made

cussion is courted.

SALFORD.—The Chartists of Salford met in their room, Great George-street, to hear a lecture from Mr. Dixon, but in consequence of that gentleman being unable to attend, Mr. Donnovan delivered an address, satisfaction. The Chartists of Salford are particularly informed that the above room is open every Sunday evening, at six o'clock, for lectures.

BLAYDON.-Mr. Dickinson delivered a lecture on WINLATON.-Mr. Dickinson lectured here on Saturday, the 11th inst. on the law of Primogeniture

OLDHAM.-On Sunday and Monday last, Mr. title; for the fact is, that neither the employers nor lawimakers, either in England or in any other country." (forward to enrol, and took out their cards.

Local and General Entelligence.

Northern Stor, or any other publication whatever; and we hereby request that you will afford a piace in your journal to this our unqualified denial to the statements of your correspondent.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES MARTIN, President.

ROBT. MILBURN.

WM. MAITLAND.

JOHN BRINKLEY.

JOHN PARKE.

P.S.—The whole of the Glasgow Pottery workmen, sixty-four in number, signed the document of which

Sixty-four in number, signed the document of which

After Drowning.—On Tuesday afternoon last, an inquest (adjourned from Saturday) to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men on strike, and each to distribute among the men of the distribute among the men of those of the Messrs. Biggs were locked with a very liberal sum. Up to distribute among the men of the design to distribute among the men of the distribute among the men of the distribute among the men of the dofferon Saturday).

More Poor Law Atroctities practised in the design to distribute among the men of the dod with a very liberal sum. Up to distribute among the men of the dod with a very liberal sum. Up to distribute among the men of the design that the Leeds Court House, before from Rawden. It appeared, from Rawden. It appeared, that the deceased was being a distribute among the men of the design that the Messrs Biggs were locked with a very liberal sum. Up to distribute among the men of the design tha S.—The whole of the Glasgow Pottery workmen, acts of kindness, friendship, and gentine down to be desired to be de o'clock on Thursday evening, he went along with a woman into a dram shop in Call Lane, at which place the parties had five three pennyworths of rum and peppermint; and left there in company a little before nine o'clock, he being the worse for liquor. Soon after this, an alarm was given that a man had fallen into the Swinegate Beck, and after much second communication from "An Enemy to Whig adage, "Union is strength;" let it be your motto, and truth of his former statements; says that the above common it was taken out underneath the arch of Graham, was taken out underneath the arch of inflexible; they were already driven to the statements and softs of rescally turnkeys. But the men were area already driven to the statements and scoffs of rescally turnkeys. But the men were area already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible; they were already driven to the starvation her inflexible and the sta truit of his former statements; says that the above meeting was got up by order of the employers; and then the meeting was got up by order of the employers; and the statements; and the been my sincere desire, meeting was got up by order of the employers; and then was taken out underneath the arch of meeting was got up by order of the employers; and then wile in your district, to unite the people, and if possible to prevent anything that might have a tendency to greate disunion amongst professing Chartists. I think from their employment. He adds, that when Mr. O'Connor visited Glasgow after his liberation from York Castle, two men, named Patrick Downs and Leave of absence; that they were turned away without people and the vages due to them have never out notice, and the wages due to them have never on the continue, and if possible exceed, anything you when for the truth of these statements; and we leave of our never was not actually iil. He then commenced working classes, who have supported the more underneath the arch of Leeds bridge, quite dead. In fact, it had been in the generality to unite the people, and if possible to prevent anything that might have a tendency to the state, it had been in the water two hours. A woman, who, from the dead they almost fought which should be taken of they were already driven to the staveation the arch of Leeds bridge, quite dead. In fact, it had been in the water two hours. A woman, who, from the describe they were already driven to the state or yof the men. Indicate they almost fought which should be taken of two hours. A woman, who, from the describe they were already driven to the state or yof the men. Indicate they almost fought which should be taken of two hours. A woman, who, from the describe they were already driven to the state or yof the men. Indicate they almost fought which should be taken of two hours. A woman, who, from the describe and they almost fought which should be taken or the fact. They kept the peace; there were no "riots" and they did choke them." Sai vouch for the truth of these statements; and we may add that nothing further from the pen of "An Enemy," &c. will be noticed by us, unless he complies

The statements advice cannot be too often given, especially from a friend who is wishful to see yeu at the top of our movements working classes, who have supported the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted the men on as her sister was not actually iii. He then commenced work at the time, and the stream was consecuted to the middle a little chance of his being able to assist himself. The ing their prices.

Jury, being satisfied with the evidence adduced, that no unfair play had been practised, agreed to a ver-dict of "Found drowned"; thus leaving the ques-

STREET ROBBERY.—On Monday last, a young man named John Brien, was charged before the sitting magistrates at the Leeds Court House, with having stolen from the person of Harriet Pearson the sum of £1 2s. 6d. The female stated that at an early hour on Sunday morning, she had occasion to go out in search of her husband, and when passing near St. James's church, the prisoner and another man seized her by the throat, and robbed her of her pocket, which contained a sovereign and half-acrown. The prisoner was soon after taken into custody, but no money was found; the other man had got out of the way. Brien, however, was positively sworn to, and he was committed for trial.

Assault.-At the Court House, Leeds, on Mon-killed on Saturday by a runaway horse. day last, a man named George Raistrick, who resides at Pudsey, was fined £3 and costs, or two burned to death at Quin, and Ennistymon, on Saturday months' imprisonment, for having committed an last, by their dress catching fire. aggravated assault on Mr. Riley, the keeper of the Griffin Tap Room, Boar Lane.

CAUTION TO DOG STEALERS .- At the Leeds Court House, on Tuesday last, a young man named Matthew Sellers, a brower at the Leeds Arm's Inn. Bank, appeared to show how he had become pos-Wednesday evening, Nov. 22nd, at eight o'clock, to sessed of a very fine large dog, of the Newfoundland a respectable farmer, at Kilmihill, Kilrush, was entered take into consideration the propriety of getting up a breed, which he had sold for 10s. 6d. to a man named by a hand of robbers in his absence at the Quarter Townend. The dog was the property of Mr. Christopher Heaps, of Burmantofts, from whose premises it was stolen on Thursday week, on the evening of which day Sellers said a man whom he did not know had given it to him. The magistrates did not believe his story, and fined him £2 and costs, or two months' imprisonment.

LEEDS COURT LEET-The Court Leet of the Lord Grove, on Monday evening last, in favour of the of the Manor for the borough of Leeds, was held at female named Margaret Tracy which caused her death, People's Charter and the New Organization. The large the Court House, on Monday morning, before John at Fancraft. The women, though namesakes, were not room was densely crowded. Mr. Clark was called to Atkinson, Esq., steward. The usual juries were

> Mill Hill-Mr. Peter Phillips, Mill Hill. Upper-Mr. Chas. Sharp, Upperhead Row. Upper North West-Mr. Thomas Holroyd, Wood-

nouse Carr. Upper North East-Mr. T. Wikeley, North-street. Middle North West-Mr. B. Wood, Camp-road. Lower North West-Mr. T. Fountaine, Parliament street.

Lower North East-Mr. Jas. Ingham, St. Peter's pendent of the Morning Chronicle. South East-Mr. Wm. Chadwick, Bank. Middle-Mr. John Barraclough, Briggate. East-Mr. Wm. Roberts, Bank.

South-Mr. Thos. Holmes, Hunslet Lane. SHEEP STOLEN-During the night of Saturday occupation of Mr. Miller, butcher, Hunslet-lane, house, and strike no further rate.

Leeds. The parties carried away the carcase, but REPRESENTATION OF KILKE £5 has been offered on conviction of the offenders. OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE COLOURED CLOTH HALL .-At the Leeds Court-house, on Tuesday last, Thos. Malton and Squire Holroyd, both of Stanningly, cart drivers, were charged with suffering their carts to stand in the street leading to the Cloth-hall, on Saturday last, whereby the passage to and fro, of the regular carriers, was completely impeded. It

viously warned, and the Magistrates convicted each of them in the penalty of 5s. and costs. FALSE WEIGHTS .- At the Leeds Court-house, on George Hanson, inspector of weights and measures, with having in their possession weights below the 10 and costs; Wm. Ellis, Wood-street, five weights Charter document' The meeting was a numerous one, deficient and one unstamped, 20s and costs; and

ried man, named Francis Chadwick, who lodges in ling. Of these thirty volumes were collected by that Nile-street, was charged before the magistrates at helluo tibrorum, Magliabechi and are still preserved in of Devonshire. On the 8th he visited Trentham. the Leeds Court-House with having stolen a sow the library he left killing it on Friday morning. He afterwards Infirmary, without any hopes of recovery. delegates from the West of England, as announced in removed it to his own lodgings, stating that he who was committed for trial for the crime.

LEEDS POOR RATE. - On Monday last, the overseers of the poor of this township, held a meeting at the workhouse, Mr. Matthew Johnson in the chair. at which it was determined to lay another rate of 2s. the third half-year that a rate similar in amount has

been laid. STEALING LEAD .- On Monday last, a sweep named John Marshall, was charged before Edward Court House, with having stolen a large quantity of lead from the roof of some houses situate in Yorkstreet, Leeds, the property of Mr. Wm. Robertshaw,

LEEDS AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY .- The anniv the evening. Mr. C. Bolwell in the chair. The subject sary meeting of this auxiliary was held in the Comof his address was, "the present state and prospects of mercial Buildings, on Monday evening last, John Clapham, Esq. in the chair. The report was satisfactory, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. F. Baines, the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, the Rev. J.

LEICESTFR.-STRIKE OF THE CLOVE HANDS FOR WAGES.—Thursday, November 9th, was the [A fit school for a grasping millocrat!] day of the liberation of the men who had been com- IMPORTANT IF TRUE—In Minister BRISTOL-United Chartists.-Mr. Jacobs mitted to prison by Biggs and Co. As early as seven London it is generally stated that Sir Robert Peel has death, at the last session of the Central Criminal delivered a lecture in the society room, Cannon-street, o'clock the glove hands began to wend their way in determined to propose, next Session, a State Provision Court, for the murder of Poter Keim, a fellow-workon Monday evening, the 12th inst, commencing at eight the direction of the gool to welcome their brothers, for the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland. According man, and also a German, in Silver-street, Goldenon the trades and operatives generally. At the close of labour, and subject to the ignominious practice of as glebes, to be held by the Clergy on certain condi-sheriffs, under-sheriff, the Rev. Mr. Davis (the the lecture, which lasted till ten o'clock, it was unani- cropping, for the "crime" of asking the inhabitants tions. Another version is, that grants are to be distri- ordinary of Newgate), with Mr. Cope (the governor). of their fellow-townsmen. A repast was provided they heartily partook. They were then taken through day previous a labouring man heard cries in the same matter of course. Indeed, such was the apathy to the window; but no sooner did he make his apmurder was returned against the unfortunate mother, few minutes, however, the difficulty was partially
pearance than he was met with groans and yells of a
and she was committed to abide her trial at the ensuing removed by the arrival of Dr. Steinoroft, a German most fearful character. The procession moved to assizes.

SHEFFIELD .- TRIUMPH OF THE TYPE-FOUNDERS.—It gives us extreme pleasure to have to find from him very different treatment. The gatetion open for future investigation, should anything state that that ill-used body of men, the Typetending to throw fresh light upon the subject Founders, after a struggle unparalleled in the history of their trade, have succeeded in defeating the tyrannical attempt of their masters to reduce their wages. They commenced work on Menday morning, at the old scale of prices; and no doubt the contest will teach a wholesome lesson to the employers. The table-blade forgers likewise commenced work that there will be more turn-outs next week.

> REPEAL.—At Cologne a subscription has been opened n aid of the Irish Repealers. FIRE.—The dome of the fine hospital of Bourg has been destroyed by fire. FATAL ACCIDENT .- Michael Hegarty, servant to

> John Lysaght, Esq., of Ballyvorda, county Clare, was DEATH BY BURNING .- Two young children were

"DON'T SHE WISH SHE MAY GET IT?"-It is said that Queen Christina demands her arrears of salary as Regent, amounting to little less than a million sterling. LORDLY LOCUST .- About a month ago the Earl of Scarborough made a heavy reduction in the weekly wages of his labourers. We are sorry for it.

by a band of robbers in his absence at the Quarter Sessions Court, and robbed of £350, in cash, bank, and promissory notes.

FATHER MATHEW .- The Rev. Mr. Mathew leaves Cerk in a few days for Preston, Lancashire, to pursue his healing mission. COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.-A woman named Peggy Tracy has, on her own confession, been fully committed

Munro to surrender and take his trial forthwith; and that Mr. Thesiger is retained for his defence.-Brighton

I do not believe it was ever so prosperous as at the present time; and the general prosperity seems founded on a better basis than before the crash of 1837.—Corres-FAILURE OF THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM .- The

Sheriff's bailiffs have been commissioned to levy an execution on the property in the workhouse of Tuam, at the suit of the contractors. A collector has been appointed to collect the rate struck twelve months since. to enable the Guardians to pay off the liabilities, and last, some persons killed a sheep in a field in the when effected, it is their determination to shut up the

REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY .- The Marquis left the head and skin in the field. A reward of of Ormonde does not intend to oppose the return of Mr. P. S. Butler. In fact, no opposition from any quarter will be given, as every person at all acquainted that it would be a hopeless attempt. There will, therefore, be "a walk over" for the county.-Kilkenny Journal.

A PERSIAN DESCRIPTION OF MADAME VESTRIS

—She is described as "cypress-waisted, rose-cheeked, fragrant as amber, and sweet as sugar, a stealer of hearts, who unites the magic of talismans with loveliness transcending that of the peris! When she bent the soft arch of her eyebrows, she pierced the heart through and through with the arrows of her eyelashes; Saturday last, four persons were charged by Mr. and when she smiled, the heart of the most rigid ascetic Was intoxicated! She was gorgeously arrayed, and covered all over with jewels-and the tout-en-semble of legal standard. Thes. Marshall, of George-street, her appearance was such as would have riveted the for two weights deficient, was fined 5s and costs; geze of the inhabitants of the spheres-what then, Richd. Sturdy, Nelson-street, three deficient weights, more can a mere mortal say?—Blackwood s Magazine. ANCIENT ROMAM NEWSPAPER.—The Romans had a publication which nearly approached to a modern and at the conclusion many new members were enrolled. John Shippen, Kirkgate, two weights deficient, 5s newspaper; it was called Acta Diurna, or daily occuron Monday evening a public discussion took place on and costs. Butter and bacon factors should be rences, resembling the present accounts of births, deaths, the question-" Will an immediate repeal of the Corn aware that the articles in which they deal have a mariages. &c An extract from one of these may be direct tendency to corrode away their weights, and seen in Petronius. The debate of the Senate were also unless they have them frequently adjusted, they are published at the same period, under the name of Publope that he may be deprived of the situation he holds, liable at any time to be seized. We believe there has lica Acta. The next paper of this kind appeared at and some other more worthy individual appointed in reducing the Rental of land, which an many of the not been a general examination and stamping of venice, and was called Gazetta, from the name of the his stead.—Weekly Dispatch.

estates of the aristocracy were mortgaged would ruin weights since the month of December, 1834. STEALING A PIG.—On Menday last, a young mar- buted in manuscript, long after the invention of print.

pig, the property of Benjamin Lonsdale, a working EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Sunday a woman, man with a large family, residing in Low Fold, named Alicia Lyons, in the service of a gentleman resid- his Royal Highness will set off for Alnwick Castle, North Town End. The sow was a very fine one, ing at Warren's Place, Cork, was nearly burned to on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland, who, it Free Trade, cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to about two years old, weighing eighteen stones, and death in consequence of drunkenness. It appears that will be remembered, appeared at the coronation of the used many ingenious arguments, and was was within about a month of farrowing; it was the family being absent from home, the unfortunate Charles X, the young Prince's grandfather, as the left safe in the sty on Thursday evening about six, woman went out and returned at a late hour quite ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain. On the and next morning it was missed. Between seven drunk. Letting herself in by a latch key she repaired 25th the Duke contemplates his departure for Lonand eight, on Thursday evening, the prisoner drove to the kitchen where her clothes took fire-subsea sow to the Accommodation beer-house, York quently she was found in the yard of the premites, Road, and obtained the assistance of the landlord in stretched on the ground—she now lies at the South SUSPICIOUS DEATH. -The wife of a farmer, named Malone, near Ardnaerusha, was found dead in her bed

addicted to intemperance, and had been in Limerick the evening before, where she indulged her propensity to some excess. Her friends have called for an inquest in the apprehension that her husband had ill-used her. named Thomas Fitzgibbon, from near Barrington's required. Bridge, Limerick, was attacked by a party of men, and was severely beaten, receiving also a fracture of his way slave, belonging to an American vessel that lay skull. He is now in the County Infirmary, and serious apprehensions are entertained as to the result.

MYSTERIOUS AND MOURNFUL DISCOVERY .- Some parties in a boat on leaving the harbour of St. Mary's, Newfoundland, a short time since, fell in with a large red chest, towards which they directed the boat's course, and succeeded in picking it up. On being opened, it was found to contain the corpse of a young and beautiful woman clothed in a rich silk dress, and having three solid gold rings upon her fingers; and this was all that could be learned concerning her. It was most likely, however, that the fair young creature had died at sea, immediately before the robbery was discovered. He and her body committed to the deep, which thus yielded brutality of his task-masters. [It is a disgrace to it up again. The chest containing the body, just as it the people of Cardiff to have allowed this poor fellay when first opened, was consigned to the grave, with low to be recaptured and dragged back by his the usual Christian rites, in St. Mary's. IT IN NOT generally known that Mr. Cobden, M.P. Times. received his education at an academy at Bowes, for the

"board, clothing, and tuition" of young gentlemen, kept NEWGATE.—At twelve o'clock on Friday, Mr. by the late Mr. Clarkson, where he gave promise of con- Sheriff Musgrove and Mr. Sheriff Moon, accomsiderable talent. The Bowes schools have since been panied by Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderton, proceeded immortalized in the faithful and graphic narrative of to the gaol of Newgate, when an order was entered "Nicholas Nickleby" from the pen of Mr. Dickens. upon the prison-books for the execution of William IMPORTANT IF TRUE -In Ministerial circles in is a German, was found guilty, and sentenced to

an inquest at Tomgreany, county Clare, on the body of The culprit received the dreadful news with perfect for them by a few good-natured friends, of which a female infant, found dead in a potatogarden. On the unconcern, and appeared to look upon it as a a few of the principal streets, followed by hundreds direction, but on making a search could find nothing. cvinced, that Mr. Sheriff Musgrove was induced of their fellow-workmen. When passing the ware- On the body being discovered it was ascertained to be to think that the observations were not understood houses of the Messrs. Biggs the procession gave a the child of Honora Connors, by its dress, as well as by by Stolzer. This rendered the situation of the loud huzza, which brought the dignified prosecutor a string tied round its neck. A verdict of Wilful officials much more perplexing and painful. In a

the Market-place, where Thomas Smith sung "Mil- A FORMER WORLD .- Some curious remains of the lions be Free", which was heartily joined in by the masses around the waggon. Mr. Buckby spoke in strong terms of indignation against the authorities and or imprisoning men for merely asking for a mouthful of bread, to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

The man are and all declared they lived better in The men, one and all, declared they lived better in fine specimens of these interesting remains of a former Scolzer, for the first time, allowed a slight chullithe dungeon than when at work. The men who had world may be seen in the possession of Mr. Deck, of tion of feeling to escape him. He grasped the hand usual after the meeting was over, asking alms with- in search of them was most successful. They are, we gentleman for the kindness that had been shown to had subscribed himself An Enemy to Truth, he could labour, which is the only real property in any country, At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was unanimously out the slightest molestation from the authorities. understand, purchased to add to the already beautiful him. Information of the sheriff's order was sent to not have more successfully earned a claim to that but which unfortunately has not been protected by class passed to the lecturer. A number of individuals came The different shops and factories sent in their sub-collection of geology belonging to the University of the Home Secretary, and also to Mr. Justice Maule, coriptions to the Committee of Management on the Cambridge.

the Saturday evening to an amount that did infinite | THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—It is said that M credit to them. Within the space of three hours
£40 were placed at the disposal of the Committee LEEDS.—DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Tuesday to distribute among the men on strike; and each Connection with the monster meeting at Birmingham

> wish to have the tea and sugar delivered to her? She told him civilly she did, and requested he would allow her to see the master of the house, expecting to keeper then replied, that he was the same as the master, and again began to jeer her. The applicant then made an effort to get into the Hall, expecting to see the master, upon which the gatekeeper caught hold of her, and handled her very roughly. At this time the master of the workhouse came up, and asked what was the matter, and, upon her endeavouring to explain the matter to him, he on Monday, on the masters' terms. It is expected called out that she must be off. The gatekeeper upon this renewed his violence, dragged her down the steps she had just ascended for the purpose of entering the Hall, and in doing so, had torn her cloak in three or four places. Mr. Norton, upon hearing her statement, sent an officer to the workhouse to desire the attendance of Edmonds the gate porter, before him. Edmonds soon after attended, and the complainant repeated her statement in his presence. In reply, he said, that by the regulations of the house he was not justified in admitting any persons to see their relations there, unless they were actually ill. Mr. Norton observed, he should consider a person so near her confinement as the complainant described her sister to be as actually ill. He thought the conduct of the gatekeeper was highly improper, and desired that the complainant should go before the Board of Guardians, on Tuesday evening next, to complain of it. The worthy Magistrate, addressing Mr. Wallace, the deputy-chairman of the Board of Guardians, who happened to be present, expressed a hope that in the interim the complainant would be admitted to see her sister. Mr. Wallace replied, that she should see her then, if she proceeded to the workhouse, particularly if she was ill. The complainant left the Court, for purpose of seeing her sister, but returned in a short time, and addressing Mr. Norton, said, that Edmonds had, notwithstanding what had passed, refused to allow her to see her sister. Mr. Norton expressed some astonishment at the refusal, and directed Cook, the jailer, to accompany the applicant to Mr. Wallace, and inform him of what had happened. Some time after the applicant a third time presented herself before Mr. Norton to thank him for his kind interference. She then stated that she had been allowed THE LATE DUEL.—It is the intention of Lieutenant to see her sister, who was actually ill, having two blisters behind her ears; but she was not allowed to speak a single word to her except in the presence of the master of the workhouse, and she was not allowed to RESULTS OF "PROTECTION" IN AMERICA - leave some tea and sugar which she had taken in for Everything in this country now developes an active her sister's use behind her. Let us ask, is there no and a rising prosperity. As for the city of New York, Matron of this establishment? Is there no female to attend the lying-in ward, for the purpose of administering to the wants of the unfortunate creatures confined within its walls? It is invariably the practice in our prisons, when relatives or friends are permitted an interview, for the turnkey or some efficer to attend and listen to the conversation that may take place between them: but we never knew till now that persons visiting their relatives in our workhouses, are not allowed to speak to them noless in the presence of a third party! Is the internal management so infamous that the Poor Law Commissioners dread, lest their own orders may disgust the country at large, and bring down dismissal upon their heads? Are they ashamed of their own rules, and take this method to prevent their promulgation? We cannot conceive any thing more indecent than for a man to find his way into a lying-in ward, to listen to a with the constituency of the county must be aware friendly conversation between two sisters. Such conduct reminds us of the Master of the Sevenoaks Union, who was partial to visiting pregnant women, and the rooms where the young girls slept, and who was never so well pleased as when he was whipping the naked backs of females who were advancing towards puberty. If visitors to patients in the lying-in ward of the Whitechapel Union are not to be allowed to speak, unless in the hearing of a third person, in God's name, let that person be a woman. Except the surgeon, no man ought to be allowed to enter the door of the ward; and we need not repeat an opinion, we have just now expressed, that the master acted with extreme indelicacy in thrusting his nose into a place where his presence was not at all required. We are certain the Guardians, if they possess the feelings of men, will remove the restriction that prevents one relative communicating with another upon matters perhaps of family interest, without the presence of a spy; and that they will censure the master for taking upon himself the duties of the matron. The Magistrate, it seems, in his anxiety to obtain an interview for the applicant, forgot

THE DUC DE BORDEAUX - His Royal Highness went on the 7th to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke On Friday he goes to Manchester, and proposes to return to Alton Towers, on Saturday. On the 13th don.-Morning Chronicle, Saturday.

INCENDIARISM .-- About one o'clock on Sunday morning last a wheat hovel, situate near the town of March, in the Isle of Ely, was discovered to be on fire, and although assistance was prompt, yet the the property of Mr. T. Grounds, one of the Poor Law guardians, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is very singular that the populous town of March should have no resi-SHOCKING AFFAIR -On Sunday night last, a man dent magistrate, which, we understand, is much

A SLAVE FROM THE LAND OF LIBERTY.—A runaout in the Penarth roads last week, was found secreted on board a Waterford brig in the Bute docks, which he had entered some weeks previous as an able seaman. A strong party of the American ship's crow, having ascertained his place of retreat, entered the brig and forcibly bore off the unfortunate slave. Neither remonstrance nor resistance was offered on the occasion, and the Yankee trader having conveyed the poor fellow on board, immediately set sail for its destination. The captured slave was an excellent seaman, and bore upon his person many and severe marks of his helpless condition, and the

THE CONVICT UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH IN Stolzer on the 20th instant. The malefactor, who MURDER .- On Thesday, Mr. Martin, Coroner, held making him acquainted with the awful mandate. gentleman, who, on ascertaining the object of the offiers' visit to the cell of his criminal countryman. who tried the prisoner.

THE STATE TRIALS.—QUEEN'S BENCH.

Dublin, Nov. 9. Mr. Justice Crampton sat this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, to hear motions of course. He rose shortly after eleven o'clock to meet the other Judges in a Court of Error, where their Lordships were occupied until

four o'clock. In consequence of an intimation from the Attorney-General at the rising of the Court yesterday evening that it was his intention to send up a fresh bill of indictment to the Grand Jury against four of the partles implicated, and the Jury having been directed to be in attendance this morning, the Court and Hall were much crowded throughout the day by persons anxionaly desirous of ascertaining the nature of the charges laid in the new indictment, the names of the parties charged, and whether the jury, who were closeted all day, would find the bill. It was not until this hour (quarter-past four o'clock), and after the Jury had retired, that I ascertained that the indictment had not been sent up, and that the Jury had been occupied all day with fiscal business. The nature of the indictment has not transpired. A rumour prevailed in

of this day, for the purpose of comparing a copy of the completely checking the progress of business in all the indictment found in this prosecution with the original, four courts. and asked Mr. Bourne would he allow the copy to be Bourne stated that it was at his private residence in Chief Justice and Judges Crampton and Perrin. would not allow it to be compared with any of the judgment on behalf of the Crown. copies, having received directions not to allow any.

Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Connsel, begged their Lordoppose it.

thing of the kind. Mr. Forth deposed that he ships not to proceed in the matter that day, as the very Mr. Whiteside, no such directions. Deponent further saith, that of their client (Gray). Kemmis, the former stated that he would not allow order saide, but referred to say, it is essentially necessary that before we plead we posed of that day. should ascertain, beyond all doubt, that the copy we Mr. Whiteside then moved, with much force and matter of course.

Traceived is a true and correct copy of the original length of argument, that a copy of the indictment, incluby the record of the Court The Attorney-General here entered the court, and

the original.

The Attorney-General-I apprehend, my Lord, that copies of the endorsements. the copies served by the clerk of the Crown were; The Attorney-General opposed the application, but sent for Mr. Moore, who was to move the next

and his client had a right to have it compared.

The Solicitor-General remarked, that a certified copy was the same as a confirmed one, as it would not be certified without comparing it. The Chief-Justice-I think there should be no objection to the present application. Let one copy be there-

hereaumo erol The Attorney-General would not further object; but application was merely to get time. he would call upon the Court to direct that nothing endorsed upon the back of the bill should be seen, as the traversers had no right to see the witnesses whose | was not before the Court. names were sent to the Jury. They might compare one copy with the clerk of the Crown, but they had not a quite a right to do so. right even to handle the indictment.

client's copy legally compared in the ordinary manner; festly, in his opinion, served for the purpose of creatfrom the time the comparison was made. The Chief Justice-This part of your application,

Mr. Henn, is the subject of another motion, and a motion plied to by the Solicitor-General. on notice, which should be given to the Attorney-General before you bring the matter before the Court. The pared, and you have got it.

should be furnished with a copy of the caption of the been, by the Crown solicitor.

motion without notice. The opposite side might serve particular facts; but he comes in and demands the on. notice of this motion if they pleased, and when they names of the witnesses sent upon the back of the indictcame to make it before their Lordships, he (the Attor- ment to the grand jury as a matter of right, which

molion. The Attorney-General said they did not know what his motion was.

Mr. M. Donough-So it appears. (A laugh.) The Attorney-General—I have already said that if you the Chief Justice in refusing the application. give notice of your motion, I will oppose it; and until you comply with that clear rule of this Court, their Lordships will not entertain your application. The Court decided that notice must be given.

Mr. Whiteside asked to be allewed to give netice for to-morrow morning.

The Attorney objected, he would wish to see the notice.

Mr. M Donough-Our notice of motion is simply this-Henn, Mr. Whiteside, and you. Not twice, if you course of his eloquent address cited a variety of cases please. According to the ordinary rules of Court, notice which appeared to be strictly applicable to the present of metion must be served. That rule is more applicase. cable in cases where counsel says "I require notice, in order that I may decide whether I will oppose the of the common course of Court, and therefore let there Jury, and that was all the Act of Parliament required. be notice of this motion—a two-day rule.

past ten o'clock. tion, as was intimated on the previous day by the At- counsel for the traverser. torney-General, that fresh bills of indictment would be sent before the Grand Jury against some of the parties ply. charged Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Steele, J. lawyers contending for the right to reply. M. Ray, and Dr. Gray, with attending an unlawful assembly-namely, the Repeal Association; and it was speak, when surmised that the question of the legality or illegality of that body would thus have been brought to an issue. | as this is a constitutional question, and this evening is It was only natural then that the greatest anxiety far advanced, we had better adjourn the further discusshould have prevailed as to the fate of the new bills, sion-(laughter). Rumour had it that they charged the parties with treason; that sundry letters had been abstracted from past five o'clock. The further arguments to be heard retary Ray's bureau at the Corn-Exchange; and upon en Monday morning. these documents it was alleged the bills had been framed these, with other surmises, met ready belief. No bills, however, were sent up, and it transpired early in entered the court, and was quickly followed by his the forencon, and out of Court, that the intention of learned brethren. farther proceedings upon them had been abandoned for the present. It is somewhat strange that even the agents for the accused parties were in profound ig-

The following concluding remarks upon the subject are taken from the Evening Mail :-

take it for granted that he has sound reasons for his ment was found. He contended that the officer of the court decision; but at the singular want of discretion which was bound to make it up when the indictment was found. could have induced him to make at such a crisis as He admitted that it was not the practice to do so; this, and under such momenteus circumstances, the nevertheless, according to law, it ought to be done. solemn declaration of an intention which he was not In cases of treason, the practice was to give a copy prepared to carry out. Anything like vacillation now, of the caption of the indictment to the prisoner, along any step evincing a want of determination, may be with the indictment itself; and in these cases it was fatal to himself, his career, and the country. A move clear that it must be made up when the indictment not calculated to impart courage to his friends."

Mahony, Gartland, and Cantwell, swore affidavits be required by the defendant before plea pleaded. before the Clerk of the Crown, the nature of which The Learned Counsel referred to Foster, 230, the King did not transpire. They were, it is believed, intended v. Cooke, State Trials, 336, in support of these propo-

The Morning Chronicle and several other papers an-1 nounced that the " New Bills had been abandoned." But the Dublin Monitor of Monday, (a usually well-informed paper) denies this, and says that the Bills will vet be preferred. After giving the pith of the above proceedings, the Monitor says-"It is still, however, their intention to prefer the Bills; and the parties named, against whom this proceeding is to be directed, are Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steele, Dr. Gray, and Mr. Ray, who are to be indicted as members of an illegal Association, and thue the question of the legality of the Repeal Association is to be tried.

It was supposed that the Bills in question would charge the parties with High Treason, but this we believe erroneous. In like manner, both the Mail and the Post say that the Bills are abandoned—that the Crown Officers, after consultation, considered it advisable to retrace their steps; but this, we have reason to believe, is not correct." Dublin, Nov. 11.

Mr. Justice Crampton was engaged in hearing short motions this morning until 11 o'clock, at which hour the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel, Hatchell, Queen's Counsel, and M'Donough, Queen's Counsel, entered the court.
The attornies of Messrs O'Connell, Duffg, and others the hall that it is for high treason, founded on the in- of the traversers were also in attendance, and swore formation of "traitors from the Repeal camp." Others some affidavits, the nature of which did not transpire. state as confidently that it is for misdemeanour only. The court was densely crowded by members of the bar At half-past four o'clock the Judges entered the and by the public wherever admitted. Mr. T. Steele and the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell occupied seats under the jury Mr. Henn, Q.C., then rose and said, he had to apply gallery, close to the celebrated Sam Gray, who was to the Court on behalf of Daniel O'Connell, one of the brought up in custody of the gaoler of Kilmainham to then, he had found a case which went directly to sustraversers, for liberty to compare his copy of the in- receive judgment. Mr. Shiel, M.P., on entering, was dictment with the original bill. He moved en the affi. warmly greeted by Mr. Steels. To the evident disdevits of Mr. Ford, Mr. Cantwell, and Mr. Pierce Ms. appointment of every one, his Lordship rose and gave Burton," cited in the case of "the King v. Dr. Parnell," hony, solicitors for several of the traversers. Messes, the usual announcement, so dreaded by all lately, that in Sir William Blackstone's Reports, first volume, Ford and Cantwell stated that, in performance of their he had to meet the other Judges in error in the case of duties, they attended in the office of Mr. Walter the convicts Noonan and Hoolahan, which has occupied Bench gave it as his opinion, that the prisoner was Bourne, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forencon them for several days back from eleven to three o'clock, entitled, as a matter of course, to a copy of the en-

Judge Burton, however, took his seat to-day at half compared with the said indictment? Wherenson Mr. past one o'clock, and was followed shortly after by the rity, to direct their concer to furnish the defendant with a list of their accusers. Harcourt-street, and not in his office, and consequently Sir T. Staples, Queen's Counsel, informed their Lordit could not be compared. Mesers Ford and Cantwell ships that, pursuant to order, Samuel Gray was brought already decided on the two motions brought forward

then immediately addressed himself to Mr. Kem. important motion of "the Queen against Charles Gavin the Court, the granting of a list of the names of wit-Crown Solicitor, and asked him if he Doffy, proprietor of the Nation," would otherwise be nesses is mentioned as a matter of course. given such directions on the part of the delayed, he (Mr. Whiteside) and his colleague (Mr. Na-Crown? In reply, Mr. Kemmis said he had given pier) being prepared with long legal arguments in behalf

any of them to be compared without an order from The Attorney-General, who said it was important that (Laughter.) All I want is, that the Court should the Court for that purpose. Mr. Henn continued to the motion of "The Queen against Duffy" should be dis-

indictment; for should it turn out that there was ding the witnesses' names, and all the endorsements on a material variance between these copies furnished to the back of the original, should be delivered to his as and the bill of indictment, our demurrer would be client, Mr. C. G. Duffy, proprietor of the Nation. The to grant my application. ruled, not according to the copy furnished to us, but Learned Counsel quoted many authorities to support his Mr. Justice Crampton —You are not at all mistaken the indictment meant not only a duplicate of the subject- you must give notice. The Chief-Justice informed him that an application matter of the original, but also of the endorsements of had been made upon behalf of Mr. O'Connell to have the same. He contended, from 1st Carrington and Payne, notices of motion served on the part of the defendants, one of the copies of the indictment compared with the p. 85, and several other reports, that there was intrinsic and he wished to know if they intended to move upon evidence to shew that in England the practice was to give any of them !

properly certified: therefore, if that is the case, I on the ground that he had received two different motion. do not feel that there is anything out of the ordinary notices of the motion (which objection, however, was course to be done in this case, more than in any met by the withdrawal of one of them), as well as on Court will not allow a motion similar to those motions the merits. He asserted that the practice of giving already refused to be now brought forward under ano-Mr. Whiteside centended, that the traversers were witnesses names was unknown in Ireland, and for ther name. all legally entitled to have copies compared. Alterathe truth of that assertion would only refer to their Mr. Fitzgibbon said that the motion was different Lordships' experience. He would show that in Engwas better for them to have correct copies of it, than land it was equally unknown, and referred to a very The Chief Justice-If called on to give my opinion I to get a wrong one, which would cause mistakes, and recent case reported in the Jurist for 1842, in the matter should say that the two last motions should have been protract the proceedings. If the officer certified that the of the "Queen v. Gordon," wherein Mr. Justice Pat- moved at one and the same time. document was a copy, it did not make it a true copy, tison had stated that such an application was unprecedented.

> to the addresses and residences of the witnesses. The Attorney-General read the passage, which mentioned that " the names and residences" of the witnesses a list of the witnesses on the back of the indictment or were applied for, and proceeded to support his opposito a copy of the caption, he and the gentlemen with tion at considerable length, expressing his belief that the who in he acted were of opinion that the ground on Mr. Whiteside, with all respect to the Attorney- taken from under their feet, and they should not there-

The Chief Justice said that the Attorney-General had The Attorney-General proceeded in his argument,

Mr. Henn did not want to do more than have his and alluded to the diversity in the notices, manibut he submitted that the rule to plead should run ing delay; and concluded by formally opposing the pleading), otherwise they could not move it at all. motion. Mr. O Hagan then addressed the Court, and was re-

The Lord Chief Justice (having conferred for a few minutes with his brother judges) said the court were original application was to have furnished copies com- unanimously of opinion that the application of the traverser could not be granted. It was one not grounded rer which lay over, and then go into the case of "the Mr. M'Donough then applied in the case of the "Queen upon any particular statute or state of facts making a against Daniei O Counell," that his client, the traverser, peculiar case, which entitled Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy whether they should give the priority of hearing to in his particular person to have an order, which he (to indictment, which was not furnished, as it should have have it granted) should induce the court to believe was absolutely necessary for forwarding the ends of justice. The Attorney-General said, there was a short answer and to defend himself against the charges made against to the application made by Mr. M'Donough-it was a him. He has made out no particular case, nor stated any

ney-G-neral; would oppose it. The matter at present, bill of indictment was found to be a true one against stood as follows:-The Crown yesterday was entitled him. It was very extraordinary that if the application to have a rule to plead entered. The Court, if it-pleased, was one es debito justitie, that the Learned Coursel for had nothing but the caption and the indictment could extend the time to plead upen cause shewn; and the applicant could not produce a single authority to before it. It appeared to him to have been merely if Mr. M'Donough wished to come forward with a support the motion, point out a single instance in which an application to know who the prosecutor in the case motion for an extension of the time to plead, on the the practice was as stated, or even show where the ground of his not having received a copy of the same rule had been applied for. It was, therefore, a mocaption of the indictment, it was competent for him tion altogether unprecedented; and being without preto do so, and serve notice of that motion, which he cedent, and the practice being reported by the officer of (the Attorney-General) would oppose as he had already the Court to be diametrically opposed to the application, without going further into that part of the ques-Mr. Mr Donough observed, that was not his present tion, the Court were clearly of opinion that they had sufficient grounds to refuse the motion, unless the party making it could demonstrate that he was entitled to it as a matter of right.

Mr. Justice Perrin expressed his concurrence with

THE QUEEN V. THE REV. MR. TYRRELL. Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., next rose to move that the copy of the indictment furnished to his client be amended by having the "caption" attached to it. He moved on an single vit, which set forth that this material kind will be quite distinct from the pleadings, which are obtained only by legal, peaceable, and constitutional this city, of his son, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P. defence, and that it was not sought for the purpose of causing delay. The learned counsel spoke at consider-The Chief Justice-We have already heard Mr. able length in support of his application, and in the

The Attorney-General rose to oppose the motion. He said the defendants were furnished with a copy of motion or not." In the present case, we cannot go out the indictment as it was handed down by the Grand He contended the caption was no part of the indict-The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, at half- ment. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded his speech in reply at a quarter past five o'clock.

Sir Coleman O'Loughlin rose and asked whether the The Court of Queen's Bench was again this day the Solicitor-General wished to speak on the motion. If he witnesses to bring forward; and by way of further grand focus of attraction, it being the general expecta- did, this was his time, and not in reply to the second programming the proceedings, it is said that ten The Solicitor-General said he had the right to re-

who already stand charged before the Court on other A discussion ensued between the counsel on both accusations. It was understood that the new bills sides and the Bench on the point of practice, the Crown Crown."

> Sir Coleman O'Loughlin was then proceeding to Mr. M'Donough said, with much naivete, my Lord,

The Bench agreed, and the Court ajourned at helf-Dublin, Nov. 13.

At eleven o'clock this morning the Chief Justice

THE QUEEN V. THE REV. P. J. TYRRELL.

The arguments on the motion which was made on norance of this decision up to three o'clock this after- Saturday, on the part of the defendant, for a copy of the caption of the indictment, were resumed by Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, who contended, in support of the application, that the law required that the cap-

"We cannot avoid expressing our dissatisfaction at tion should be made out, not as the Attorney-General this course, not with respect to the prudence of the argued, when the record was made up, but in point Attorney-General in not sending up these bills, for we of law it ought to be made out as soon as the indictin retrograde will be claimed by his opponent as a is found. In Johnson's case, 6 East, page 583, their victory, and such a display of indecision in tactics is Lordships would find the copy of the caption prefixed to the indictment; that, in point of law, the officer At four o'clock the Court adjourned. Nothing con- was bound to get the caption made up along with nected with the state prosecutions came publicly before the indictment was clearly inferrable from this, it; but the three attorneys for the defendants, Messra that in order to obtain a copy of it, it must 25 a ground for an application to the Court for an sitions. He then proceeded to remark that the indictextension beyond Monday of the time allowed the ment might be quashed if any defect appeared in the parties to plead or demur to the indictment. Several caption. Suppose, for instance, that the indictment of the parties against whom bills have been already was found by a less number than twelve of the Grand found remained till the last moment anxiously waiting Jury, the indictment could be quashed. If the officer responsibility, and offered to defend his statements by Government had become convinced of its justness and In the vicinity of the grand jury room up to the ad- neglected to make up the caption, the court could evidence. It was the general belief that the action as propriety?—a question which he answered by assurjournment of the Court, in the hope ascertaining the issue an order to compel him to do so; and it was to against the Nation had been abandonded; but at the ing the association that the change of opinion on the names of the newly indicted, or some circumstance have an order of this kind made by the court that he commencement of this term, Mr Davern having died subject was owing to the exertions of the Repealers, connected with the proceedings of the jury, who even (Sir Coleman O'Loghlen) and his Learned Friend in the mean time, the proceedings were continued who had the consolation of having set the stagnant mass

indictment was found. He admitted that in cases of enabled to do under the new libel law. in force in England as well as Ireland, the practice had deepest interest. never been extended to cases of misdemeanour. The peculiar practice of the Court of Queen's Bench showed that a marked distinction existed in its practice in cases of high treason and other cases. The court adjourned for a few minutes.

After being twenty minutes in consultation, their Lordships again returned into court. The Chief Justice, Judge Burton, and Judge Crampton, severally delivered judgment against the application, and at great length.

Mr. Justice Perrin delivered his judgment also at considerable length. The Learned judge differed with the rest of the Bench, being of opinion that the application should be granted,

MOTION FOR A LIST OF CROWN WITNESSES. Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel, said that in the on Saturday for a return of the names of the witnesses endorsed on the indictment, which had been refused by the Court on the ground that there was no large quantity of ruled paper prepared for the never consent to a state provision, Mr. O Connell read precedent for granting such an application. Since tain the right of the defendant to the list which he page 36, where the Lord Chief Justice of the King's dorsement on the back of the indictment. He would beg leave to hand up the case to their Lordships, and call upon them. in accordance with that high autho-

The Attorney-General said, that their Lordships had called again, but Mr. Boarne told them he had it, but up before them, and he (Sir T. Staples) now prayed the on behalf of Mr. Whiteside's clients, and there being of the credulity of the public to believe the truth no notice of the present motion of course he should Mr. Whiteside.—In the case I have handed up to

Mr. Justice Crampton.—But the objection here that you are taking the Crown by surprise. Mr. Whiteside.—The Crown have nothing to do with having conveyed to Mr. Bourne the reply of Mr. The Chief Justice did not think they could set the it. (A laugh.) I would not ask a favour from the Crown, because if I did, I know they would not grant it. direct the officer of the court to do that which, accord-

ing to the dictum of the Chief Justice of England, is a Mr. Justice Crampton.-You must give notice to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Whiteside.-I did not know it was in his power view of the case, which was to the effect that a copy of there; it is not in his bower to grant it, nevertheless

> The Attorney-General said that there were nine other Mr. Fitzgibbon, Queen's Counsel, said they had

> The Chief Justice-Very well; but certainly the

Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, here entered the Court, ments to the people—(hear, hear, and cheers). He and said that he had been instructed to move an application was unpreceded and said that he had been instructed to move an application was unpreceded to move a Mr. Moore, Queen's Counsel, here entered the Court, argued before the Court, but their Lordships being of opinion that the defendants were not entitled either to which they could sustain the correlative motion was General, would say he had no right to observe on what fore bring forward the third motion. MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

> Mr. Moore said, that in the same case of "the Queen v. Daniel O'Connell," there was another notice of motion served on Saturday, which should come on to-morrow at furthest (as that was the last day for The Chief Justice.—What is the nature of the mo-

Mr. Moore said that it was to get a bill of particulars of the charges in the indictment. The Chief Justice said that they had made an arrangement to hear further argument to-morrow, on a demur-Queen v. Samuel Gray." The Gaurt would consider Samuel Gray's case or to Mr. Moure's motion. Mr. Moore said that, if they did not move it to-mor-

row, it would be too late. The CHIEF JUSTICE then intimated that, if Mr. Moore was ready to-morrow, he might bring the motion

Mr. Justice CRAMPTON, at the very rising of the Court, said they had looked into the case handed up by Mr. Whiteside, and it appeared to be a case removed by certiorari to the King's Bench, and the Court

The Court then adjourned. THE PROSECUTIONS .- RUMOURS OF THE DAY. The Cork Reporter says:-

"We learn that the names of a number of highly espectable and influential persons—net Repealers those of the Mayor and Sir Octavius Carey, the General commanding the district, were this day forwarded to those trials take place."

The correspondent of the Chronicle says :-

"According to the information which has reached me, the traversers are to file a special demurrer, in the of the ever adorable and living God. form of a plea of abatement, on the ground of inforin preparation. Whether the pleadings are to be filed means, and by the total absence of violence, force, to-morrow, at the termination of the four days, will and tumult. depend on the fate of motions before the Court in the mean time. Until these are decided, no period can be life, and that in which I have instructed the people of

fixed for the trial. autumn, were present at some of the county Repeal be obtained by any forcible means; or if they could demonstrations, are to be summoned as witnesses for the be got by forcible means, such means create more

intimidation existed."

The correspondent of the Times savs :-"It is currently reported, on the part of the defence, that one of the traversers has no fewer than 30,000 notices for bills of particulars have been served, one for each traverser respectively, upon which the arguments raised upon the right of each of them will, as a matter of necessity, have to be answered by the counsel for the

THE REPEAL RENT. The following appears in the Carlow Sentinel, a Tory

paper:--"THE DERRYNANE PROPERTY .- It is a fact very little known that Mr. O'Connell has succeeded in saving tranquil, and loyal. And if this advice be followed, I his property from the hammer, by paying off some very anticipate, and I think I can promise, that the result of heavy encumbrances by the fruits of this year's agita- these trials will be eminently useful to the Repeal tion, and he has also been enabled to pay the renewal cause. fines due to Trinity College, for the perpetuity of his "But-attend to me-if there be during the trials the mouths of the creditors, he is preaching peace, be my duty immediately to abandon the Repeal cause, and would even accept a federal parliament."

The Times Correspondent says :-"It is stated, that on Saturday last, £3,000 worth Satisfactory disposal of the "proclamation money" this!

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

SIGNAL FIRES IN THE NORTH .- A Fermanagh law of God. paper says-" We learn with great regret that those mysterious movements, which in other counties mani- mies. Those enemies speculate upon provoking you to bonfires, have commenced here. In one district, the them by the inflexible observance of quiet, of calmness, houses of Roman Catholics have been singled out by of peaceable and legal conduct. two distinct white marks. We have not been able to "Follow my council, and you thereby will serve the ascertain the real meaning of these demonstrations, but, cause, and gratify the heart of no doubt, something political is intended."

LORD HAWARDEN'S PROSECUTION.

As soon as the Court of Queen's Bench shall have time to devote to any other case but the state presecutions. Mr. Sheil is to show cause against the conditional rule for a criminal information, obtained by Lord Hawarden against Mr. Duffy, proprietor of the Nation. This prosecution, as you are aware, has been instituted by Lord Hawarden in consequence of the publication of letters of the late Rev. Mr. Davern, a Roman Ca. tholic clergyman, who officiated as curate in a parish adjoining the estate of the Noble Lord, in the county of Tipperary.

He contended that the caption was no part of the in- absolute, are to be examined at the trial. Several of was the fault of the Government, who offered to nomidictment, and, consequently, the defendant in this case those persons have been tenants on the Hawarden es- nate Mr. M. O'Ferrall, but that gentleman could not was not entitled to a copy of it. He cited Andrew's tates, and amongst the number are some extensive serve owing to bad health. He (Mr. O'Connell) was ton, 99th. Criminal Law, and a decision of Lord Mansfield to landholders in the neighbourhood, and some Roman ready to be examined, and he now moved that it was show that the caption was no part of the indictment. Catholic Clergymen. In the event of a trial Mr. Duffy the opinion of the Association that every assistance be but merely a copy of the style of the court at which the is to put in a plea of justification, which he will be given to this commission.

high treason the defendant was entitled to a copy of This case, especially in consequence of the issuing of was agreed to. the caption; but although the Act of Parliament was the Irish landlord and tenant commission, excites the

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

November 13. Shortly after one o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered Association by acclamation. Mr. O'Brien enclosed religion, but for not preaching rebellion, as if that was £5, and stated, "that in becoming a member of the what they were at present engaged in. There was

various localities throughout Ireland that were to the following letter from Mr. Sturge, which will explain present petitions to Parliament praying for Repeal. itself:-There was one point to which he wished to call the " TO J. M. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL looked for Repeal to peaceable means, and to peaceable means alone (hear, hear). The principle of his political life was, that the greatest political ameliorations in government and political institutions could be obtained only by peaceable means (hear, hear). There was no instance of popular success by violent means that did not end either in anarchy or military despotism (hear, hear). This theory he announced five thousand times, and he prerogative. and he had adopted it hitherto in the struggle for of what he said, for he defied the bitterest enemy to assert that they ever violated the peace in agitating the Repeal (hear, hear). No one presumed to make any such assertion; in fact, the accusation against them was that they were too peaceable-(laughter)-and it was said that they must be long-(laughter). But he perceived that their enemies were endeavouring to irritate the people in of Saturday, most insulting and irritating to the people of Ireland—(hear, hear). He would not sully his lips by reading it, but it had fixed on his mind the perfect conviction, that the persons conducting that paper were exceedingly anxious for some tumult or disturbance in Ireland—(hear, hear). He had heard since he came into the room, that some man that had been in America, was preaching sedition through the streets of Dublin yesterday, and that the police arrested him; he hoped he was severely punished, for he was doubly criminal-first, because he uttered sedition; and secondly, because he uttered that sedition at such a moment as the present. He (Mr. O'Connell) had now to read an address which he had prepared to the people of Ireland, and to move its adoption and circulation throughout Ireland, and that a copy of it be sent to clergymen of every denomination. He wanted to work out his experiment to procure useful changes by peaceable those means he would succeed. What signified the haps cause inconvenience to the parties prosecuted. Crown. but they could not affect the spirit of the entire nation-or the perseverance of the people-and it from Armagh and £106 from Cork (as proclamation would go very hard if he did not find out some means through the press, of conveying his sentilet them do nothing to tarnish the beautiful, the noble, and sacred cause in which they were engaged -the cause of the liberty of their country-(cheers). The Honourable Gentleman then read the address.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. " Fellow Countrymen,-I never felt half the anxiety which I do at present to be distinctly understood in

the advice I give, and to have that advice implicitly obeyed. "The reason of this anxiety is, that if my advice be followed, the restoration of the Irish Parliament will assuredly be obtained—and obtained in a manner the most honourable to the religious and peaceable

people of Ireland. I earnestly call upon the Repeal Wardens to circulate my advice, and to be active in carrying it into effect. I most respectfully solicit the Catholic clergy in every parish to enforce my advice by their counsel and their venerated authority. "My advice, then, is this-I wish I could make it

a command—that there be perfect peace, order, and tranquillity in every parish in Ireland; that there shall not be the smallest riot, tumult, or violence; no public meeting, unless it be called by public advertisement, sanctioned at least by some of the clergy; and not even then, except for the sole purpose of petitioning the Queen and the Parliament.

I want the most perfect quiet, peace, and tranquility, until all these trials are over. No matter what the event of the prosecutions may be, I am thoroughly convinced that in any event they will tend to facilitate the obtaining of repeal, provided only that the people preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude during those trials. It will be easy to preserve tranquillity after those trials shall—as they ought—have terminated successfully for the unjustly accused, or however they may terminate.

"Nothing could possibly injure our cause before the court and jury half so much as any occurrence of tumuit, riot, or physical force of any kind whatsoever. "If anybody gives you advice contrary to mine, believe me that he is an enemy of mine and of yours. residents of the city and county of Cork, including Arrest every such man, and bring him before the

"Let there not be. I conjure you, the smallest Dublin, with a view to these gentlemen being examined disturbance. Any man who joins in any disturbance, for the defence on the pending state trials, whenever I proclaim to be my personal enemy. If you be friends of mine, take my advice, and be perfectly tranquil. I conjure you to tranquility, in the name of your country. I adjure you to be tranquil, in the name

"Recollect that the principle upon which we have "Recollect also that the principle of my political

Ireland, is, that all the ameliorations and improvements "I have learned that some English Members of Parlia- in political institutions can be obtained by persevering ment, who, whilst making a tour in Ireland during the in a perfectly peaceable and legal course; and cannot defence, to shew that nothing whatever in the shape of evils than they cure, and leave the country worse

than they found it. "This great experiment of improving Ireland by peaceable means is what we now have in progress. We have hitherto-blessed be God !-had all cur efforts marked by perfect peace and tranquillity. Let there be no deviation whatseever from that peaceable and tranquil conduct. I want that everybody should remain in peace and at home during the coming trials, and until of Donoughmore, on the 1st of November inst., out after they are completely over. He is an enemy who of the parish of --would violate this request of mine-if indeed anybody should be found so vile as to violate it, which I do not believe.

"I cannot conclude without once again adjuring the people everywhere not to be irritated, excited, or provoked by any event whatsoever, or of whatever nature that event may be; but to continue calm, peaceable,

and to forsake a people who, at such a critical period as the Irish people for long years waged the Tithe war,

of the stock in which the Repeal rent has been in- disobeyed. I confidently expect that the people will vested, was sold out to furnish the sinews of delay. not injure my cause, and the cause of Ireland, by disre-

garding my advice. "Be therefore calm, quiet, tranquil, peaceful, loyal. Fiolate no law of man-obey with depout reverence the "You will thus mortify and disappoint your ene-

"Your devoted friend.

"DANIEL O'CONNELL. The Rev. Mr. TYRRELL (one of the traversers), in

seconding the motion, defended himself and the Repealers generally, from the imputation that while they preached peace they meant war. Such a thing it was priest, to sanction-(hear). Motion agreed to. Mr. O'CONNEIL then called attention to the subject

landed tenure in Ireland, referred to the attack of the publicly acknowledged himself as the writer, and, in a tion of the principle that property had its duties as at Lakefield. letter published in the Nation, undertook the whole well as its rights, and asked how it was that the

The Solicitor-General replied on behalf of the Crown. | eighty-three persons, who, if the order should be made | satisfied with the persons appointed. That, however,

Mr. O'CONNELL next alluded to a proposition from one of the leading organs of the Government for pensioning the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland at the expense of £600,000 a year. It would require an additional sum of £400,000 to render the amount sufficient for its object, but even that the Roman Catholics clergy of Ireland would refuse, as they had always the Conciliation-hall, which was much crowded, and done. He did not think John Bull would be satisfied having moved Mr. Stritch (a barrister) into the to payeven £600,000 to Popish priests who were asking chair, read a letter from Mr. J. S. O'Brien, M.P. for for nething, particularly when he had plenty of people Limerick, who, he said, went into Parliament an asking for something to satisfy—(hear). The paper anti-Repealer, and, on the motion of the Hon. and he alluded to paid the Catholic cleray the compliment of Learned Gentleman, was admitted a member of the saying that they were to be paid not for preaching association he was influenced by a desire to offer his one alteration in the existing system which he (Mr. strongest testimony against the reckless and exas- O'Connell) would like to see made as regarded the perating policy of the present Government, and to clergymen of every persuasion, and that was that a Mr. Whiteside, Queen's Counsel, said that in the convey the assurance of his sincere identity with certain piece of land in the shape of a glebe, and a case of "the Queen v. Duffy" he had made application his fellow-countrymen in their struggle for national house situated within each parish, should be handed down from one pastor to another. Having again Mr. O'Connell intimated that Mr. Ray had a stated that the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland would

REPEAL ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

" I am this morning favoured with thy letter of the volving the interests of the United Kingdom, exclusive upon,"-Freeman. of those which come within the range of the Royal

practically acted upon it in carrying Emancipation; that the advocates of Repeal should clearly define who is to advise the Sovereign in the exercise of that

power. "You contend that the prerogative of the Crown includes within its operation all, or nearly all, the matters for which what was designated 'Imperial Legislation' is thought to be necessary; but, as it is a maxim of the British Constitution that "the Sovereign can do no wrong,' the Ministers of the Crown, who very dangerous fellows because they kept quiet so are controlled by a majority of the House of Commons, give or refuse the Rayal assent to what measures they think fit: and it is held by many true friends of Ireevery direction. There was a paragraph in the Times, be some one body to whom the Ministers of the Crown land that as long as we are one kingdom there must are responsible, and that this body should be the representatives of the whole nation.

" If all who desire equal justice to Ireland agree upon great and well-defined principles, minor details will not, I trust, keep them long separate; and your full recognition of an equality of civil and religious rights is eminently calculated to remove the prejudices of the honest-minded, the fears of the timid, and to show to the world at large that you seek only impartial justice for all your fellow subjects.

> " Very respectfully, Joseph Sturge."

"Birmingham, 11th of 11th Menth." Mr. O'CONNELL said that he required an Irish Parliament only for Irish affairs, and that the persons in the administration of those affairs should have the confidence of that Parliament. He intended that the control of the Irish Parliament should apply only to the means. He wanted to show to the world that by employment of the instruments of power in Ireland, leaving to the British Parliament the general admiprosecutions at present pending? they might per-

> Amongst some sums of money handed in were £52 money).

Mr. O'CONNELL handed in £51 18s. from Manchester. and £44 14s. 6d. from Carthisland, county of Kerry. the murder of Mr. Fawcett in the Queen's County, has He had seen in the newspapers an account of a Repeal been transmitted to Maryborough gaol to abide his Convention in New York, and he thought a great por- trial.—Leinster Express. tion of the proceedings deserved their marked reprobathat Convention; but as a matter of precaution he tion of cavalry.—Castlebar Constitution. would move that no communication from that Convention should be received until it was submitted to the committee for consideration, as to the suitableness of presenting it to the association, or returning it to America.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL then rose to bring forward his plan for the fiscal arrangement between the two coun- was going along Grafton street, about half-past six tries when the Repealwas carried, and placed the follow- o'clock the evening before, he observed the body. in ing document before the meeting :-"Outlines of a proposed Financial arrangement between

Great Britain and Ireland, after the Repeal. " 1. That the principle of the arrangement be that the revenues of Ireland be spent at home. " 2. That the first charge upon her revenues be her

debt. as it stands at present. " 3. That her contribution to the imperial active expenditure be as now, according to the full measure of her ability, as shown by a comparison of the products of equal taxes in both countries, or such other elements of comparison as may be agreed "4. That a revision of the proportions of contribu-

tions of either country respectively do take place at such periods as may be agreed upon; the first to be within five years after the Repeal. "5. That if it be deemed expedient at the time of the Repeal that Ireland should be charged with any

debt beyond what appears charged to her in the public accounts, such debt be transferred from the English to the Irish funds. " 6. That the various items of imperial expenditure be apportioned between the two countries in such a manner as to obviate all necessity for the revenues of

one country being spent in the other. "7. That the control and management of the revenues of Iroland, subject to the foregoing rules, be with the Parliament of Ireland; and that nothing herein contained be deemed or assumed to limit the constitutional right of that Parliament to stop or limit the supplies on constitutional cause arising."

Mr. O'Connell announced the Repeal Rent for the week to be £1,070 19s. 5d. (Loud cheers.) The association adjourned to Monday next. MR. O'CONNELL.

It is stated to-day that Mr. O'Connell is not in the possession of that robust health which the Hon. Gentleman a large increase in the present demand. The letters. has enjoyed almost uninterruptedly during his life, and also, from China, are, we understand, of a very that it has been recommended that he should take the benefit of a change of air, for which purpose he has removed on an affidavit, which set forth that this material malities in the indictment; but a demurrer of this looked for the Repeal of the Union, is—that it can be moved to the country residence, within a few miles from

> IRISH ARMS BILL. The Act came into operation this day, The registry of arms is about to commence throughout the country. LANDLORD AND TENANT COMMISSION.

pected, it is is doubtful whether the inquiries of the Commission will commence before January. LORD DONOUGHMORE-TITHES. As an example of the generous and forbearing

manner in which certain Tory Landlords collect tithes -or, as they are now called, "Rent Charge"-we subjoin the following from the Cork Reporter: " 75, South Mall, Cork, 8th day of November, 1842. "SIR,-I beg to apply to you for the half-year's rent charge, amount £ due to the Earl

" Lord Donoughmore has given me peremptory orders to hand over to his law agents all accounts not paid within one month after gale-day, so that no further application will be made by me. "I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JAMES HILL." This is exercising the functions of a Tithe Proctor with admirable fidelity. Lord Donoughmore is one of the persons who signed the celebrated Proclamation "to suppress and prevent" the Clontar meeting. We cannot wonder, then, at his being very "peremptory" in his orders, or that a spice of the Proclamation should made at last week's currency. Ship Corn dull, but And was it for this that, with desperate fidelity,

the present, weuld not follow the advice I so earnestly and remained abshaken till their leaders betrayed them? It is the most disgraceful page in the history "I however, have no fears that my counsel will be of Irish agitation is that same base Tithe compromise! -Dublin Monitor.

> THE MARQUIS OF WATERPORD the county of Tipperary :-

"Curraghmore, Nov. 8. "Gentlemen,-I have deferred writing to you until some final arrangement as to hunting your county had fested themselves in lighting of straw and making some act of turbulence. Disappoint them—mortify been made; Mr. Millett has undertaken that office, and I now beg to thank you for the kind attention and support you have shown me during the period I resided amongst you. I think it right to state the causes which induced me to resign. You are all aware that Barley is small, there is great difficulty in effecting in December, 1841, my hounds were poisoned. I sales at last week's prices. Oats are scarce, and treated the matter with contempt. In January, 1843, they were again poisoned. I discovered the offender and forgave him, but stated publicly that if a similar outrage were again committed I should give up hunting the county. In 1843 my stables were burnt, and impossible for Mr. O'Connell, as a Roman Catholic, to but for the prompt conduct of my servants the whole do, or for him (Mr. Tyrrell), as a Roman Catholic establishment would have been consumed. From the threatening notices I had received, and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced, the magistrates came to the conclusion that of the commission appointed to inquire into the state of mined to leave Tipperary, feeling that such a system Mr. Davern, some months previous to his disease, Tory press on the late Mr. Drummond for his enunciation of fox-hunting, for which alone I proposed to reside

> " I have the honour to be. Your obedient servant. "WATERFORD."

THE ARMY.

econnected with the proceedings of the jury, who even to the prospect of the alteration in the made the present application. He referred to 5th against that journal.

Attorney General's views with respect to the "further against that journal in the mean and, and given rise to the prospect of a healthy against that journal.

Attorney General's views with respect to the "further issued for that purpose by a superior court to the officer. will be founded upon affidavits from no less than assistance to this commission, although not very well depot.

LIMERICK, SATURDAY .- This day, Major General Lord Downes returned from a tour of district inspection, attended by his aide-de-camp, Lieutenaut Hamil-

Her Majesty's steam-ships Pluto and Comet have dropped down the river to Tarbert. The brig Magnet, of Limerick, is discharging coals Mr. J. O'CONNELL having seconded the motion, it at Tarbert for the naval and military force on the Shannon. A temporary military barrack is being erected at Killaloe for the occupation of troops.

> WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. (From the Dublin Monitor.)

The Government is still actively engaged in preparing for war ! Our old Martello defences are being renevated with considerable dispatch, and barrack walls that were fast crumbling to decay are now assuming a very military appearance, with the aid of a little brick and

War-steamers line our coast, and appear where warsteamers never appeared before—even within the peaceful precincts of Strangford Lough, in the heart of the loyal county of Down! The Penelope steam-frigate arrived on Saturday morning in Kingstown Harbour, where she at present lies. The Penelope brought over some additional mili-

mortar.

tary stores. Dublin Castle, which, it is admitted, is ill qualified to stand a siege-indeed, as a military post, it is altogether worthless-however, active measures are in progress to render it as defensible as possible. We subjoin the following paragraph:-

" FORTIRVING THE CASTLE! -A company of Royal Sappers and Miners are busily employed constructing barricades for the defence of the Castle of Dublin. 9th instant, containing a copy of the resolutions They are to be made of wooden beams, between six passed by your association, on the 30th ultimo, and and seven feet in height sharp-pointed, and loopholed calling my attention particularly to the fourth, in which for musketry, and are lined with a breast-work of I am requested ' to specify what the questions are in- sand-bags, and with a platform for the troops to stand

> We feel great pleasure in being able to state that James M'Ternan, Esq., of Mount Allen, county of Leitrim, has reduced his rents upwards of twenty-five per cent. In one instance he reduced the rent of a tenant who held a large farm under him from £1 15s. to 15s. an

acre.—Sligo Champion. It affords us great pleasure to state that J. Waring Maxwell, Esq., Finnebrogue, has announced his intention of reducing the rents of his tenantry in that neighbourhood. Monday last he invited his tenantry on the Finnebrogue estate and the townlands, his property, which are situate between this town and Clough, to meet him at Finnebrogue House, in order that he might explain to them his intentions. We have also been informed, upon authority on which

we can rely, that Lord de Ros has made a reduction of rent to the tenantry on his Strangford property to the amount of thirty-three and one-third per cent.-Down Recorder. Major Hamerton, of Rathronan estate, near this town, has instructed his agent, Mr. Luther, who has managed this propercy for nearly twenty years past,

to return ten per cent, to each farmer tenant on his estate of the rent paid for the years 1842 and 1843: and that such abatement of ten per cent. on their yearly rents is to be made perpetual for them .- Tipnerary Free Press. LAND TENURE COMMISSION.

bours as soon as was expected, owing to the difficulty of constituting it. Following the example of Mr. O'Ferrall, M.P., Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock, declined to act. Several other gentlemen were applied to without success; but we

have reason to believe that Lord Carewand Mr. Reding-

ton, M.P., have consented to act, and that the Com-

This Commission will not, we fear, commence its la-

ission will not commence its labours before the first or second week in December. - Dublin Monitor. Barnard Gilligan, who was arrested in Dublin for

The barrackmaster of this town has received orders tion-(hear, hear). They had a communication from to get the barracks of Ballinrobe ready for the recep-MURDER.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, be-

fore the Borough Coroner, to inquire into the circumstances touching the death of a new-born female child. John Harrison, a porter, stated, that as he a state of nudity, lying on the parapet, and that, a police-officer having immediately been called, it was conveved to the Southern Hospital. Mr. Andrew M'Clennan, one of the surgeons of the hospital, said that there were three marks of contusions, one on the left cheek, another on the left side of the head, and a third on the right side of the forehead. He was of opinion that the child had been born alive. and that concussion of the brain, the result of violence, such as a fall or a blow, had been the cause of death. A verdict of "Wilful murder" was accerdingly returned against some person or persons unknown.—Liverpool paper.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Nov. 14th, 1843-The arrivals of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. There has been a good demand for Wheat, and last week's prices fully supported. Barley has gone off slowly, and is. per quarter lower. New Oats and Beans continue scarce, and prices fully as dear; Old Oats little alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK

ENDING NOV. 14, 1843. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. 1737 Qrs. 740 Qrs. Qrs. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d.  $2 12 3 1 13 10 19 6 \frac{3}{4} 1 13 0 1 12 6 1 14 7 \frac{1}{4}$ LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.-We have nothing fresh to note in the state of the markets this week. The demand for goods continues, and the recent wool sales would seem to indicate a probability of

cheering character. BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16 .-Wool.—The improved prices which all kinds of Combing Wools have maintained has brought a very full supply to market, and with the good choice, the Spinners do not seem to operate so freely; for they complain that at present rates they cannot realise a profit. Yarn.—Yarns continue in steady request, and late prices firmly maintained. Piece .-Although Lord Devon, the chairman, is daily ex- To-day we have had more lookers than for some weeks past, but we cannot hear of any extensive sales

being made, or of any improvement in prices. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOV. 11.-At our market this morning we had a good supply of Wheat from the country, but scarcely equal to the deliveries of the last few weeks, and having a demand for shipments coastways, sales were freely effected at an advance of fully 1s. per quarter. In coasting parcels or foreign little business was done. holders being unwilling to accept current prices. With Flour we have been very largely supplied which has caused our buyers to act much on the reserve, so that we can only report a limited demand at about late rates: our millers still holding for 42s., may possibly favour the sale of Norfolk qualities next week. In Rye very little passing. Malting Barley in slow request, and only the choicest sorts maintain their value, other qualities being offered at a slight decline, without bringing buyers forward. Malt dull, but not cheaper. Beans stationary. Boiling Peas little inquired after, and for grinding descriptions the inquiry has a good deal subsided Notwithstanding only a moderate supply of Oats not lower. We have no alteration to note in the duties.

MALTON CORE MARKET, Nov. 11.-We have a fair supply of grain offering at this day's market. Wheat and Barley rather lower. Oats without alteration.—Wheat, White, 56s to 58s; red, 50s to 56s; old white, 60s to 62s; old red, 58s to 60s per Has addressed the following letter to the gentlemen of qr of 40 stones. Barley, 30s to 32s per qr of 32 stones. Oats 81d to 9d per stone.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Nov. 17th.—There is a fair arrival of Wheat to this day's market; the best qualities meet a lively demand, on fully as good terms as on this day se'nnight, but the secondary sorts are taken off slowly, at former rates. Although the supply of the turn dearer. Shelling also sells a little better. Beans are in good demand, and fully support their

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All Communications must be addressed. Post-paid, to Mr. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, November 18, 1843.