# TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

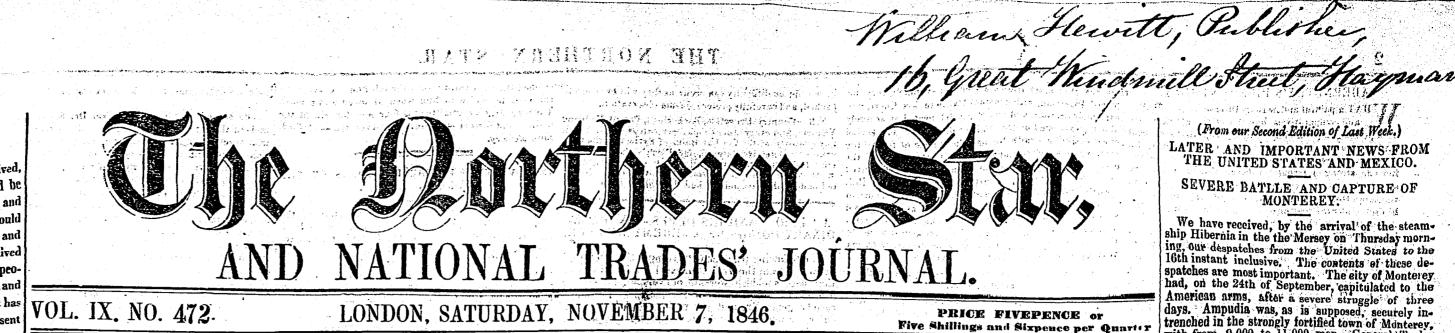
My Beloved Countrymen.

As I long since predicted the time has arrived, when slander and unblushing falsehood would be stripped of its offensive and destructive power, and when national pride, conception, and thought would rise superior to individual ingenuity, whim, and caprice. For now thirteen long years I have lived an exile among a generous, brave, and confiding people, to whom your Liberator made me a present, and although faction from the highest to the lowest has endeavoured either to stifle my voice or misrepresent my actions and motives, yet does the ripening season of discussion and reflection promise to all who have been overshadowed by the weeds of ignorance, a bounteous reward in an abundant harvest of repentance.

Yes, my countrymen, you will have to repeat for your unjust censure of me and many others whose struggle for their country's liberty has been set down to hostility to your religion, your principles. and your cause, and if vengeance could find a place in the patriot's breast, mine would be complete in the proud reflection, that I have no sin, no crime no treason against Ireland to repent of, while, if justice has touched your hearts, you have much to stone for. My countrymen, is there a family upon asingle living man who has tamely borne so much crat. foul abuse and oppression as I have borne the Irish people and their leader without from being betrayed into a single hostile expression or When your betrayers were even hounding you act? on to assassinate me at Manchester did I avenge of the national mind in the House of Commons from the assault by any intemperate retort, or did I not rather hug my wounds as so many signs ha

victory which right was one day sure to achieve over might, reason over prejudice, and truth over falsehood?

In 1841 you would have assassinated me for proclaiming opinions, the truth of which you have now learned, and for the right of expressing which you are now stoutly contending. Even those who are now foremost in advocating the right of free discussion have invariably suppressed all mention of that kindly feeling, which amid unmerited and continnous abuse of the English people. I have succeeded in engendering between the people of the two countries. From the establishment of the Northern ster to the present moment (now within one week of nine years) that journal has not only been the unflinching and persevering advocate of a Repeal of the Union, but has been the only journal that has dared to grapple with every act of government misrule and individual oppression; it has never failed to communicate English reprobation of Irish in-



as your opportunity?

Is it nationhood to promise you your country as a prospect being appended to it? reward of your long and patient suffering, and then

or Stranger's Lodge for alms to purchase your forbearance?

Is it nationhood to shut the young blood from Ireland's heart, that her betrayer may plead its cold- which is now your organ, and impress upon the ness in justification of his own treason? with your money and exclude all expression of your Association. Let 500 four-roomed, stone-built, sentiments from it?

and sinew around national institutions accepted by ever to the occupants, and you will have a Conciliathis earth that has suffered so much and so disin- the whole people, and for their safeguard you have tion Hall in every parish; you will have an eloquent terestedly for Ireland as my family has, and is there been taught to substitute the dictates of an auto- propounder of your principles in every cottage ; you

Is it nationhood to throw the apple of discord into of every country. I will pledge myself that your told to pant for had arrived ? Is it nationhood to fritter down a representation 43 to nothing, when you were taught to rely upon

moral force only? Is there no fine feeling, no manly sentiment, in volved in a great national struggle for liberty, and is it nationhood to drink your greatest oppressors and is putting a leg of mutton upon the spit. Irishmen tyrant's health, his glorious, pious, and immortal in England-if you want to free your country, and of it, or that ever he handed it to Mr. O'Conmemory, in the waters of that river upon whose live in it in freedom, begin, enrol, send your monies nell. But it is true, that the £1.000 was sub-

banks your chains were rivetted? Is it nationhood to extract a large revenue from office, and then you will see a correct list of your a deputation carried the money to London, that that a starving people upon the pretext of its necessity to funds, and a balance-sheet of your expenditure. acquire power as the means of achieving their rights,

and then to sell that power to their enemies? -Is it nationhood to teach the people that their the land, from which their ancestors were ejected by ifty years' tuition was but to serve the purposes of physical force. one family and its dependents?

Is it nationhood to ask a nation of one religion to acknowledge even the temporal supremacy and sway of a nation professing a totally different faith? Is it nationhood for a father to sell his sons t their country's oppressors for places, pensions, and emoluments?

Is it nationhood to denounce castle subserviency as the basest and most servile slavery, and then to

weakness which you have been taught to look upon seen the worse than folly of political excitement | He who, a day or two before this magic deputation | twelve years to work for twelve hours as they had therewithout a tangible, cheering, and universal, social visited him, said "That these very men TRAF.

My countrymen, all parties are now talking and they shed the BLOOD of BRITISH INFANTS for writing about the value of your land, if your la-| MONEY." to carry the begging plate humbly to the Castle-gate bour was applied to it for their benefit. Take

advantage of your position and their weakness; struggle for it yourselves; write to the Nation, young blood of Ireland the necessity, as a first Is it a nationhood to build a temple of liberty step, of establishing the Repeal Co-operative Land

slated, comfortable cottages, be built in Tipperary, Nationhood means a wall of mind, of blood, bone | each in the centre of five acres of land, leased for will soon have possession of the representation

your own camp, when the very contingency you were receipts would soon exceed £10,000 a.week : and therefore, the short or eight hour Bill should, of nethat not an Irishman resident in England will contribute a farthing towards the support of gin palaces, beerhouses, and the government, until he has secured for turers dreaded. And hence the deputation and the himself that home in his own country from which £1,000 bribe to Mr. O'Connell, for his vote. oppression has driven him.

This is what the juggler would call "mending the old shoe"-putting "ruffles to the shirt;" this Factory Children. It is not true that Mr. Richard

to William Smith O'Brien, through the Nation scribed by the Manufacturers of Manchester : that

Heavens ! what a sight it would be to see the first hundred Irish freemen going to take possession of

Your faithful friend and countryman, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

1. N. 18 1. Oak ... LETTER VIII. TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN. THE FACTORY BRIBE !

tofore done. The question was to be discussed on the second reading. I went to the House determined to op-FICKED in the BLOOD of CHILDREN, that pose the Bill. The debate came on. I found this to be asserted, and not denied by the opponents of the bill,

THAT THE COTTON TRADE, INSTEAD OF BEING You are well aware that Mr. Hume professes to be UNHEALTHY AS IT HAD BEEN DESCRIBED TO BE, WAS THE VERY CONTRARY; that if the bill very eminent calculator ; and you know that Mr. was not passed, a number of not less than 25.000 children O'Conneil is no fool. Well, Mr. Hume voted with would be thrown out of employment; that a propor. his friend and patron. Mr. O'Connell, upon this octionate number of men, probably 10,000, would also be thrown out of employment. Under these circumstances, casion, and they both voted against the Factory I considered it would be cruelty to the children them-Children, and agreeably to the views of the deputa selves if I did not vote for the bill. Now, I will take tion from Manchester. Is it not passing strange, care that this statement goes accurately before the public. that neither the Member for all Ireland, nor the I make it to you, as I wish to show you I have dis. charged my duty as an honest man and as becomes your Great Arithmetician of North Britain, would see representative, and your thinking so, I care not a two. that if the HOURS OF LABOUR be shortened penny ticket what may be the opinion of others. (Hear, the number of hands to perform the work must be hear.) I have thought it necessary to give you this ex. planation; and now I ask my constituents, is there a increased. Surely, these great statesmen must have man amongst you who does not think that I voted known, that if ten children worked thirteen hours a rightly. ("Hear, loud cheers, and cries of "You did.") day each, it will require sixteen children at eight I will carry that cheer back to England, and tell them that every one of you, under the same circumstances, hours a day each to perform the same work ; and would have given the same vote I did. (Hear, and loud cheers. cessity increase the number of hands, instead of

Was there ever such a clumsy, trumpery, mystedecrease them. This is precisely what the manufacrious explanation as this ? It is "confusion worse confounded," and intended as such. There was not one of his constituents in the rotten borough of Kil-

It is not the fact that this £.1000 was tendered to kenny that would not have voted as he did for half Mr. Connell as a bribe for his vote against the the money, that is, £500. Who produced the sudden conversion in the mind of the august moral Potter, the Member for Wigan, was the bearer force regenerator ? The deputation from Manchester and the £1000. But he took good care in this mysterious explanation to eschew the real question, which was this :-

I, Daniel O'Connell, your representative, pseudo memdeputation persuaded Mr. O'Connell to vote for Mr. ber for all Ireland, am publicly charged with having received a bribe of £1000 from the cotton manufacturers Poulett Thompson's Factory Amendment Act; and. of Manchester for voting against the poor helpless facconsequently, for the repeal of the Act passed in tory children, whom I had, by my former votes and August, 1833, for which he had previously not only speeches, led to believe that I was their Saviour upon voted, but speke most cloquently. It is also true, earth, their father and protector from the tyranny and that the £1,000 was held fast by the deputation till rapacity of their heartless taskmasters; and although had the evidence of the most eminent physicians and Wednesday, the 11th of May, 1836, being the day surgeons in England, taken before a Committee of the after Mr. O'Connell voted agreeably to the wishes of House of Commons, that the cotton factories were unthe deputation, when the money was paid over to healthy; that children under thirteen years of age could not work even ten hours a-day without injury both to Mr. Hume, the Treasurer, and not to Mr. O'Connell. body and mind ; that instead of the Short Hour Bill, for It is true that Mr. Potter intimated to Mr. Hume, which I voted in 1883, had only come into operation two that the £1,000 would not be paid till after the vote months before I voted for its repcal, must necessarily have the effect of employing at least one-third more on Mr. Thompson's Bill. It is also true, that Mr. hands than the long hour bill, for which I voted : that. Potter told me in the presence of Mr. O'Connell, although I had read Mr. John Fielden's unanswerable but not in his hearing, in the Speaker's Room under amphlet, and heard his and Lord Ashlev's humane an the then House of Commons, where the Committee unanswered speeches in favour of the Short Hour Bill : and pledged my honour to both these gentlemen on Monon the Drogheda Railway was sitting, and of which day the 9th of May, 1836, the day before the debate on the second reading of Mr. Poulett Thompson's Long MANCHESTER FOLK WERE NOT SUCH Hour Bill, yet the deputation from Manchester convinced Some people are, and, indeed, many still are, under BUNGLERS AS TO PAY OVER THE MONEY me by a thousand cogent reasons, that it would be for the impression that Mr. O'Connell's vote against the "TILL AFTER THE VOTE." The money was the benefit of the children themselves that they should work for twolve hours a day, though their wages were to be no more than if they had worked but eight hours : Mr. O'Connell; but not at all as a BRIBE. but on that it is a base calumny for any one to say that I got £1000 for my vote, when everybody knows that it was my friend, honest Joseph Hume, got the money; and that, therefore, my vote upon the occasion was influenced by the purest humanity, which, I am sure, you, my most excellent, sensible, and natriotic constituents of Kilamong honourable men, such as the Liberator and senny will certify. (Hear, hear; "We all certify that Is it nationhood to promise a brave people liberty POULETT THOMPSON'S FACTORY ACT Alexander Raphael, and the like, that the money nothing could be more pure, honest, consistent and incorruptible, than your vote upon the occasion.)"

SEVERE BATLLE AND CAPTURE OF MONTEREY: We have received, by the arrival of the steamship Hibernia in the the Mersey on Thursday morn-ing, our despatches from the United States to the 16th instant inclusive. The contents of these despatches are most important. The eity of Monterey. had, on the 24th of September, capitulated to the American arms, after a severe struggle of three days. Ampudia was, as is supposed, securely in-trenched in the strongly fortified town of Monterey, with from 9,000 to 11,000 men. General Taylor stormed the place with about 6,000 men. After three days' fighting, a part of the time in the streets. and the Americans, at the point of the bayonet, carrying every rampart or other defence that they assaulted, General Ampudia sent a flag of truce to General Taylor, proposing to evacuate and surrender the city on certain conditions, which proposition resulted in the appointment of commissioners, who agreed upon the following conditions, substan.

tially :---General Ampudia, with his whole army, was allowed seven days to evacuate, the officers with their side-arms, the men with their muskets, and 'a battery of 6 field pieces with 21 rounds of ammunition. All other public property to be left in the garrison, subject to the orders of General Taylor.

It was further agreed that there should be an armis-tice of 8 weeks, subject to the approbation or rejection of either Government. As soon as the official despatches reached Washington, the American Government, without loss of time, despatched orders to General Taylor to annul the armistice, and forthwith commence active operations against the Mexicans.

The slaughter during the three days' siege was great, particularly among the American officers, their loss, it is understood, being much greater than that of the energy. The officials detail of killed and wounded have not yet been received at Washington, but are estimated at 500. It is due to the Mexicans to admit that they behaved gallantly. /

LATER NEWS FROM IRELAND.

An outbreak of the populace at Templemore is 

the Board of Works was about to place 15 men, in accord with his list of instructions, on works at Carrigloughmore, near Templemore, in this county, a body of about 150 persons assembled, and prevented the others being employed, unless work was given to them all. The steward consequently was bliged to abandon his post, and left them there. The police from Templemore, under the command of head-constable Pattarson, were on the spot, and no breach of the peace occurred. During the absence of the police from the town, a mob of about 100 persons plundered a bread cart of Mr. Joseph O'Keefe, a baker. Shortly after this, the police returned to their barracks when another attempt was made on a bread cart from Clonakenny, when the men, who had just returned from a fatiguing and harrassing duty, rushed out half dressed, and succeeded in bringing in the cart of bread to their barrack yard. The mob amounted by this time to nearly 300 persons, and commenced flinging stones at the constabulary, whose forbearance was very praiseworthy, one of them being struck with a stone, which inflicted a severe wound on his head. The head-constable then sent word of the riot to the next magistrate, who ordered out six companies of military, but before their arrival, the mob, which had increased to upwards of 500, rushed to the shop of a man named Ryan, where they were again met by the five gallant policemen (the entire force of that town), under head-constable Pattarson, and succeeded in forcing them from their position, at the point of the bayonet. Stones were also thrown at the police, but no injury inflicted, the greatest coolness, intrepidity, and forbearance being shown on this occasion. The mob then went to the house of Ellen Ryan, where they broke four panes of glass. Here again the gallant constables were to be seen, and, having gained an entrance into the shop, expelled the intruders and closed the door. A young woman minding this shop received a blow of a stone in the head, but was not much injured. On the appearance of the military, accompanied by Sir Henry Carden, Captains Hartford and Webb, magistrates of the county. peace was restored, but not before one of the soldiers received a blow of a stone which cut him. This riot asted for about two hours. Six of the ringleaders have been arrested, and will not be liberated without giving good and sufficient bail.' APPALLING DISTRESS IN TH COUNTY OF CORK .--- The Reporter of Tuesday contains a communication from the Protestant rector of Caheragh. in which the writer says :- " More deaths, through non-payment of wages and delays have just occurred, one on a road more in Sherkin island." The Cork Reporter states that on Monday some 500-unemployed labourers paraded the streets of Cork, and afterwards proce ded to the county grand jury room, where a jury was site ting under a precept, to value the grounds on which the District Lunatic Asylum is to be crected. There they ranged themselves outside the bar, and asked for work, saying that they were worn out with hunger, and could wait no longer. Ultimately the poor felows retired. The police arrested three of the most turbulent. THE DUNGARYON RIDTS .- With one exception, fifty of the prisoners charged with being engaged in the Dungarvon riots have been liberated on a triffing amount of bail. The one exception is the "ringleader," Patrick Power, who has been most harshly sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. The Cork Examiner, of Wednesday, gives a fright ful picture of the distress of the country. The King's Country Chronicle says : "From every part of the country we receive the most painful intelligence, and even in our own district the sufferings of the poor are very severe. Foon RIOTS .- The King's County Chronicle also gives the following :-- We'stop the press to state that an attack was made on upwards of fifty loads of flour, which left this town in the morning on its way to Shannon harbour, for shipment to Dublin. Owing to the state of the country, an escort of soldiers and police was granted the millers for its protection; but this force was found totally insufficient, as the people mined to have the flour at all hazards. News having reached the Earl of Ross to that effect. he immediatcly ordered reinforcements, and, as we now write, the military are marching past. We hear that the people have broken down the bridge at the Rape Wills in order to render the road impassable. It is stated that the women cut open several of the bars. and succeeded in crrrying off a considerable quantity. We have just heard that some cars were stopped

justice, while your own press, as if governed by the oppressor's rule. DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

has systematically withheld every manifestation of English sympathy for Ireland, in the hope of widening the gulph which I fondly hoped to bridge over. as if its object was but a mere transfer of the expoanother, proclaiming nationhood to be attainable by a mere loosening of the ties of bondage, and asking for a domestic representation of that degrading superiority which cannot fail to preserve all the hor. | been taught during the whole of life ? rors of galling inferiority.

I, as an Irishman, heed not the sentiments of the deserters, Charlemont and his middle-class volunteers of 1782, who sold Ireland when they had enhanced the value of their corruption in the political mart by raising the price of parliamentary votes, and, consequently, of their own boroughs. We, of the year 1846, are not to be governed by the opinions of 1782; for I tell you, that no power on earth, save the Irish people, through their own chosen representatives, have a shadow of right to make laws to govern the Irish people. Your government of King, Lords, and Commons, as proclaimed by Charlemont and the boroughmongers, was an admission of the right divine of Kings to rule and reign. and of hereditary fools to reject, adopt, or alter laws made by the representatives of usurper's slaves. I have been before you upon the question of repeal. In 1823 I stated it to be the one thing needed for the redress of Irish grievances; and in 1831 I contended for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot, as the means of making it complete; and I heed not now what time-serving scribblers may write, what placehunters may say, what waiters-upon-Providence may think, or how the fastidious may feel, I tell you that as an Irishman I am for

SEPARATION, which can alone mean and realize NATIONHOOD.

Belgium, with less than one-half of Ireland's population, is an independent nation ; and Belgium is only separated from Holland by'a stream, and from pooud France by a tollbar. Switzerland, with not a third hood from a banker, a brewer, a renter of tithes, a of Ireland's population, is a nation ; and only separated from France by a landmark, and from Italy by an arch; while Ireland rocks as a cradle in the midst of ocean, which her usurpers have, from time to time, been compelled to fence, not for native protection, but to maintain a step-mother's swav over her reluctantly-adopted child. I tell you more, that every sincere Irishman in the world means separation, with the Charter to ensure and perpetuate

### NATIONHOOD.

Talk not to me of unity of interest, and identity success had prompted Ireland to a noble exertion. of justice, between a conquering and a conquered In 1833, according to my pledge, I endeavoured to people living under the same government. Ganada force your general into that position which he had has its parliament, Botany Bay has its parliament; pledged himself to Ireland to assume. I told him but the King, Lords, and Commons of England, by to his face and through the Irish press, that the their representatives for the time being, have the power of controlling or annulling the Acts of their would not lead them on I would. In 1834 I forced Parliament; and, I would ask, can Ireland boast of him into the first struggle-it was a glorious strugnationhood upon the grounds that her people are gle-it pinned the skulkers to their colours and represented at home by usurpers, and abroad by enabled the Irish to estimate the value of their saforeigners? I say No, a thousand times-No.

My countrymen, the first step in the road to

become a portion of the vice-regal kitchen; panders at the Vice-King's table, and toadies at his miniature court and mimic pageant? Is it nationhood to beg for what your teacher told

you three years ago you were prepared to take? Is it nationhood, or even manhood, to become sure of Irish grievances from one set of jugglers to excitement, and dashing from you the means of re- was given on the occasion of "Mr. Fielden's Ten dress when it was within your reach?

Is it nationhood to lie, to slander, revile and de-

as their reward for tranquillity and obedience, and then to disband the national force when the spoils of to repeal the main part of the Government Act, victory was within their reach?

Is is nationhood to make a people's blood boil with recitals of the butchery of their ancestors, to ascribe their degradation to the force and fraud of their enemies and oppressors, to boast of physical force enough to re-conquer their lost rights and liberties, and then preach passive obedience and nonresistance as the national creed? Is it nationhood to forge, rivet, and hug the chains of slavery? Or.

Is it nationhood to proclaim weakness, ask for that eloquence for which he is so pre-eminently disco-operation and then renounce assistance? Is it rationhood to foster anti-English prejudices

with the view of perpetuating a profitable traffic in shedding the blood of the holy innocents was not Irish grievances? It is nationhood to appeal to cold old blood, when

every vein and artery should be fired with hot and young enthusiasm ? Is it nationhood to brave, bluster, bully and defy

in the hour of security, and to be found skulking at the Castle gates when hunger, pestilence, famine and danger threaten?

Is it nationhood to bear oppression one moment beyond the power of the oppressed to shake it off by the same means by which it was imposed?

If such has been the definition of nationhood that you have learned from your Repeal Dictionary, all I

can say is, from such nationhood Good Lord deliver me and my country. Believe me that you will not discover the true meaning of the term nationmiddleman, a lawyer, and a place-hunter, and your Liberator is one and all of those.

Irishmen! in 1831, when Ireland was ripe for the total abolition of tithes, and when I was prosecuted for leading the national ardour, O'Connell smothered the national fire, sold her agitation, and in due time transferred the grievance from the difficulty of spiritual law to the facility of landlord's law. In

pledged to a Repeal of the Union. The hove of

Repeal army was ready for action, and that if he crifices. We triumphed, because we inspired

courage where courage was needed, and we inspired liberty is, the schooling of the national mind in the fear where fear was weakness. No man expected brought in his Factory's Amendment Bill; and for value of the jewel; the mode of acquiring it, and to succeed in carrying a repeal of the Union by a this Bill Mr. O'Connell and thirteen members or

would be thrown out of employment.

In order that you should understand this question rightly, it is necessary that I should enter upon i fully. There is a great deal of misapprehension about committee Mr. O'Connell was chairman-" That the the Factory Question as well as the Factory Bribe.

national juggler, twisting grievances into profitable factory children, for which he got the £1000 Bribe, paid over to Mr. Hume, the Treasurer, and not to Hours' Bill," but Mr. Fielden had not brought in the contrary, in the usual way that money is paid any bill on the subject. Mr. O'Connell's vote | into the hands of a Treasurer, with this slight differnounce those who follow the precepts they have again t the factory children was given on Tuesday ence only, which is a matter of no consequence the 10th of May, 1836, on the second reading of Mr.

AMENDMENT BILL; the object of which was was most honourably paid over for the vote. It should have been £1,300 instead of £1,000, as thirpassed in 1833. This Act (the 3. and 4. William 4. | teen tails-men voted with Mr. O'Connell. The noise that was made about this money decap. 103) was passed in August, 1833, to prevent the prived Mr. O'Connell of the use of it for a considerahorrible torture which children were proved to have ble time afterwards; and those who wrote and spoke suffered in manufactories for a very long time. about it were generally so wide of the facts, so far It was proved that, prior to the passing of this astray, that they reminded me of the farce of "All Act, children of ten years of age worked THIR.

TEEN HOURS A DAY in the factories. The surgeons and physicians of England denounced this system, and declared that the factory Masters who forced children of such tender years to work even ten seen by the following letter from the Treasurer. hours a day were infanticides. Mr. O'Connell, with

tinguished, roused the indignation of the citizens of My dear Sir,-It is with unfeigned pleasure I send London against the Factory System. He said, that you a copy of the resolutions agreed to at a public meet ing, held at the Crown and Anchor, on the 1st of June half so inhuman as the cruelties practised upon

little children in the manufacturing districts of England. King Herod did not, like the manufac- transmit to you the sum of £8,489 15s. 2d., which is the turers of England, the proud cotton lords, shed the expenses.

blood of children for money !" Bear this honest language in mind, my countrymen, and contrast it contributions towards the objects proposed, shown their with what O'Connell said after he got the £1000 entire approbation of the intentions of the meeting; and the committee rejoice in thinking that the pecuniary from those whom he had previously denounced as pressure which the Dublin election caused you to sus more cruel and inhuman than Herod. "men. who, tain, will by this means be materially alleviated. The torrent of obloquy with which you have been so

for money, shed the blood of infants!" No one can forget that Mr. O'Connell was in 1836 what is called a "thick and thin" supporter of the Whig administration, Ile entered into a comcure to you the cordial support of the friends of Liberty pact with that faction. It was called the "Lich- and of the advocates of Reform in the whole United field House Compact :" the conditions of which were that Mr. O'Connell should give his cordial support to the Whig Ministry ; the Ministry in return giving to him the whole Irish patronage. No appointment could be made in Ireland except with his concur-

rence, in return for which he supported the Ministry with all his power and all his influence. Now the Right Honourable Poulett Thompson was

M.P. for Manchester and President of the Board of Trade, and consequently one of the Ministry which Mr. O'Connell was bound to support. The Act which Mr. Thompson attempted to Repeal, though 1832, I succeeded in returning seven out of eight passed in August, 1833, had not come fully into operation till the first of March, 1836. The division members for the county, city, and boroughs of Cork,

on the second reading of Mr. Thompson's Factory Amendment Act took place on Tuesday the 10th of March, 1836. The Factory Act (3 and 4 Will. IV. cap. 103) enacted that children who had attained their eleventh year were to work no more than eight hours a day from the 1st of March, 1834; that children had who attained their twelfth year were to work no more than eight hours a-day from the 1st of cowardly buffoon Tom Steele calls him. But hear March, 1835; and that children who had attained their thirteenth year were to work no more than eight hours a-day from the 1st of March, 1836. It the advocacy of the cause of the poor helpless was to repeal those clauses, and therefore to em. | Factory child, to that of his cruel, sordid, tyrant power the manufacturers to work the children of all | master.

MR. O'CONNELL'S EXPLANATION OF HIS ages thirteen hours a-day, that Mr. Thompson VOTE ON THE FACTORY QUESTION. At a meeting of Mr. O'Connell's constituents held in Kilkenny, on Monday, the 16 January, 1837, "joints of his tail," as they are called, voted on

Would this not have been as good an explanation, and an honester one, than that which he gave to his Kilkenny constituents. Mr. Hume's letter, remitting the money, bears date the 25th of November, not quite two months before le made this extraordi-

nary explanation to his constituents. There is a very amusing correspondence, upon the in the wrong." However, in process of time, and subject of this bribe, between Mr. O'Connell, Mr. when the storm had subsided, the money not only George Condy, Mr. J. Bell, and Mr. Oastler, arising turne.1 up, but like many other public monies turned out of the publication of the following paragraph in a few miles outside Skibbercen, and two or three into the Liberator's capacious pocket : which will be Blackwood's Magazine for July, 1836, page 126.

The second reading of Mr. P. Thompson's Factory Amendment Bill was ably contested on the 10th of May, November 25, 1836 and after the eloquent and unanswerable protests of Lord Ashley, the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Messrs. Fielden, Brotherton, and other friends of the factory child, to which we can do no more than refer, was carried by a majority of two, the members being 178 for, and 176 The committee appointed to carry into effect these reagainst the bill ; after which the government, in dismay, solutions have terminated their business, and I now abandoned the foul design of further persecuting the infant operative population. The division was signalised balance in their hands after defraying all incidental by an instance of shameless turpitude, of which one wretch alone in the British dominions would have been The reformers of Great Britain have by their liberal capable. Mr. O'Connell has spoken on various occasions in and out of Parliament, on behalt of the factory chil.

dren. Three days before the debate alluded to, he had eagerly sought Lord Ashley to assure him of his support, suprehending, of course, the whole weight of the 'Tail." On the day of trial, to the indignant scorn and

contempt of all men, he and they voted against him and against the infant suppliants for mercy. The sordid Judas of these days betrayed them for gold. Three days after the traitor had fulfilled the conditions of the compact, had sealed the bond of his iniquity, a purse of £700 rom the millowners of Manchester was presented to him.

It was this mistake about the mere handing over The malignity of your enemies has but stimulated the of the money, and the error of £ 300 in the amount, sympathy of your friends; your enemies have devoted you to a martyrdom of calumny and abuse; but the people that led to the correspondence above alluded to, the of the three Kingdoms hailed you as the champion of publication of which, one day or other, will not be Ireland's violated rights, and the able advocate of civi uninteresting, especially as, under the hand and seal of the "August Moral Force Regenerator, there are collected in great multitudes, and seemed det r-When the long catalogue of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings shall have become matters of history, the great strong symptoms of fighting, in which Mr. P. Cosachievements of Ireland's regeneration will be insepara tello, of Kilkenny, Mr. George Condy, of Marchester, the Liberator himself, and a Captain Bell, have cut a conspicuous, if not ludicrous figure.

Having now, fellow countrymen, fulfilled my promise. I trust to the entire satisfaction of every honest and sound thinking man. I shall for the present take my leave of you, with the assurance on the road near Cloncen, and three loads of meal taken. that I have been influenced in this correspondence by no other motive than an ardent desire to prove to you

the folly of relying upon any man instead of principles of which your conscience approves, and your judgment and understanding sanction.

PATRICK O'ILIGGINS. regenerator of his country," as that beastly drunken | Dublin, 25th October, 1846.

> MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND HIS COUN TRYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-There never was a more fitting opportunity for Mr. Feargus O'Connor to address his expatriated

countrymen in this metropolis, than at the present time, on the subject of Repeal, and the position of ends of truth and justice, some circumstance transpired Ireland generally. He would find them rally round which aroused suspicion, and the girl was closely queshim in large numbers. There has been great sur- tioned, and she at length admitted that the charge she prise evinced in many quarters that he has not been had made was without foundation, and that she had amonest them since O'Connell deserted them. There | self substituted a bad shilling of her own for the good one remains but one opinion among the resident Irish- given to her by the justomer at the time in question. men in this metropolis as regards his intended visit The Recorder animadverted severely on the prisoner's t . Ircland-that of a glorious reception in his native depravity, telling her that if she had been convicted of land. It is very much desired by those who wish perjury she would have been liable to transportation, and well to Ireland that a good feeling should be brought under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to pass about between the working classes of England and upon her the full period of punishment affixed by the law the Irish people : and I know of no person better able | to the case of a single uttering. Taking into considerato undertake the happy consummation of such a | tion, therefore, the imprisonment she had already undergone, the sentence was that she be kept to hard labour task than Mr. O'Connor. I am, Sir, Your's most obediently. for ten calendar months. Anne Sinner, ailas Ruffey, 29, spinster, was indicted on AN EX-LONDON REPEAL WARDEN. Thursday for the wilful murder of Daniel Crawley, by Bridge-street, Westminster, statibing him with a knife. Nov. 3rd. 1846. Mr. Bodkin, with Mr. Clark, conducted the prosccution. and Mr, Clarkson, through the kind and humane instrumentality of the sheriffs, defended the prisoner. Loss of One Hundred Lives .- Accounts received The prisoner it will be remembered kept a little cating at Vienna from Austrian Friuli, contain particulars house in Flower and Dean Street, and on the night of the of an unfortunate event that had lately occurred at fatal affray she was intoxicated, and it appeared there had Goritz. A large number of soldiers and citizens been a good deal of disturbance about her house, and were crossing a bridge of boats for the purpose of asshe had been very much annoyed by the deceased and sisting at a military review, when suddenly the bridge, which was inadequate to support the weight some other men. She was in the act of cutting some meat, when the d ceased, who was leaning over with which it was loaded, broke down, and a great the counter, made some offensive expression to her, and, as there was very good reason to believe, also laid his many of the persons upon it fell into the river. hand on her person in a very indelicate manner, upon According to the most credible reports, fifty-three Chasseurs and about forty citizens have perished in hand on her person in a very intertain with the knife

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

A BASE SHILLING .- Margaret Murphy, an Irish girl, was placed at the bar before the Recorder, to receive the sentence of the Court upon an indiciment charging her with unlawfully uttering a counterfeit shilling, to which she pleaded guilty at the last session. The case had stood over for the purpose of inquiry, and the result exhibited great depravity on the part of the accused. It appeared that she was servant at a public house, and that upon the occasion in question a person had taken some refreshment and tendered a shilling, which the prisoner declared to be counterfeit, and the party was taken into custody; and the prisoner, upon the enquiry before the magistrate, swore most positively that the accused party gave her a bad shilling, and he was in jeopardy of being committed to take his trial, when fortunately for the

bly connected with your name. Contemporaries may be envious and ungrateful; posterity will be more just. I cannot conclude without expressing my sincere con dolence upon the heavy domestic affliction with which you have been lately visited; and permit me to remind you, that, embarked in the cause of a nation, you must not yield to the distressing influence of private grief, but, nobly struggling against those natural feelings pursue, your patriotic cause till its object is attained.

long and so furiously assailed by the leaders as well as

by menials of the Tory and Orange faction, has only

tended to raise you in the general estimation; and to se

and religious liberty throughout the empire.

Kingdom.

Believe me your's succerely, Joseph Hume. To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Dublin,

Bryanston-square,

Now then, there is the money, the bride, clearly and unquestionably traced home step by step, to the pocket of the Liberator. "the august moral force

how the Liberator himself explains the matter: attend to his own account of his sudden conversion from

now, if you are in truth prepared for sober discusnion, let us begin with a consideration of your progress from infancy to cld age; in fact, for the whole of a long life of learning, as your Liberator boasts of a fifty years' tuition, the promised result of which was to be

Isit then NATIONHOOD to shout, throw up your hats, and applaud, when you are offered as hired murderers; to shed the blood of your fathers, broand abhor ?

Is it nationhood to pin you to a declaration of moral force only as a means of achieving your liberty, while those means have been annually weakened and frittered away, by the sale of counties, cities, and boroughs, of the national representation of which you were taught to expect redemption ?

Is it a nationhood, or even civilization, to coalesce with a base, bloody, and brutal faction, who have sworn to resist to the death your demand for the only thing that you have been taught worth contending for ?

Is it nationhood for the general of a national head. army to sell his sons and nephews and brothers-in-

the means by which it may be preserved. And, majority in the House of Commons, but every man who valued the principle thought he had derived Tuesday the 10th of May, 1836. benefit from the debate. When a great national object is struggled for by a nation, and when the people are told that their sole -children who, he had often and often said. were reliance must be upon moral force, common sense sacrificed on the altar of the Factory Moloch was tells us that the only possible way of augmenting that the deputation from Manchester had convinced

NATIONHOOD.

merits of the national question. It is the only were passed, upwards of thirty-five thousand children O'Connor, who got his own cousin, a Tory, into Parliamode by which you can annually test the sincerity of your representatives, and the reason why O'Conthers, friends, and relatives, in a struggle of King, nell and the mock Repealers did not bring the ques. Lords, and Commons, against American republi- tion on annually is, because they did not wish to canism, to maintain and preserve the very ascen- be tested annually. We had forty-three then, and dancy that you have been taught to hate, detest, gained Dungarvan after our defeat, and if a single pledged repealer had voted against us, he would

have been indignantly hurled from his proud position. There was no skulking then, but the twelve succeeding years, during which the national question has never been mentioned, has been one continued succession of skulking, lying, juggling, exciting, damping, tricking, scheming, trafficking policy; parading grievances to create excitement to gei money,

and then selling the excitement for patronage when the last egg was laid. Oh, unhappy Ireland ! unhappy Irish ! how my blood boils with indignation Mr. O'Connell so thoroughly, that, on the very day when I read of Scotch Highlanders proclaiming, through the Times, that you may be imported to reclaim the waste lands of Scotland at 7s. 6d. a

law and staff to the enemy in the very hour of that policy and the superiority of ours? Have you not "this," said he, "is SPURIOUS HUMANITY !" Thompson brought in a bill, leaving it to children of of January next,"

being eight months after the infamous vote against The only excuse I ever heard him make for the factory children, and two months after he had re having given this vote against the Factory children ceived the Bribe through the hands of Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell speaketh :--

As your representative, my public character is your property; it is identified with you. I do not mean, lowever, to notice all the calumnies uttered against me. that moral force is by an annual discussion upon the him, that unless Mr. Thompson's Amendment Act I shall only notice those of that comical genius, Feargus

ment. 1 shall explain to the men of Kilkenny the part taken by me on the Factory Bill. A number of opera-Now, my friends, bear in mind, and keep steadily tives wished to have the time of labour limited to ten in view, that at this period a subscription was going hours a-day, for everybody, old and young, children and a lults. I refused to have anything to do with that

on in England, Ireland, and Scotland. for the purplan, so far as it would interfere with the regulations pose of indemnifying Mr. O'Connell for the costs inaffecting grown-up people. Yet I was ready to give curred by the City of Dublin Election : that Joseph protection to the children. (Hear, hear.) Their only

Hume, Esq. M.P., was Treasurer for Great Britain ; property was their labour. Had they been rich, the Chancellor would protect them, even against their that the Duke of Bedford subscribed £100, and that parents. (Loud cheers.) I was, therefore, the active there was a general and a particular or special subpartisan of the bill passed in 1833, which thus assisted, scription in Manchester; the general subscription and purported to protect, the children, as minors in law. The 7th sec. of that Act prohibits the employment of got up for the purpose of screening the special or children under nine years of age-it prohibits such employment totally. From sine to twelve years they are

manufacturers subscription. Just think of this deputation of manufacturers to work eight hours adday; and from twelve, if their paconvincing Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hume his Trea- | rents choose it, twelve hours for a limited period. That is by the bill of 1823. In the year 1836, children who surer. that if the HOURS OF LABOUR were

were twelve years of age were to come under the regulashortened one-third a-day that the Factory children | tion making the hours of work. The children of the would be thrown out of employment ; convincing age of twelve years were, from March, 1836, to be re-

stricted to eight hours a-day. By this bill, which I supported, children under nine years were not to work at states :-of the interview with those bearers of the £1000, he all; and children who were nine, and under twelve, only

ber, 1846 ; present, the Queen's most Excellent Main his place in Parliament, designated that as a a certain number of hours. (Hear, hear.) The chiljesty in Council. It is this day ordered by ther Mamongrel species of humanity which, while it pro- dren of the age of twelve were, on the first of March, fessed to shorten the hours of Labour, would throw | 1836-that is, the March of last year-to come and the new regulation, and to be subject to be worked only eight 1836-that is, the March of last year-to come under a

jesty in Council, -that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday the 4th day of November Have you yet discovered the error of your those children out of employment altogether; hours a-day. Under these circumstances. Mr. Poulett next, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th day

PRUROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

the waters of Isonza,

had declared before the magistrate that she merely A supplement to the London Gazette of Friday struck the deceased to resent the insult offered to her, and was not aware at the moment that the knife was in "At the Court at Windsor, the 30th day of Octo-

The Jury found the prisoner—Guilty of Manslaughter. her hand. The sentence was deferred.

she had in her hand, and inflicted a mortal injury, of

which he died a few days afterwards. The prisoner

DECLINE AND FALL OF THE POLKA .- A NEW HURgarian dance, called the Ororder, is all the rage in Germany, and likely to supersede the polka.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

WORKING CLASSES.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

time the same Abernethian prescription has been the that Nr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known. means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Eroprietor's circle of friends, most of

them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly bended by its application; and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Suld in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier- your Pills and Ointment. street, Hoxt.n, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a

\*\*\* Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; ever require either. Sanger, 150; Oxford-screet; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmontstreet, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hanuay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

### CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for c. Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that D the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly D dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture ; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inverate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine

and comparatively how few of the afflicted have extremely nervous, and so gre atly debilitated as scarcely been permanently cared by ordinary appeals to medical able to walk one hundred y ards : during the long period skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us. of powerful of his declining health he had the advice of four of the skill. This, no doubt, arises from the us- of powerful of his declining health he had the advice of four of the centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Spe-aperients too frequently administered by the profession ; most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons de derived cific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by inderd, strong internal medicine should always be greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived avoide? in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of no benefit whatever ; at last he had recourse to Holthe above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed loway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. | a very short time, and that he is now as strong and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of ordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say

### Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

which cases had been under medical care, and some of Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprieton of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway. Sin,-There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a How freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. pots of your Ointment well ruhbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to

> (Signed) J. THOMPSON. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Legkorn, 21st February, 1845:-

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOBOUGH. ended with the gratest in any he ween

This Wonderful Me confidence fo	dicine can be recommon or any of the following	g discases :—			
Ague	Female Irregulari- Sore Throats				
Asthma	ties	Scrofula, or King's			
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Evil			
Blotches on Skin		Secondary Symp.			
<b>Bowel Complaints</b>		toms			
olics	Indigestion	Tic Doloreux			
onstipation of	Inflammation	Tumours			
Bowels	Jaundice	Ulcers			
onsumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections			
)ebility	Lumbago	Worms, all kinds.			
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness, from			
)ysentery	Rheumatism	whatever cause,			
rvsipelas	Retention of Urine	&c., &c.			

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

throughout the civilized world, at the following prices :-els. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 23s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SYSTEM.

Just Publish

time, suffering much from a distend, a stomach, very im- he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely identified the stick thrown into the toll how see as part of their dismemberment, such as exists in the present Arrivel, & Huguest, & Huguest, and carefully protected from observation. WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILBS, paired Digestion, with constant vains in his Chest, was packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conimost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine House in London, of where may be had he "Silent Friend."

A "LORD" AND HIS DUPES .- EXTRAOR-DINARY DOINGS OF A JEREMY DIDDLER. been made by Mr. Long, the architect.

The following true story, "stranger than fiction," extracted from the York Courant, forcibly illustrates that base snobbish worship of every animal calling himself a "lord," which is the disgrace of English society generally, and the middle classes in particular. Such besotted brutes as the dupes of this strolling swindler cannot be too severely fleeced, and these York fools have been properly punished for variation of ornament, they might match with the new their base sycophancy ; we are only sorry that they hall of Lincoln's-inn. They are, in fact, flats or sets of have not suffered tenfold more.

consists of one living room and two sleeping rooms. A JEREMY DIDDLER AT YORK -It appears that a fellow about five feet eight inches high, with large grey eyes, The floors are of arched brick. The living room is light hair, moustaches and imperial to match, represent. floored with a hard Welch fire-brick tile; the sleeping ing himself as "the Right Hon. E F. Vernon," by some room floors are boarded. The staircases are of stone, extraordinary stratagem, managed to introduce himself with iron balustrades. The flat brick arches of which to a highly respectable elderly lady, who resides near the flours are constructed are tied together with iron York, and informed her that he was the son of a peer of ties, and the whole building is fireproof. the realm, but was obliged to leave his home in conse- The most important points of improvement are, howquence of youthful indiscretion. Having received twenty ever, those in which some principles of the sanitary thousand pounds from his noble confiding parent, and report in respect to the means of cleansing and ventilahaving lost the whole, he was obliged (as the policemen tion for the working classes are carried out. Each set say) to "step it;" and having made York his head-quar- of rooms is furnished with a constant supply of water, ters, he fell upon his knees before the above lady, and in and also with sinks for washing and a watercloset, and the most supplicant voice implored her protection. Being means of communication with a dust shaft from the touched with his misfortunes, and particularly as he was whole set of chambers, by which all dust and ashes considered the son of a proud aristocrat, the lady pro. might be removed at once from the apartment without mised her assistance, and the prodigal son rose from his the necessity of the inmates leaving them. The party fifty individuals. A little farther are a large stable for To Professor Holloway. mised her assistance, and the prodigal son rose from his the necessity of the inmates leaving them. The party Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility knees, apparently with the strongest feelings of gratitude entered the rooms which were inhabited, and questioned Mmy thanking you before this time for your politeness in and repentance. The lady then immediately discovered the inmates as to their experience of them. One nursthe Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which sending me your pills as you did. I now take this oppor- that the clothes which "the right honourable" wore had ing mother, in a neat and well-kept set of rooms, attested blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, &c., all, members of tunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the seen the best of their days, and directed him to call on to the superior conveniences of this arrangement, as a the colony, exclusively working for the same. The buildtunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the seen the best of their days, and directed nim to the superior conventions of this is and exposure, us to the colony, exclusively working for the same. The build-same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a the following day, when he was ordered to get measured most important relief from the fatigue and exposure to ings and yards are surrounded by a large ditch, beyond "Abernethy's Pile Gintment," "Paul's Corn Plaster," disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most for a suit. Having thus obtained a firm footing into the no occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone whilst she went to a occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the course of the base occasion to leave her child alone while the course of the cours "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster," disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most for a suit. Having thus obtained a first hours of the follow- eminent of the faculty athome, and all over the conclusion he obtained to many of the most respectable famile out to be capable of a suit. Having thus obtained to many of the most respectable famile out to be capable of a suit. Having thus obtained to many of the most respectable famile out to be capable of a suit. Having thus obtained to many of the most respectable famile out to be capable of a suit. Having the follow- eminent of the faculty athome, and all over the conclusion he capable of a ing Agents: -- Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of week introduced to many of the most respectable famiing Agents: - Barclay and Sons, Farringdon.street; had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of week introduced to many of the most toppendice side; Newbery, St. Paris; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should During this acquaintance, which continued about three could find time to carry them away. "She had now months, he managed to make divers calls upon the exche- scarcely ever to go down stairs and leave her child." quer of his benefactress, to the amount of £ 300, when he Each set of rooms was provided with one conduit for the took it into his fertile imagination to take a trip in a ingrees of fresh air, and another for the egress of vitiated wager boat on the Ouse, and passing by a window looking air. Those examined were newly inhabited, but the the year 1843, at 237 fr. 40 cent. £9. 14s.) on the water, he espied two young ladies and an elder immediate sanitory effect of the arrangements was perone, most industriously working at their needle. He ceptible to those who have visited such abodes in the immediately gave a sudden "ahem," when the interesting entire absence of offensive effluvia or of "closs smells." ng's group raised their heads, and discovered the gay Lotha- This observation was extended to the whole range of artificial cultivation of fodder; the marshy low grounds rio's hand in rapid motions to his lips. The young buildings. The sinks in each room were trapped with have been converted into rich meadows; a nursery is ladies replied by a slight motion of the head, the mother bell traps, as were all the openings to the drains and the erected on a large scale, while the five hectares containat the same time taking a most scrutinising glance with gully-shoots in the paved courts and thoroughfares. A her eye-glass at the nautical young blade. When the constant supply of water was secured, the house-drains Alsace. next day arrived, the "right honourable" drew his little were well flushed with water, and cesspools were entirely bark opposite the window at the same hour. He again abolished. This range of buildings is perhaps the first with their improved and flourishing material situation. hood, and asked his parents' permission to marry from the first st lement, the 10th March, 1841, until the her. A decided refusal was given so the marry several minutes, the movement being occasionally re- source of physical depression and pestilence common to turned, first by one sister, and then the other, and lastly, all the existing dwellings of the working classes in

even by the mother herself. This recognition was towns. ıse, apparently just what the nautical swain desired to ob- The price at which these objects were attained was tain, for he immediately pulled his boat to the bank the next topic of inquiry. The rents charged were from side, and at once went to the door of the house, and 38, 6d, to 5s, each set, according to its position. But 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most having given a most aristocratic double knock, was in this included a constant supply of water, and the use of due course of time shown into the parlour. The amo. one gas burner in each set of rooms, and all rates and rous swain then threw himself at the feet of the elder | taxes, and moreover two iron bedstends, and a grate with daughter, laid hold of her hand, and in the most fervent an oven, and convenient fixtures. Some of the inmates manner pressed it to his lips, at the same time declaring admitted that they had paid as high a rent in Liverpool himself the son of a per, and ungovernably in love with and other towns for no larger apartments of the common the "adorable girl hefore him." After a great deal of inferior construction, but without any of the conveniences conversation, during whic Jeremy told the same story as and additions. The directors stated that they conceived conversation, during which serving tota the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and authous, The one of the same story as and story as a same story asame story as a same story as a sam he had done to the lady alluded to above, he modestry there would be here value in an oralist, and that for them arrived there at an age when bad habits are not not kill him. At the moment the shot was fired, ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL two with his charming girl, when the mother replied, this class of town dwellings, considering the trouble and small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with iten directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE that "his lordship" could scarcely condescend to take tea attention they required, a less return than eight per of nearly all ages, from twenty to seventy, and even the young man. But, when once in the water, the with them in their humble abode. Whereupon, "his cent. on the outlay would suffice as an inducement to

lordship" declared that he should be proud to stay in their construction; and this return they should make.

Lord Morpeth, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Chadwick, Mr.

The magistrates committed the four men for trial at the The second cause of pauperism Dr. Schüzenberger assizes, and further disclosures are expected .- Stafford. finds in the too exclusive application of capital to industrial speculation. From this standing point he declaims against the artificial industry, whilst much land lies still

uncultivated (more especially in France,) and the pro-IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DWELLINGS OF THE duce of the soil is capable of being increased threefold, He even rejects the expediency of protective duties in

certain branches of agriculture, and proposes to estacertain branches of agricultural banks, to release the and Liverpool canal, ran off the embankment, nearly Messrs. M'Gregor and Laird, the directors of the Birkenhead Docks, have erected dwellings for the Dock labourers, in which some important improvements have Alt: r many more details as to his views of the causes

and effects of pauperism, he proposed to establish an ag Without drawings or plans it would be difficult to ricultural colony in the woods of Ostwald, which is partly tender, the loss of life must have been great. The give an accurate conception of the improvements. The buildings are four-storied, of red bricks, with light sand-Basel. It comprises a fertile ground of 147 hectares, which stone window cills and copings. Their external aspect would suggest to a Londoner the idea of a block of used to yield a gross produce of only 1,300 francs. The maison de refuge in the town itself, he proposed to be a mere provisional depót for beggars and vagabonds ; from buildings constructed for professional persons, for an inn of court or Chancery, and, with little addition and whence they might be admitted, after good conduct in the same, to the colony, where they would obtain better food even in the lowest of the three divisions. He atchambers, consisting of two sets on each fl wr. Each set tached great importance to the moral advantage accruing to both sexes and all ages, from a wholesome and varied agricultural occupation. A beneficial effect was also expected to result from this model colony for the im. provement of agriculture at large; as farmers are far should not have reached the Brunscombe station until

> The approval of government followed after some interval/" grace à la lenteur déplorable que l'attirail bureaucratic de la centralisation administrative fait peser sur la marche des dfluires"\*); it was only at the end of 1840 that the ballast train ran into the shed and a violent collision purchase of Ostwald was made, and the necessary edifices ensued. The driver decamped, but the policemar sketched out.

> In the centre of the colony rises the chief edifice, con-taining the dwelling of the managing officers and clerks, two dining halls, kitchen, &c. To the right and left stand four houses with dormitories, each adapted for sixty or eigthy cattte, (a second is in progress) a large barn, several small houses for the artisans-wheelrights, duals. The administration consists of a director, a se- charged the pistol, and fired it into his own mouth; cretary, a few paid inspectors and servants, whose he fell for the moment, but soon found he had not collective salary does not exceed 7000 fr. (£280.) The annual expenses for every colonist has been estimated, for The most sanguine expectations entertained of this

model colony have been fully realised. The fifth part of the cleared ground is destined for the ing kitchen-gardens, are now the richest in the whole of

The moral condition of the population is in keeping 20th Nov.1843 th colony hadreceived (a few women ex- that the girl was not by any means an advantageous cepted) 191 male : dividuals (136 Roman Catholics, fifty. match for him. He determined to make another four Protestants, . id one Greek.) Of these 191, not less application to his parents, but was again refused. than eighty-thr. have left the colony as highly moral, He went out immediately, and informed the girl of tulented, and inc strious persons, and settled in the neighbourhood wi h success. Only two were imprisoned despair, and at last exclaimed, 'You swore to be for theft, and twel 3 were sent back to the workhouse in mine; let us die together !" He agreed to the pro-

In this so-called refuse of society, consisting of beggars and vagabonds of debauched and idle habits, were some vided they proceeded to the Canal du Nivernais. who had been reduced to this low state rather innocently, They drank the contents of the bottle, and then by press of circumstances over which they had no con- tying themselves together with the strings of the trul, while the majority of them owed their condition to girl's apron, placed themselves on the very edge of their own faults. The improvement wrought in them the canal. He then placed the pistol to his head overcome easily. It is true the colony contains persons the girl jumped into the water, dragging after her eighty years old; the average age, however, is com. instinct of preservation returned, and the uirl con-

A young man while travelling on the Midland A YOUNG Huan while stavening on the Midland Counties Railway last Saturday, on arriving at Saw ley, perceived that he had got into the Lecester in the Action of the Nottingham train, when he opened stead of the Nottingham train, when he opened the carriage door and jumped out while the train was

in rapid motion. Death was the result, In rapid motion. Least week, a train on the Leeds and Bradford line on arriving at the point where it crosses the Leeds

thirty feet high. The coupling chain tortunated broke, by which means the passengers came of safely. Had the carriages followed the engine and engine driver sustained severe injunies, the stoke was less hurt.

A COLLISION took place on the Glasgow and Edin burgh line last week, in consequence of some empty trucks being left on the same line of rails on which the express train to Glasgow was running. The engineer fortunately observed the obstruction, and by stopping the engines as far as possible came in contact at a speed of seven instead of forty miles. The mischief was thus confined to the destruction of pro. perty only.

A ballast train on the Great Western, which better instructed by facts and practical example than by four o'clock in the morning, arrived at that point about eleven o'clock in the evening. The switches had been turned to put an engine and tender requir. ing repairs into the shed, and the policeman neg. lected to replace them; the consequence was the

was taken into custody. An old man who had been to the city to draw his pension, fell while crossing London bridge, and a cart wheel passed over his body. He died in two hours afterwards.

A YOUNG MAN named Lautreix. of the village of Lagrange, became deeply enamoured of a rich neighbouring farmer's daughter, who burned with a reciprocal flame, but the lover was poor, and her parents obdurate. Lautreix sought his Marguerite in the fields, and held a long conference with her, the na. at her, and killed her. Retiring from her bleeding done the deed effectually. He consequently raised himself, and, mutilated as he was, went on towards the Lake of Guelles, distant at least a quarter of a league. Another pool of blood in the way showed that he had fallen a second time, but once more gained sufficient strength to reach the water, and thus put an end to his life,

The Gazette des Tribunaux gives an account of a murder and suicide under similar circumstances, but in a different part of France :- "A young man, employed in the Greffier's office at Clamecy, lately became enamoured of a young girl in the neighbour her. A decided refusal was given, on the ground what had occurred. She was overwhimed with

posal. The girl procured a bottle of spirits of turpentine, and the young man a pistol, and thus pro-

has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corus. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

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This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in confirmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author :---

### "To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

" Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. "SIB,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most sure, efficacious, and rery superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. other medicine-for a long period of years; she has recom mended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying friend in need ---- sertainly not possessed of superior claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my individua 1 recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient servant

Seid by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New-Haigh, some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster ; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon ; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward, Richmond ; Sweeting, Knaresborough ; Pease, Oliver, Darlington Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawsen, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; alby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both constant visits of "his lordship," and made arrangements ings erected by Building Societies. sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," 66 a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for

asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perus al of this work has left such a faverable in.pression on our minds, that we not only rend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f 7 set folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by e advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means

of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state. arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-

derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their smptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec- amount of £60 belonging to his female benefactress. .ons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, stal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in meevent of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring

should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility. Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle

for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the £5 cases may be had

#### THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active Kirkham, of Trent Vale. The inmates were alarmed by of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a principles throughout the body, even penetrating the the breaking of a window; an alarm bell was rung, and minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina. the depredators decamped. At about seven o'clock on the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Wise, Esq., Clayton Hall, were walking along the lane, skin

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

of existence. To those suffering from the consequences stopped the movements of the watch, and thus indicated which this disease may have left behind in the form of the time when the outrage was committed. Two hours secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, blotches on the afterwards, a gang of seven, evidently the same party, head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat presented themselves at the Hanchurch toll-house, situate sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, between two and three miles from Clayton Hall. Their &c. nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- lector, and he hastened to open the door, preparatory as criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect he thought, to unlocking the gate for a carriage. The

hat flow from it cannot be pure.

be taken of the communication.

the company of his "adorable girl;" and, after nu- Those who have lived in chambers in London would ad-Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United to tea. The next day arrived, when "his lordship" Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for | took tea and supper at the house, with divers glasses | Each set of rooms was perfectly "self contained," and of port and sherry to assist digestion. In this way the arched brick floors gave them advantages in respect

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical had made in catching a lord. The father, of course, Monekton Milnes, and the Hon. W. Cowper quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:-with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten Thus things went on far nearly ten weeks, when the lady Thus things went on for nearly ten weeks, when the lady

to accompany her daughter to Scarborough, as the lady said, to put to the test the strength of his love, no doubt thinking that "absence makes the heart grow fonder." One of her daughters and the servants were left at home,

required for the working classes of London, especially. with instructions not to allow "his lordship" to dine at It is of the utmost importance to them that they should the house during their absence. His lordship was also be near their work, for time is money, but in consequence requested not to call during their stay from home, and of the high value of the land and buildings in the metroreadily promised acquiescence. But, lo! the next day polis, it is next to impossible for them to secure the decame, and the good dinners having too great a fascination, sirable proximity to their daily labour. Where they do so, "his lordship" called, and coaxed the young lady to allow | it is as lodgers at an enormous rent, for a small portion of him to dine with her, to which she consented, and "his | a tenement possessing not a single convenience, because lordship" continued to do so during the week, occasionally never intended to be so tenanted. It is a common thing assisting the young lady in making cheese cakes. &c., for | for rents of £20 and £25 yearly to be paid for the bare ten, the overplus find their way to "his lordship's" walls of two small apartments, without cupboards, place pockets. When "dear mamma" arrived at home, she for coals, arrangements for cooking, or in fact for the discovered in her larder a large bundle of cheese and most ordinary and indispensable domestic requirements. currant cakes, with cold mutton chops, &c., which were packed for the "righthonourable's" supper and breakfast, severely upon the weekly earnings, because however the data with cold dead season, they are brown paper, directed to "Mr. Jones, Ealing," con-Next morning the lady waxed wroth, upon hearing that thrifty the parties may be inclined, they are the victims her disobedient son-in-law had dined there every day of the system which coops them up in a pair of band-

that week ; but this matter was soon made up by kisses | boxes without the means of effectively regulating their from "the right honourable" to all the members of the household affairs. family. On the following day, "the right honourable" [In the "Improvements" that have recently been made went to the house in a great hurry, saying he was going | in the metropolis, the interests or convenience of the to London, to take a casket of jewellery, which had been his mother's, for safe keeping to his banker's, being the The fine new streets are not intended for them. No buildjewels which were to adorn his dear "Dora"-upon her ing suitable to their means or wants have replaced the presentation to the queen. The contents of this case, in dwellings from which they have been driven. The consccality, two pounds of tongue, two cold partridges, cheese, quence is that the discomfort, squalor, and disease which and currant cakes, with a bottle of sherry, provided by were complained of in St. Gile's have been compressed in his female benefactress above alluded to; and it will Saffron Hill and similar localities, where even sleeping scarcely be believed that the father credited every word | room on landing places is paid for at a high rate. It is of this accomplished swindler, and actually gave him £5 disgraceful both to government and capitalists this to take him up to London. The next day, however, dis- treatment of the industrious classes. There is yet in the covered all, by a clergyman calling upon the father of the new thoroughfares opened in St. Giles's, plenty of space young lady, and explaining the true character of the left for the erection of similar dwellings to those at Birfellow, who was a strolling actor, and most adept swind- | kenhead; and we know of no speculation which, merely constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that | ler. We (York Currant) understand he has taken with | in a monetary point of view would be so profitable. The leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous him a valuable gold watch, and other jew-llery, to the whole of one side of Endell-street is available for this pur-

### INCREASE OF CRIME IN THE POTTERIES.

For some time past it has been a matter of legitimat

and honest congratulation that the Potteries—as a district—were remarkably preserved from crime of a serious character. The events of the last fortnight, we greatly fear, will deprive us of this gratifying feeling. Shops have been pillaged-houses broken open and robberprivate dwellings attempted-before the winter has arried, and apparently by an organised and reckless gang. On Sunday evening, during the hours of divine servie :,

leading from the mansion to Trentham turnpike-road, to meet their fellow servants on their return from church, they were attacked by seven ruffians, who knocked them

Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out from the housekeeper they took a small black bag, conpon the uni-appy individual in its most dreadful forms taining copper coin. Her watch escaped their notice, 

In his report of the 23rd December, 1839, to the Municipal Council of Strasburg, the Maire enters into the causes of pauperism, as also into the means of remedying and obviating its evil consequences.

SLEEP.—The Poet Young suys, "Sleep is great Nature's second course-the balm of hurt minds." Johnson says, "It is the parenthesis of human woe." Sleep being thus vociferous cries of "gate" aroused the slumbering col-The report characterizes pauperism-though there were poor at all times—as an evil peculiar to criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Consentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the plaints. To persons entering upon the responsibility come the determine the data tap on the other side of the head. The the data tap on the other side of the head. The plaint is the parenthesis of human woe." Sleep being thus appreciated by mankind, how desirous ought we to be desperadoesrushed into the house—secured the collector of attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com-plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the satisfution. To persons entering upon the responsibility come the data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The privileges, monopolies, and distinction of the privileges, monopolies, and distinction of the privileges monopolies. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The privileges, monopolies, and distinction of the privileges tap on the other side of the head. The tag data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other side of the head. The data tap on the other sid

tion in the foundation of his colony.

o be not less than forty years. In large cha- | trived to scramble out, pulling with her her unforracters is written over the doors of the dormitories, merous apologies, "the 'right honourable" remained mit that they had in the essentials very inferior accom-Brandy is the way to the hospital! modation for double and treble, and much higher rents.

trance, was of a varied character. The greatest part but hopes are entertained of saving the girl's life. were depraved shoemakers, tailors, and labouners ; but a few of them were wheelrights, ropemakers, weavers, lock- in the New River last week in consequence of dosmiths, blacksmiths, bakers, plasterers, painters, coachmen, &c., while thirty-one had no trade whatever. All

Monckton Milnes, and the Hon. W. Cowper, examined these buildings last week, and were much pleased these people cheerfully suited themselves to their new with them, but Mr. Chadwick while approving of the agricultural calling ; a proof that even corrupted factory and injured so severely that she was conveyed to the advance that had been made, suggested some further imlabourers may most advantageously be employed in a new provements in that class of dwellings. He thought that colony.

an additional room was required, that the ventilation Every morning early, at five, the sound of the drum should be self-acting, and that warm as well as cold air wakes the colonists to their various works. Half-an-hour should be supplied. Wider thoroughfares would give is allowed for dressing and cleaning ; they all then asmore sunlight to the lower and interior dwelling-but, semble for prayers, after which, the work is given out for as a whole, they were far superior to the common buildthe day under the conductors of each group, which varies every day, not to over fatigue the mind by same-We are glad to see a commencement made in a much

needed and most important practical reform. We have At six o'clock the labour begins and lasts until six in long entertained the idea that similar buildings are much the evening with the interruptions consequent on the two pose, and we should be glad to see the subject taken up

monitions and reduction of wages alone. increase of labour, diminution of food, or privation of one of the most pressing evils of the day, pauperism, by feeling of human dignity and a desire to live honestly for the attendance of the necessary witnesses, and in showing that there is no lack of means to combat in its and work diligently, by mild and humane trertment.

come of 400 francs (£16,) and the capital value was computed to 145,000 francs (£5 800.) At present the value of the land alone is now estimated at 352,000 francs tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the same evening, as the butler and housekeeper of J. A. France, while in his capacity of Maire of Strasburg he (£10,080) or nearly double. To this must be still added had ample opportunity to learn more intimately the ne- the edifices now estimated at 101,000 frances (£4.040) as The damage is estimated at £4,000, and about 70 cessities and interests of the people in their more limited also the furniture, cattle, &c., valued at about 25,000 persons are thrown out of work. character of a mere community. He is himself a large francs (£1,000.)

In the year 1843 the total expenditure was 27,193 fr while the revenue was 46,515 francs. Thus showing tdat Philip's police station, and a woman of the name of venereal contamination, it not at first craateaucu, will down, of during interesting and stok in a personal friend of M. Considerant, the present head the colony has not only maintained itself by its own reis a personal friend of M. Considerant, the present new the colony has not only instance of fourier's school, and though he never ad located the sources, but even promises gradually to increase its revealed to increase its revealed to increase of that school, he did not condemn the venues, and to hereafter become itself a support for poor take me into custody." Take me into custody." The in-pector, observing that take me into custody." The in-pector, observing that good practical points in it, which he took into considera- communities within is neighbourhood .- The Topic.

\* Börsch, Notice Historique, p. 15

tunate companion. Both then uttered cries of distress, and some persons coming up found them in The occupation of the colonists, previous to their en- that position The young man expired shortly after,

A CLERK of the Bank of England drowned himself mestic differences.

A woman while crossing Blackfrairs bridge, on Saturday night, was jammed between an omnibus hospital.

A FEMALE BURGLAR.-Hester Elizabeth White, 23 years of age, about the middle height, dark hair and eyes, and fashionably dress, was charged with having committed a daring burglary. On the night of the 20th inst., the house of Mr. Jones, a gentleman of property, residing at Woodland Cottage, Ealing, was burglariously entered and robbed of a writing desk, containing four £10 Bank of England notes, £10 in

gold, and £20 in gold and silver coin, consisting of guineas, half-guineas, and seven shilling pieces, meals, breakfast and dinner. After the evening meal several trinkets, a miniature of a gentleman in a they again assemble to prayers, and at seven they repair to morocco case, and a pocket book containing wills, their dormitories, where every one has a separate iron deeds, and other papers. The police traced the notes bedstead with the requisite beilding. Neither are there to various shopkcepers in Regent-street and Oxford-wanting regular baths to encourage cleanliness. The street, who had changed them in the sale of muffs, uniform dress of the colonists is not at all unbecoming; boas, and other articles of dress. In one instance, their food very simple but not meagre. Every one re- the true address had been given with the note, and ceives daily not less than two pounds of pread of the police on going to the place discovered the pribetter quality than ammunition bread; for dinner soner in bed, apparently very ill. On searching the they receive broth with vegetables, and half-a-pint room the stolen writing-desk was found under the of tolerable wine; meat is dealt out twice a-week, prisoner's pillow, broken open, but still containing when wine is not given. In harvest time, when the ancient coins and other property, except the more physical efforts are necessary, even the indus- Bank of England notes and sovereigns. In the employed in repairing the public roads or cleaning the taining the wills, deeds, and other papers. The pristreets at Strasburg. On Sundays and other holy days soner was removed to the station house at Ealing, they all repair to a neighbouring church for divine service, and while there she stated that she formerly lived in and the rest of the day is devoted to proper read-ing and conversation. On such days they are also al-by that means had obtained access to that gentlelowed to spend their time in town (Strasburg) until six man's house. In the 20th inst. she went down in the evening. There are three peculiar annual festi- there for the day, and left there at nine o'clock at vals held in the colony, on the second Sundays of the night, and was accompanied by Mr. Jones's servant, months of May, July, and September. At the latter fes- and a servant at the next house, to the Ealing statival, gifts are distributed amongst the best labourers | tion of the Great Western Railway, who witnessed from voluntary donations. To encourage still more her departure by the last train for Padding:on. Before emulation in industry, labour and honesty, the director she left the house, she managed to raise, unperceived announces publicly the names of the most distinguished | the bar of the kitchen window shutter out of the on every Sunday. In point of talent and industry, the catch. On getting out of the train at Paddington, colonists ars divided into three classes, with a daily pay although it was a drenching night, she immediately of four, six, and eight sous (twopence, threepence, and returned on foot to Ealing, and waited until the tourpence,) of which, however, they only receive one- family of Mr. Jones had retired to rest, which they third, as two thirds are retained as an equivalent for usually did at half past eleven o'clock. When she their maintenance. To the superior hands is moreover, found all was quiet, she climed over a wall, six feet allotted a piece of ground for gardening, and it forms a high, at the side of Mr. Jones's premises, and, throwpoint in the projected plan that at some future period ing the kitchen window up, had no difficulty in the half of the net produce should be distributed amongst | lifting the iron bar of the shutters, which, having the labourers, and the other half added to the funds of accomplished, she got in, and in the dark went up the institution. The punishments are confined to ad. to the front drawing room, and stole the writing desk, taking her departure with it the same way All these wonderful improvements were wrought in the that she entered, after which regardless of the piti colonists not by the introduction of the silent system, less rain, she retraced her way to town, and reached Crown-court. Pall-mall, about eight o'clock in the all that tends to cheer life, but simply and solely by morning, in a very exhausted state, and soaked to the keeping them to a strictly organized activity, and habi- skin, her stays having been saturated. The parcel and their application to the right of man in its general tuating them to cleanliness, by not making labour a bur- directed to Mr. Jones she intended to send back, the bearing upon practical life. Its purport is to remove den but a pleasure to them, and by rousing in them the articles being of no use to her. She was remanded

consequence of her illness from the cold she caught Before the establishment of the colony, the half of Os- in the commission of the robbery, she was sent to the waldt which belo.ged to Strasburg only yielded a net in- infirmary of the Westminster Bridewell for re-ezamination when able to bear it.

A warehouse and factory at Rochdale, belonging respectively to Messrs. Soam and Co., and Messrs. Turner and Co., were last week destroyed by fire.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT BRISTOL .-- On Sunday evening, a hackney fly drove up in the St. the woman was a Mrs. F., the step daughter of police sergeant Franklin, the reserve sergeant, residing at the station with his wife, the unfortunate woman's mother, and that she was in a high state of excitement and slightly flushed with drink, for the moment discredittd her observation, and replied, " Take you

into custody ?-for what ?" She immediately replied that she had cut a man's throat in Lion-street,

THE POOR COLONY OF OSTWALD, NEAR STRAS-BURGH. This colony claims the attention of society at large un. ccount of the social principles on which it is founded

practically,-ED. N.S.)

nrinciple.

an attempt was made to enter into the house of Miss The founder of this colony is Doctor Shutzenberger, celebrated lawyer at Strasburg. As a member of the French Chambre des Députés he was enabled to become conversant with the political and social relations of

farmer and landowner, and has studied deeply the various Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will down, brutally ill-treated them, and robbed the butler of systems of political economy at home and abroad. He

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

## ASTONISHING EFFICACY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Meven Cases

of Cures by these wonderful Pills.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevaga, Letter Kowy, Carrigart, Ireland, 19th Jan. 1846.

To Professor Holloway. SIB,-I yend you a crude list of some eleven cases, all cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you | mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further a professional name to the various complaints, but this progress. Iknow, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been short space of time, without confinement or the least exin a bad state of health ; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of posure. the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy- and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street. ed it so much as since taking your fills. Oxford-street, London. (Signed) GEORGE PRIOR. \*. The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of

his poor parishioners. Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-an

Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9. Brown-street, Grosvenor. square, had been in a very had state of health for a long

tions. The privileges, monopolies, and distinction of They then led him to a table, in a drawer of which was tics of matrimony, and who ever and the misfortune

castes might have been abolished, while the social tie placed the cash, and took from thence more than three that existed between the members of one and the same, dur their more youthful days to be affected with any pounds in gold, silver, and copper coin. In leading the trade, as also the honour and discipline of industry, form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine poor fellow to the table, they said, "Old fellow, where's the is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as. ought to have been preserved. A mere reform was timepiece ?" but he had no watch, and they were consexore serious affections are visited upon an innoce\* wife as easy as possible, instead of which the old institutions quently disappointed in this portion of the booty. While and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. are destroyed, while new ones have been created in their this scene of violence was being enacted below, the wife than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be stead, and the whole social system of the present day rests of the toll keeper, at the top of her voice, was crying out "murder" from the chamber window. The gang, on on the sterile principle of absolute freedom as proposed remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams and acted upon in the latter part of the past century. departing from the house, closed the door in the face of The consequences of free and abso'ute competition are PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, the plundered toll-keeper, warning him if he watched on the one hand, increase of national wealth generally, which road they took they would blow out his brains. The woman continuing to call out from the chamber then and an apparently improved condition of whele classes of

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to producers, as viewed from a material standing point | may be attracted their notice, and, in order to silence her, they every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for threw part of a heavy stick into the window, which broke one or two panes of glass in its passage. Early the next

gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immorning the police were making enquiries in every direcand deception, a progressive annihilation of the middle tion-so during a succession of outrages having alarmed classes, a preponderant monopoly of the larger branches

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the the whole district. A similar party was observed by a in industry (in lieu of the abolished smaller monopolies.) County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinshoemaker, on his return to Newcastle, near to the lane and abuse of credit and with it also increasing bankleading to Clayton Hall. One of them approached this man and bade him good night. Just as he was turning runteies.

round to return the salutation, the man who had spoken It is vain to expect that circumstances will at last pressed something cold to his cheek (since thought to restore the moral tie between the labourer and his em-The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. ployer. The economical principle of free competition Powders" have the effect of removing the obstruction be the head of a hammar,) and said, " If you had'nt has in the meanwhile entered into our morals, habits, and even prejudices. The question can no longer be of an annihilation of free competition, but of a consolida-the use of the "Ointment." spoken, I should have slit your face." The gang intimated that they had mistaken the shoemaker for a police-Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual man, upon whom they intended to wreak their vengeance. fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever oan

The shoemaker passed on, heartily glad to leave such tion of its principles, of a restoration of a moral and sodangerous company behind him. Mr. Chief-Superinten- cial tie between the employers and the labourers, of an

dent Sweeting succeeded in apprehending four of the organization, guidance, and representation of the com-Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in men known to start from the Black Lion, the others had mon interests of trade, and of the revival of a common he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com. laint, the symptems, age, habits of living, and general absconded. On one of the men, when taken, the hat spirit of mercantile honour, together with a salutary orccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of belonging to Mr. Wise's butler was found. The butler der, in the place of the merely individual interests and said to be regulated by that of the leaf,

purpose Frampton's Fill of Health stands prominent in multic opinion. that the deceased lodged in the same house in which the woman Ferris resided; and that, in the

course of the morning, it being Mrs. Ferris's birth-Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Blotches on the skin. —An extraordinary cure.—A young woman, named Martha Kelly, residing with her friends at the corner of Silver-street Stepney, had been from her youth covered party stayed drinking together, there being a young with blotches, which much impaired her health. She was always in a low, nervous, and irritable state. This poor continued drinking the greater part of the day, and girl had been to almost every hospital and medical in-stitution in London, without obtaining any relief; but notwithstanding the failure of all the medical men who treated her case, she had been completely cured by the use alone of these wonderful medicines, which will cure any skin disease, of however long standing the case and she followed upstairs and found them in hed to gether. White shortly afterwards came downstairs,

and, on the other, total uncertainty in trade, discontent of all classes with their social position, a perpetual war between the various producers, an increase of quackery Network of the content of the external application of "Abernethy's Pile Ointment" for every variety of the "Piles." The use to utter some incoherent expression, and the blood to utter some incoherent expression, and the blood was seen rushing in a stream from his turoat. of powerful aperients tends greatly to destroy the bene-ficial effects of the outward application and to increase poor fellow managed to crawl to the doar of the rather than diminish the disorder. It is too much the custom with the afflicted to have recourse to strong purgative medicine in cases of this complaint, and in alm iost every such instance the patient is materially injured and the disease greatly aggravated. Where the bowels are regular, internal medicine of any kind is scarcely necessary, but when the system is confined, the "Abernethian

> POETICAL - As the Swiss revolutions usually occur in autumn, the fall of the constituted authorities is On Tuesday, surgical evidence having been given

house, and across the street, where he was upheld by a person whom the confusion had attracted to the spot, who sent for a surgeon, and endeavoured to stanch the blood with a pocket handkerchief, but he gradually sank, and very shortly died. The pulle have taken the parties who were in the house into custody. An inquest was held on the b dy on Molday, when the parties present at time the murder was committed gave evidence as to the preceding facts, but the coroner remarked that, although no doubt as to the cause of death might exist, a post mortem examination was necessary, and the prisonel was remanded to await the issue of that formality. the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder.".

NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

Poetry.

"THROUGH." A song for the brave working men of Geneva, which may be sung by any reople who find the words suit

their condition. BT LENEST JONES.

Bondsmen! for your rights aspiring! Warriors! to your colours true! Would you gain your hearts' desiring, Woma you said you watchword : "Through." "Through" old prejudice and folly, That around you, palsied, stand, Send the truth-cry's deadening volley,

Stretch the veil-uplifting hand-"Through " the dangers, that beset you In the taverns solace vain : Slavery on the threshold met you ;

Freedom beckons out again! "Through " the false foes weak ensuaring "Through" the chains of foul desire. Hearts of hope! and souls of daring! Barst, like a consuming fire ! "Through" the batteried wall, if need be, Spite the cannon bristling o'er; Though a million's death decreed be, Freedom's worth it all, and more! What if dangers do surround us ?

They can bring no sadder doom, Than the one in which they found us, At the plough and at the loom. Are not living bosoms bleeding?

Are not factories living graves ! He, who lives one day of freedom Lives a thousand days of slaves! Who would shun the cannon's rattle.

Or the bayonet's deadly blow ? Better sudden death in battle, Than by famine sure and slow!

We are men of peace and order. But, if power abuse its might, We can chastise a marauder, And the smiter we can smite! Their's the fault, if battles take us,

Out, from slavery's abyss; If they find us what they make us, They must blame themselves for this!

What is peace, that's base and knavish? What is law, that's raised on lies ? What is life, that's tame and slavish, But a thing that crawls and dies ? No recoiling! no retreating! Every soldier take his post. While the muster-drums are beating Truth's alarms to Freedom's host ! Warriors! for the fight preparing ! Freemen! to your colours true!

Hearts of hope! and souls of daring! Hark ! The watchward's given : THROUGH !

Reviews.

TAITS EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER. Edinburgh : W. Tait. Prince's Street. London : " A bas les Jesuits !" Simpkin and Marshall.

The article headed "Passages in the Life of a literary Blackguard," will disappoint those who SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. Nomay expect to find in its columns revelations of any present or recent celebrities. The "Blackguard" sposed is one Pietro Aretino, who, in the sixteenth entury, contrived to gain an eminence he ill deerved. Mrs. Gore's " Temptation and Atonement"

t have returned to attempt new aggressions upon human liberty, and perpetrate new audacities against the dearest rights of the people. Their principal seat of power is Freyburg, where they have a college, and where they reign with unquestioned supremacy. In Soleure, Schwitz, and Haut Valais, they also exist in considerable strength. From Freyburgh, as their centre, they send forth missionaries whose duty it is to preambulate the whole country, and by all means in their power promote the objects of the party." What these objects are they do not church, the overthrew of political liberty, and the appro-

priation by their order of the entire work of education : these are the objects to which the Jesuits of Switzerland tiring encrgies.

In 1843, a great association was formed under Jesuit League' (Katholisches Bund.) This was instituted after the Reaction party, as the Jesuits adherents are called, had sustained a defeat in the Diet upon the question of permiting monasteries and nunneries to be re-established in Switzerland. No sooner was this decision given than a meeting was called of the canons of Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Unterwalden, Zug, and Freyburg, at Lucerne, and there, on the 13th of September, 1843, was originated this Catholic association. So strong was the feeling pervading its members, that it was even proposed that they should make a repeal of the Helvetic confederacy their war-cry, or, at any rate, seek the seperation of the associated cantons from the rest. From this league, as a ceutre, has proceeded all the reactionary effort which, of late years, has kept Switzerland in a perpetual ferment. The great objects proposed by the Catholic League, as in the first instance to be secured, were the following :----I. The e-tablishment of a bishopric in St. Gall, in the hope of bringing that canton entirely under ultramontane influence; 2. The overthrow and annihilation of the liberal party in Valais; and 3. The accomplishment of an old project the recall of the Jesuits into Lucerne-a project which the League held to be, of all the rest, the most important.

In a country where so much intelligence and love of liberty exists among the people, as is the case in Switzerland, it is not to be supposed that schemes like these could be carried on without much opposition and leading to much popular excitement. Accordingly, wherever the Jesnits and the Catholic League have attempted to carry out their projects, the consequence has been civil commotion, and in some cases, civil war. They have thrown St. Gall, heretofore one of the most quiet cantons, into fierce contention ; in Valais and Lucerne they have been the sole causes of the late insurrections and bloodshed; and even in some of the Protestant cantons, they have not remotely led to much of the disorder of of which these cantons have been the scene. It is impossible to observe the workings of this mischievous body in Switzerland without fully assenting to the following remarks of a Swiss writer: "The Jesuits are the enemies of Switzerland, because they hate and would obliterate Swiss feeling and Swiss nationality. They are the enemies of Switzerland, because they detest and aim at overthrowing our freedom. They are the enemies of Switzerland, b cause wherever they are they try to appropriate the civil power, to abrogate free institutions, and to degrade the Swiss people into a condition of slaves under a priestocracy. In fine, they are the enemies of Switzerland, because they oppose all true intellectual education, and would put chains on men's minds, that they might the more easily enslave their persons." Every honest man, every friend to progress, every lover of liberty, will cry with honest Michele,

VEMBER. London: Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Bucklesbury.

There are a number of valuable articles in this number on the "Fisheries of New Brunswick;" the "Trade and Commerce of Bengal ;" the "Revenue scontinued. The principal reviews are "Brown's of New South Wales;" and a very important article Lectures on Ethics," and Dr. Alexander's "Swit-by the Editor, urging the propriety and showing the reclard and the Swits Churches." We are glad to sity of the co to represent their interests. There are several other well written articles of a lighter character, to wit, "A visit to Coles's Cave, Barbadoes ;" "The Emirant, a tale of Australia (concluded);" " Reminiscences of Cuba ;" and an account of an "Exploring Expedition in New Zealand." We extract the fol-

THE NORTHERN STAR. BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XLIII. THE VISION OF JUDGMENT.

We have not room to notice many more of Southey's "blasphemies;" the following is said of

George III. Lift up your heads, ye Gates; and ye everlasting

portais, conceal. The entire extirpation of Protestantism, the Be yelift up! for lo! a glorified Monarch approacheth, complete triumph of Ultra-montanism in the Catholic One who in righteousness reigned, and religiously govern'd his people.

in detail. The obverse displays a representation of He next lumps together "Nassau the Deliverer," and the Stuart who "bowed his anointed head are at present devoting their vast resources and un-beneath the axe of rebellion." Strange conjunc- jesty as Una, so beautifully described by Spencer,

iofluence, which took the name of "The Catholic heaven, but represents him as no longer hostile to kings and hierarchs!

> MILTON'S severer shade I saw, and in reverence humbled Gazed on that soul subline, of passion now as of blindness

thers, when the youngsters were taken from the Healed, and no longer here to kings and hierarche hostile

He was assoil'd from tait of the fatal fruit; and in Eden,

Not again to be lost, consorted an equal with Angels.

But we must have done with this rubbish; and now for this "rancorous renagado's" appearance in Byron's "Vision." The concluding stanza of the extract given in our last, represented the company assembled to try King George, as being interrupted by an unlooked for arrival :---

At length with jostling, elbowing, and the aid Of cherubim appointed to that post,

The devil Asmodous of the circle made His way, and looked as if his journey cost

Some trouble. When his burden down he laid, "What's this ? (cried Michael,) why, 'tis not

ghost ?" "I know it," quoth the incubus, " but he Shall be one, if you leave the affair to me.

Confound the Renegado! I have sprained My left wing, he's so heavy ; one would think Some of his works about his neck were chained. But to the point ; while hovering o'er the brink Of Skiddaw. (where as usual it still rained),

I saw a taper, far below me, wink, And stooping, caught this fellow at a libel-

No less on history than on the Holy Bible. The former is the devil's scripture, and

The latter yours, good Michael; so the affair Belongs to all of us you understand, I snatch'd him up just as you see him there, And brought him off for sentence out of hand :

I've scarcely been ten minutes in the air-At least a quarter it can hardly be; I dare say that his wife is still at tea."

Here Satan said, "I know this man of old, And have expected him for some time here : A sillier fellow you will scarce behold,

Or more conceited in his petty sphere ; But surely it was not worth while to fold Such trash below your wing, Asmodeus dear ! We had the poor wretch safe (without being bored With carriage) coming of his own accord.

"But since he's here, let's see what he has done," "Done!" cried Asmodeus, " he anticipates

The very business you are now upon, And scribbles as if head-clerk to the Fates. Who knows to what his ribaldry may run,

When such an ass as this, like Balaam's prates, "Let's hear," quoth Michael, " what he has to say, You know we're bound to that in every way."

The varlet was not an ill-favoured knave; A good deal like a vulture in the face, With a hook nose and a hawk's eye, which gave

A smart and sharper looking sort of grace To his whole aspect, which, though rather grave,

Was by no means to ugly as his

# weneral Antelligence.

FIVE-SOVERVIGN PIECES .- Some tive-sovereign A WHALE AT HULL .- A whale measuring 51 feet pieces have lately been struck at the Royal Mint by has been captured in the Humber by the crew of a Mr. Wyon, the senior medalist, and though as yet fishing vessel. It was sold for £40. but in the hands of a few of the authorities, and not SIR ROBERT PEEL .- We understand that the right

consequently in public circulation, they stand as a portion of the coin of the realm; but whether they will be called out for general use immediately or otherwise, the government have not decided. In point of size it bears resemblance to a crown piece, but otherwise of the authorities, and not will be called out for general use immediately or otherwise, the government have not decided. In point of size it bears resemblance to a crown piece, but otherwise of the authorities of the gradent of the the barout of the death of the Marcuig of Allen. but otherwise, irrespective of value, it is much neater death of the Marquis of Ailsa.

OPENING OF THE LONDON HOM COPATHIC HOSPITAL. her majesty, and the reverse the figure of her Ma- On Monday the above hospital, situated at No. 17. Hanover-square, was publicly opened for the reception ! Amongst the "elder worthies" Southey guarded by the lion (standard of England), and hold-generously allows the "rebel" Milton a place in ing the sceptre.

BONDING IN MANCHESTER. - The first landing of MYSTERY AND CONFUSION .- A mother and daugh goods at the wharf lately erected, connecting the ter being together in this county (Westmorland), were brought to bed on the same day, of each a son. In the bustle of the moment both babes were placed in a cradle, and, to the confusion of the mo-

MORE FOOD FROM AMERICA.- A letter from Liverthers, when the youngsters were taken from the pool, of Friday's date, says :- "Within the last two periments. mother's and which the daughter's son ! A matter days, and in three vessels only, from America, we which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery. which, of course, must for ever remain a mystery. SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.-Died, October 23d, at wheat; 6,400 barrels of flour; 7,500 bushels of war coming from Singapore, and bound to Borneo. Stratford-on-Avon, Mrs. Court, aged 75; for upwards Indian corn : 600 casks of beef and pork; 370 barrels THE CHOLERA.-Letters from Trebizonde to the of twenty years the occupant and exhibiter of the of hams.

house in which the immortal Shakspeare "first saw large quantity of plate was stolen from the kitchen of ravaging the districts of Salgan and Leukeran. In the house of Mr. Fontyang Clarendon Villa Notting the towns west of the Caspian, the mortality was the house that property will be disposed of (according to the house of Mr. Fontyens, Clarendon Villa, Notting the towns west of the Caspian the mortality was to the will of her late husband.) In this celebrated Hill.

house he was born and educated; there he married A LEAGUER SILENCED .- John Bright, Esq., M.P., his wife, Anne Hathaway; and spent the latter part of his days, and was burried (as is universally known), in the chancel of his native parish church. known), in the chancel of his native parish church. FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF BANK NOTES AMOUNTING

During the nights of Saturday and Sunday sixteen prisoners were lodged in the Birkenhead Bridewell, TO £300.—During the last Newmarket Races, Mr. Samuels, the resident engineer of the Eastern Counout of which number there were no less than 15 Irishties Railway, entered a first class carriage at the men.

stooping to see what it was, he found that it was a distance from Trévres to Famechon is about a to overflow, and several bridges to be demolished. pocket-book, containing Bank notes and cheques to quarter of an hour's walk, but Trevres' belongs half to the amount of £299. From the name on the cheques, the department of the Somme, and half to that of man expired at the residence of his mother. Lady the owner was discovered, and on the arrival of the Pas-de-Calais. The latter is nearest Famechon, Stewart Carnock, Falkirk, N.B., on Friday mornwhich also belongs to the Pas-de-Calais. Now, if a ing last, at eight o'clock, after a painful and protrain in London, the book, with its valuable conletter be written to a friend at Trievres-Somme, it performs the following circuit :- From Famechon it ASTONISHING FEAT. - The Davenport Telegraph

goes first to Pas, 1 kilometre ; from Pas to Labret, 10; from Labret to Arras, 16; from Arras to says :-On Thursday evening, one of the most extraordinary feats we ever remember to have witnessed. A.siens, 60; from Amiens to Doullens, 28; from was performed by a man named Irvine. A rope Doullens to Acheux, 16; and from Acheux to Thievwas stretched from the lamp at Stonehouse Bridge to a pole on the opposite side, a distance of about res, 10; making a total of 141 kilometres, or thirty-400 feet. The rope was about 80 feet from the five leagues, for a service, the real length of which is water, and he engaged to walk across it, executing a quarter of a league."

CONSULTATION PER TELEGRAPH. - The services of the electric telegraph between Norwich and Shoreditch were put into requisition on Thursday in a

A NIGHT ON A ROCK .- During the stormy weather

A FUNNY CANDIDATE FOR THE STIRLING BURGHS novel manner, being made the means of communica--As the following address to the electors of the Stirtion between a physician in London and his patient in the former place. On Wednesday Dr. L., a cele-brated obstetric physician, was sent for from London to attend a lady, lying there in a dangerous state; on ling burghs, by Mr. Henderson, of Westerton, which is now going the round of the papers, is rather try for the M.P. stakes, I have the pleasure of join- his return to town, he left instructions to the medical in the ruck with the sincerity of honest principles \_\_\_\_\_ attendant to convey information of the state of the political ? I hitherto have had none; but being a patient the next morning by means of the telegraph. attendant to convey information of the state of the new broom, I should try to sweep clean if I was This was promptly done on Thursday morning, and of age. intrusted with your many and valuable interests. the perscription was as promptly returned. This, and only told from time to time, what you wanted. it would appear, was repeated more than once, the King of the Belgians, has decreed that till the 1st of

I should then leave no stone unturned, by fair services of the telegraph being continued for four means, if possible, to gain your point. It may be hours. Unhappily the telegraph completed its comwell to give a short sketch of one's life to inform munications by announcing the death of the lady .some of the electors. I then have the pleasure of Essew Herald.

The exportation of British gunpowder was forstating that I have been studying men and manners. and things in general, in parts of three quarters of merly prohibited, but such restrictions has been disthe world-in India, the Mediterranean, and Nova continued for some years past, and at the present ling in Europe. Scotia, and also Home Stations, for twenty-one years and have now turned my bloodless sword into a Thames, loading with this destructive material. It estimates the laundry expences of the metropolis at ploughshare, or political new broom, as the case will take in a cargo of 4,000 barrels, which has been five millions per annum, and proposes the formation may be, and free of all prejudices and incumbrances. Supplied by Messrs Hall, the gunpowder manufac- of an extensive washing company. (What is to besocial or otherwise. But as there is nothing so bad turers of Davington, near Faversham.

the sons of Ibrahim Pacha are now under the care of Dr. Heldenmaier, president of the Pestalozzian school, at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire. SERVE HIM RIGHT, -An officer in the Pacha's army

3

was lately shot at Pompey's Pillar, for having murdered his wife by hanging her for the sake of her iewels.

To PREVENT ROT IN POTATOES .- Eat them before they begin to decay, -- (American paper.) PRETTY WELL.-The "Nouvelliste," of Marseilles,

states that, a few days ago, a female of that city was safely delivered of a boy and three girls, who are with the mother, all doing well.

GREAT INUNDATION IN SICILY .- On the night of the 30th of September, a tempest of wind and rain ra-

were carried away, and a hundred persons perished. CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE .-- Colonel Chai-Manchester Bonding Warehousing Company's ware- mers, R.A., attended by Captain Warner, has just houses, Salford, with the river Irwell, took place last selected the range of marsh required for the purpose on the each side of the Essex coast, suitable to the occasion, where no danger can arise from such ex-

26th Sept. state that the cholera had rassed the line ROBBERY OF PLATE. - On Saturday afternoon a of the Russian quarantine on the Caspian, and was forerunners of she Asiatic cholery. The inhabitants

> FLOODS IN ITALY .- The heavy rains which have fallen lately have occasioned in Italy and Piedmont, very disastrous inundations. In the Alps, the torrents have become suddenly so swollen as to prevent in several places all communication between France

DEATH OF MR. P. M. STEWART, M.P.-This gentletracted illness.

INUNDATION IN SWITZERLAND. - The Reuss has overflowed its banks, and inundated the vast valley of Reuss, in which there are 11 villages

THE CELEBRATED VIENNESS DANCERS. 48 in number, under the direction of Madame Weiss, sailed a few days ago in the packet-ship Yorkshire, Captain Bailey for New York.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH FOR £50 .- On Tuesday the match between Mr. Robson's grey horse and Mr. Baker's brown mare, to trot two miles in harness for £25 aside, came off at Wimbledon Common. The mare won.

THE ICHABOE MUMMY.—After making the tour of Lancashire and Scotland, the relic of humanity has found a resting place at the Cosmorama, Regentstreet,

DEATH OF MARSHALL BOURMONT .- Accounts have been received of the death of Marshall Bourmont, at his chateau in Anjou. The Marshall was 73 years

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR DUTY FREE.-Leopold, December, 1846, flour of all kinds originating in countries out of Europe are declared free from duty when imported into the kingdom.

THE CHINEESE GAZETTE is the oldest paper in the world, and is supposed to have been commenced several hundred years before the discovery of print-

come of the laundresses ?)

*Warieties.* 

tents, was restored to him by Mr. Samuels.

his task amidst the cheers of at least 2,000 spec-

tators.

is 36.

earn from Dr. Alexander's book that the gloomy fanaticism called Calvinism is exploded in its birthlace, Geneva, and is at a . iscount throughout Switzerland. An Edinburgh paper recently remarked, with much truth, that "Protestantism (as the Refermation fixed it) has lost its hold on the masses throughout Europe. Whether we look to Austria ling interesting announcement from the Editor's or to France, whether we search the street, of "Note-Book :"-Berlin, of Geneva, of London, or of Edinburgh, the instant we look beneath the surface, we find that the operative classes have swung loose from their old ' We take the following extract from he Doctor's book :---

#### A SWISS GUIDE.

We had the disadvantage, in making our ascent of the Sengern Alp, to have to do it under the scorching heat the sun, whose rays not only beat on us directly. but verentificted from the sides of the bank, along the face most overpowering, and though we had denuded ourdres of all garments but such as were indispensable, art of the ascent, however, is immeasureably the worst ; e, where there is little climbing. Having gained this spread before us, and having now a little breath to advantage of a guide like Michele, who could talk the hour, or be as silent as an automaton, according we wished. We found him perfectly fami'iar with n affairs and circumstances. He was a great patriot ahis #25-a sort of village Winkelried-had been out we believe, that he requires from his countrymen. st year in the assault upon Lucerne, and was occupied tinually during his spare hours in practising with the ile, with which he could perform an endless multitude marrellous exploits, such as hitting a half franc piece. know not how far off, snuffing a candle without extinishing it, and for aught I can tell, hitting an apple off is son's head without touching a hair. There was a

such of the gascon in him that was exceedingly racy; ewas quite sure the patriots would take Lucerne as ion as the harvest was over. 'Why not take the long day for it, Michele,' I said. and settle the affair now, so that we travellers may have

rolutions at an end ? " 'Ah! Monsieur knows we must be prudent, we must

et our crops secured first.'

A most commendable course certainly, for as you are scape with your lives."

Beaten, Monsieur ! bah ! c'est impossible ! No, we ballmarch into Lucerne in a week from the time we zin our campaign. It was all a mistake last year. aten ! bah! Monsieur doesn't know the brave Bernois." ad Michele raised his shoulders, on which rested our iely in the dark. He was a Protestant, and in profes-", a: least, a believer in revelation ; but his real posiwas one of utter infidelity or indiffentism. His wife, told us, was a Catholic, but he assured us they got on

<sup>his no bigot:</sup> 'Indeed,' said he, 'I often go to chapel ther; not that I care for it, but it pleases her. Well, and does she ever go to your church with

the that?

Then it appears that she is much more attached to religion than you are to yours." th, sans doute. Monsieur; the poor woman is a , but as for me, I thank God I am more free.' friend here took him up, and endeavoured to im. <sup>S won him the necessity of sincerity and earnestness</sup> ution; but he appeared to make little impression a the light heart of Michele.

Lok'ee, Monsieur," exclaimed the latter, after some reattempts to reason the matter with my friend, the great God does not trouble himself with our differences (le grand Dieu ne s'embarrasse pas de tites differences),"

All I saw farther in the last confusion. edition of the History of England, intended to be comin any way be justified. You have nearly killed one recently in flower at the Colosseum, has now upon e Scotch parson calls his Swiss guide an "igno-RAILWAY ACCIDENT .-- On Monday morning, the Was that King George slipp'd into heaven for easant," afflicted with "a miserable and irra- pleted in about twenty-five numbers, and which will al indifference to all religious distinctions." It contain a faithful summary of the Monarchy, Aristoone, was most brutal, and dererves to be reprobated with ing produced a new plant ; it may, therefore, be re- | Brighton and Chichester Railway, had his arm And when the tumult dwindled to a calm therefore " :ius that the good Swiss 18 a cracy, and People; with a chronological list anmont garded as an extraordinary horticultural curiosity, | broken in a shocking manner by more sensithe strongest I I left him practising the hundredth psalm, flict upon you the penalty of five shillings.—Vide the differing in this respect from every species of aloe engine. papers every day.—Punch. an than his Scotch critic. If all felt like honest ent and learned men, of the principal memorable wele there would be no religions persecution, no events, naval and military battles, discoveries, in-EXPLOSIVE INVENTION.—A letter from Vienna We conclude with the following extract from ventions, &c , &c., &c. This is a work intended for sumed to be the only specimen of the sort ever states that Dr. Heller, of that city, has prepared tow PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY. -- On Monday Byron's "Notes" to his "Vision :"--the people, and, judging by the first number, we ected and truly noble idea was never expressed brought from the South American wilderness to in the same way as has been lately done for cotton. young Mountjoy performed the following extraordinortal man than that enunciated by the Swiss think will be worthy of the people's patronage. In Mr. Southey, with a cowardly ferocity, exults over nary fete within one hour, at the Northumberland and that its explosive force is far more considerable. Europe. ""The Great God does not trouble himself this number we have an account of the "Ancient the anticipated 'death-bed repentance' of the objects of Cricket Ulub Ground, in Newcastle :-- Walked for-A NUMEROUS FAMILY .- The present Emperor of our little differences." It is true Michele Britons," the "Druids," a sketch of the "Roman his dislike; and indulges himself in a pleasant 'Vision ward one mile, ran one mile. trundled a hoop half China has several hundred children, and the Peking this readiness to fight against the Jesuits, but invasions and conquests," a "chronological list of of Judgment,' in prose as well as verse, full of impious a mile, hopped on one leg 200 yards, ran backwards Gazette, the court journal, occasionally contains ac-Not because the Jesuits are Catholics, but remarkable events" from the earliest record, to the impudence. What Mr. Southney's sensations or ours 200 yards, picked up with his mouth forty eggs, counts of riots and disturbances at the palace, aris se they are conspirators against the rights of end of the Roman power in Britain ; and "general may be in the awful moment of 1-aving this state of ex- placed a yard apart, without touching the ground ing from disputes among the heirs as to who shall remarks" on the state of Britain before and during the Roman supremacy. As a specimen of the truth-telling propensities of the author we not waited for a death-bed to repent of many of my ac-out breaking any of them. and finally leaping over and the freedom of nations. In support of this be the next Emperor. city members! ion yeshall quote the following simple enume-SOMETHING WONDERFUL. - The Impartial de ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. - Messrs. Lloyd Garriin of facts from Dr. Alexander's book :-Smyrne, of the 10th ult., says :- A few days since a tions, notwithstanding the 'diabolical pride' which this twenty hurdles placed ten yards apart. pitiful reargado in his rancour would impute to those NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN. - Professor Otto shark was caught near Chèsme, weighing nearly expected in Inverness, in the course of their antiquoted his notice of THE JESUITS. ST. GEORGE. twenty-six quintals. On opening the monster, the continual source of disturbance in Switzerland slavery mission. Von Fogginkopf, the well-known Greek professor of Show the supremacy of the Jesuits in certain of who scorn HIM. Whether upon the whole the good or corpse of a man. unmutilated and dressed, was SHORT TIME MOVEMENT .- We observe that the hat A.D. 290 APRIL 23rd .- St. George beheaded at Lyddia. This is the tutelar saint of the English nation, the patron evil of my deeds may preponderate is not for me to ascer-Gottingen, has pointed out that the ancients were found in his belly." tons, and their incessant attempts to procure inters, drapers, and cothiers of Ayr, have agreed to certainly acquainted with gun-cotton. The shirt of of arms, chivalry, and of the garter. St. George was | tain; but as my means and opportunities have been GREAT SCULLERS' MATCH FOR TWO HUNDREED tein all. These bold, restless, and unscrupalous shut their places of business in the evening at seven Pounds.-A match, which excites considerable in-Nessus, which burnt poor Hercules to death, must born at Epiphania, in Cilicia, in a fuller's shop. By ser- greater, I shall limit my preseut defence to an assertion, uies of Rome effected a settlement in Switzerland o'clock. vile arts, he became high in the Christian church. By [easily proved, if necessary, ] that I, 'in my degree,' have evidently have been made of this combustible.terest in the aquatic circles, has been made between the end of the sixteenth century, not without great ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY BETWIXT PAISLEY AND GLAS-Henry Clasper, the celebrated sculler, and Anthony ity, and in the face of much opposition from the patronage, he procured the lucrative appointment of done more real good in any one given year, since I was Punch. gow.--It is proposed to construct a railway, to be A GOOD MAN GONE.—From an American journal Since then, their history in this country has serving the Roman army with bacon. He accumulated twenty, than Mr. Southney in the whole course of his Maddison, to row on the river Tyne, on the 16th inst. worked on the atmospheric principle, between the OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED CITY IMPROVEMENTS. resembled their history in most other parts of vast wealth : but his fraud and corruption compelled shifting and turncoat existence. we recorded under this title last week the death by above cities. drowning of a man in whose pocket was found a -The Farringdon-Withoutonians are "in arms" SILVIO PELLICO, whose name is so well known in e where they have had settlements. It has verified him to fly from justice; and he concealed his wealth and receipt for payment of his newspaper ! It was a against the proposed outlay of the corperation funds Europe, by the account of his sufferings, is now on a st prophetic declaration of the third general of person until his crimes were overlooked. He joined the credit payment for a year past, and we have since in the formation of a new street. visit to M. de Lamartine, at his chateau in Bur-", Francis of Borgia,\_" We shall insinuate Arian faction of the church, and by his riches became JENNY LIND.-The celebrated Jenny Lind is uow tres like lambs, and govern like wolves; men shall Bishop of Alexandria. His tyranny, in compelling con ascertained that the breast pocket containing it was the first that floated. All the printers in our esta-THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGES ON RECORD. gundy. singing at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and, in spite of A THIEF CAUGHT .- The clerk, Cowap, who abto sout like dogs, but like the eagle, we shall renew -The new Clyde ship Deogaum, built by Messra, versions from Heathenism, aroused the mob, who killed the threefold increased price of admission, it is almost blishment taink that if he had had another receipt | W. Simon, and Co., sailed from Greenock the 22nd | seonded from Wingate Colliery with a large sum of "The under the most plausible disguises, and by him, dragged his body through the streets, and afterwards impossible to find places at any of the performthis inscruppions means, they have effected an en- burnt it. He was made a martyr, a saint' and a Chrisfor a year in advance in the other breast pocket, he of September, 1845; arrived out in Calcutta in money belonging to Lord Howden, has been arrested -might have floated as secure as a tub. tinto districts which seemed the most firmly barred tian hero, by the Arians. A legendary fable of his heroance. ninety days; sailed again the 28th of January, and at Ghent by the Belgian Consul here, with the proit then; and wherever they have entered they have ism in killing a nondescrip animal, called a "dragon," The strictest orders have recently been given by arrived at Greenock the 19th of May; left there perty in his possession. A Swoon.-A young man, at Paris, fell down A Swoon, A young man, at lais, is not recently deen given by arrived at oreconcer they have entered th Adjustment. Again and again the form a gain the form and excuse to those bearing the his tooth. The dentist ran for assistance, when of the name of Louis Philippe should call, they are to an adjust them, and driven them from honoured badge of his order. South the patient decamped with a gold watch and a of a new form a stream of gold. Adjust and again the form a princess, is only put forth to give apparently in a swoon, after a dentist ran for assistance, when of the name of Louis Philippe should call, they are to be sure to say her Majesty is "not at home." Again and again the form and driven them from honoured badge of his order. South the patient decamped with a gold watch and a soften as they have been expelled they we for the swork to our readers. " Business is only put forth to give apparently in a swoon, after a dentist ran for assistance, when of the name of Louis Philippe should call, they are to be sure to say her Majesty is "not at home." - Sons of Innaum Pacific Art Worksor. -- Two of port in Western Australia. A SALAN AND A SALAN CE.

MB. BICHABDSON'S ANTI-SLAVEBY MISSION TO THE

GREAT DESERT. We are happy to announce the arrival in London of our friend, Mr. J. Richardson, from Central Africa. Mr. Richardson has made a tour during the last 12 months of some 2,500 miles through the heart of the Great Desert, and besides visited all the great cities of Northern Africa. His principal object was to collect statistics on the traffic in slaves, in which he has completely succeeded. He has also collected a mass of geographical and politifwhich we had to move. For the first hour the toil was cal knowledge on the hitherto unexplored regions of the Central Sahara. In his arduous mission, Mr. Richardson had no assistance from any Consul or Government. He the perspiration streamed from every pore. The first travelled alone with a runaway slave! The French Scientific Missions have employed ten years in exploring ter that, the path lies along a comparatively gentle Northern Africa and the Great Desert; they were backed by all the power and patronage of their Government, and er path, we had time to survey the grand scene which had a corps of officers to aid them, and yet they have failed to obtain that new and correct information which are we could indulge in conversation. Here we found is in posses-ion of the English tourist, obtained by him alone, and an unsheltered wanderer in the wilds of the Great African Wilderness of stone and sand. We unfeignedly hope that Mr. Richardson will, at least, receive ery spot in the vast panorama spread before us; and sufficient patronage from the British public to enable dingly communicative even on points relative to his him to publish his researches, with a profit thas will indemnify him for the personal expenses of his tour,-all,

> INDIGESTION FAMILIARLY TREATED, WITH REFERENCE TO ITS PREVENTION AS WELL AS CURE. By JACOB DIXON, Surgeon, &c. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

We must pronounce this one of the best medical books we ever read; because, so far as we can see, entirely free from quackery. The great majority of medical books, while describing the symptoms and causes of disease, give but little information as the satisfaction of seeing one, at least, of your perpetual to the means of cure or prevention; the reader coming to the end of his book with the impression that if he would learn ought of either cure or prevention, he must betake himself to the doctor (the author of the work he has been reading), to obtain the wished me to be beaten, it is well to have something to comfort | for desideratum-of course on the "usual terms." Inou when you come home, if you are lucky enough to clined, therefore, to view medical works in the light of "decoy ducks," we are not predisposed to indiscriminately praise them ; the work before us is, however, an exception, and well worthy of our best recommendation. The disease treated of in this little book is so widely spread, and is productive of so much misery, that any faithful exposition of its nature and apsacks, and strutted en militaire for a few paces, and the remedies which, in all but special cases may be en struck the point of his baton into the turf, and re- safely resorted to, must be considered as a boon to red himself by exclaiming, 'A bas les Jesuits ! Hon- thousands. Such an exposition the reader will find in Trans patriotes Lucernois! Vengeance vengeance!' the work under notice. We have but too good Poor Michele; with all his good-heartedness, and all reason to entertain a "fellow feeling" for the vichatred of the Jesuits, we soon found that in regard to tims of dyspepsia, and we must oo fess that Dr. Correct conceptions of spiritual religion, he was com- Dixon's work has afforded us intormation which we hope to profit by.

We have always considered it a most strange oversight on the part of medical authors to omit a glossary of the anatomical and medical terms employed by well together, for she was a good woman, and he them. The work before us contains but few technicalities, nevertheless those few will be stumblingblocks to some readers; and we advise that a glos sary attached to a second edition, be given in explanation. With this recommendation to the author,

In addition to the usual contents of an almanack

a Protestant, and my wife is a Catholic, It's all MACKENZIE'S, HISTORY OF ENGLAND. No. 1. London: E. Mackenzie, No. 111, Fleet Street.

more dangerous than mobs. GRAND MEXICAN ALOB.—This magnificent plant, week. And show'd me what I in my turn have shown : This is the first number of a new penny portable

But that indeed was hopeless as can be, Q lite a poetic felony "DE SE."

He said-(I only give thee heads)-he said, He meant no harm in scribbling ; 'twashis way Upon all topics ; 'twas, besides, his bread, Of which he buttered both sides : 'twould delay Too long the assembly (he was pleased to dread) And take up rather more time than a day, To name his works-he would but cite a few-Wat Tyler-Rhymes on Blenheim-Waterloo.

He had written praises of a regicide ; He had written praises of all kings whatever ;

He had written for republics far and wide, And then against them bitterer than ever : For pantisocracy he once had cried

Aloud, a scheme less moral than 'twas clever ; Then grew a hearty anti-jacobin-Had turn'd his coat, and would have turned his skin He had sung against all battle, and again

In their high praise and glory ; be had call'd Reviewing "the ungentle craft," and then Become as base a critic as e'er crawl'd-

Fcd, paid, and pamper'd by the very men By whom his muse and morals had been maul'd;

He had written much blank verse, and blanker prose And more of both than any body knows. He had written Welsey's life ;-here turning round

To Satan, "Sir, I'm ready to write yours, In two octavo volumes, nicely bound,

With notes and preface, all that most allures The pious purchaser; and there's no ground For fear, for I can choose my own reviewers:

So let me have the proper documents, That I may add you to my other saints."

Satan bow'd and was silent. "Well, if you,

With amiable modesty, decline My offer, what says Michael ? There are few Whose memoirs could be render'd more divine,

Mine is a pen of all work : not so new? As it was once, but I would make you shine

Like your own trumpet; by the way, my own Has more of brass in it, and is as well blown.

But talking about trumpets, here's my Vision ! Now you shall judge all people ; yes, you shall Judge with my judgment! and by my decision Be guided who shall enter heaven or fall! I settle all these things by intuition,

Times present, past, to come, heaven, hell, and all Like King Alfonso. When I see thus double, I save the Deity some worlds of trouble."

He ceased, and drew forth an MS.; and no Persuasion on the part of devils, or saints, Or angels, now could stop the torrent; so

He read the first three lines of the contents; But at the fourth, the whole spiritual show Had vanish'd, with variety of scents, Ambrosial and sulphureous; as he sprang, Like lightning, off from his "melodious twang."

Those grand heroics acted as a spell : The angels stopp'd their ears and plied their

pinions; The devils ran howling, deafen'd, down to hell ; The ghosts fled, gibbering, for their own do-

minions-(For 'tis not yet decided where they dwell, And I leave every man to his opinions;) Michael took refuge in his trump-but lo; His teeth were set on edge, he could not blow.

Saint Peter, who has hitherto been known For an impetuous saint, upraised his keys,

And at the fifth line knock'd the Poet down : Who fell like Phaeton, but more at ease, Into his lake, for there he did not drown, A different web being by the Destinies Woven for the Laureate's final wreath, when'er

Reform shall happen either here or there. He first sunk to the bottom-like his works. But soon rose to the surface—like himself: For all corrupted thing are buoy'd, like corks,

By their own rottenness, light as an elf, Or wisp that flits o'er a morass; he lurks, It may be, still, like dull books on a shelf,

In his own den, to scrawl some "Life" or "Vision," As Welborn says-"the devil turn'd precisian," As for the rest, to come to the conclusion

Of this true dream, the telescope is gone Which kept my optics free from all delusion.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY .--- The line of the pageant will as an empty compliment, I shall wait impatiently for your acknowledging this, my maiden address, be from Guildhall along King Street. Cheapside, a new inn at Hull, which he has called the "Punch" before I fix on a series of dinners in the district for Poultry, Cornhill, Gracechurch Street, King William I lotel. The town has been greatly amused by a us to arrange and discuss our political catechism." Street, Arthur Street, to Fishmonger's Hall, Lon- colossal and grotesque figure of Punch attended by A HINT TO THE LNNDLORDS .-... There is no foun- don Bridge, when his Lordship and the civic autho- his dog Toby, which has been erected outside.

dation in nature or in natural law, why a set of rities will embark and proceed to Westminster IIall, words on parchment should convey the dominion of returning from thence to Blackfriars Bridge. lar.d."-Blackstone.

HANDS OFF .-- Kissing other people's wives is a commence the proceedings at the Mansion House friends, eight altogether, set off a few days since to hazardous business. We see by the Louisville pa- Police Court, every day during his mayoralty, at ten | visit Teledo and Aranjues, on their way to Andalusia. pers that a reverend gentleman there has been held o'clock instead of twelve, as at present. PHYSIC GARDENS AT CHELSEA.—The company of murdered, on the road from Toledo to Aranjuez. to bail in 500 dollars for kissing the wife of a pretty Frenchman, one of his tenants, when he went to re- apothecaries have appointed Mr. Fortune as curator ceive his rent; and a correspondent of the Boston of their gardens at Chelsea, in room of the late Mr. Traveller, writing from Newbery-port, gives another Anderdon, F.L.S.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER has been appointed, in adillustration. DEATH OF A MISER. - The New Orleans Times dition to the office of the Governor of the Cape of the value of 624,000fr. mentions the death in that city of an Italian named Good Hope, the Queen's High Commsssioner for Roscende, who had served as a city watchman there settling and adjusting the affairs of the Eastern and for the last 26 years. Ile was a miser in his habits, North-eastern frontier of the colony. and at his death left an estate of from 25,000 dollars A RAILWAY EXAMPLE.-The second class railway

carriages in France are well lined and padded, with to 30,000 dollars. HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD .- An American naper cushioned seats, glass windows, and lamps for the says :--- "The man who lost his eyesight by reading a tunnels, quite equal to many of the English first borrowed newspaper has recovered it again since he class.

SPORTING PARSONS .- The game list shows that 75 became a subscriber." Ages of LEADING POLITICANS .- The Duke of Wel. of the Yorkshire clergymen have taken out certifilington is 77; Lord Lyndhurst, 74; Daniel O'Con- cates to kill game. THE FAMOUS OAK at Ribbesford, Worcestershire. nell, 72; Joseph Hume, 70; the Duke of Rutland, 68 : Lord Brougham, 67 ; Colonel Thompson, 63 ; was destroyed by the late equinoctial gales. It had Earl Fitzwilliam. 60; Sir Robert Peel, 58; the Duke of Devonshire, 56; Sir James Graham, 54; Dr. been in existence about eight centuries. SEA-GULLS.—During the prevalence of SEA-GULLS .- During the prevalence of the equi-Bowring, 53; the Duke of Richmond, 53; Lord noctial gales, several sea-gulls were shot in the ponds Stanley 46; Earl Grey, Lord Morpeth, and Lord in Yorkshire far inland.

of Mr, Thompson, York, a fine crop of ripe rasp-| quitted. LADIES' BUSTLES .- A committee of the Essex berries.

county, New Jersey, Fair, it seems, has recom-mended to favourable notice, a certain India rubber RATHER TALL .- A chimney was finished at Wigan, last week, one hundred and forty yards high, and lady's bustle, a new invention, intending to answer contains nearly a million of bricks the double purpose of an article of dress and a life TAIT'S MAGAZINE -It is not true, although represerver; and they pronounce the affair in their Magazine has been disposed of, and that the purchaopinion worthy of a diploma.-New York Express. BEWARE !- Miss Fly, of Massachusetts, has re- | sers are Messrs, A. and C. Black. - Edinburgh Adver.

covered three hundred and sixty three dollars of Mr. | tiscr. SALE AT FORD ABBEY,-The arras tapestry in the Frost, for a breach of promise of marriage. He courted her for one year, and the jury allowed a dolgrand saloon at Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, the seat of

the late Francis Gwyn, E.q., was sold on Wednesday last, by Mr. English, of Bath, to Mr. George Miles, lar per day. THE BEST YET .- 'My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on the purchaser of the Ford Abbey Estate, for £ 2,200. your head,' said Mr. Smith to his wife. 'My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearlast week, a clergyman at Scarborough set out with ing another sheep's wool on your back. There now. | the intention of walking to Filey by the sands and

Poor Smith sneaked. rocks. Having got a considerable distance, he found THE BUSINESS OF NATIONS is like the business of it impracticable to proceed further, and attempted to command of Captain Carr, completed their drill in individuals; it requires the employment of stipen- return; but the tide had flowed so high he could not

daries to carry it on for the good of the master and succeed. Ile remained on the rock all night. his family. That is the only object and end of management., whether of a family or of a nation .-hampden's History of the Aristocracy of England. INDIANS VISITING THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.—The condition. A GLUTTONOUS BRUTE.-- A fellow named Evans.

Union, noticing the arrival at Washington, of a de- on the occasion of the late election at Graborchard. legation of Winnebago Indians, says :- They are twenty-three in number, and the finest-looking, best polls, made his dinner on fourteen chickens, drank and most appropriately dressed and painted bands forty cups of coffee, nine pints of whisky, and ate of Indians we have ever seen. The President re- ginger cakes and other things in proportion, and houses, just completed by the wealthy corporation of ceived and welcomed the delegation in his usual called for more chickens. bland and courteous manner. Shaw-go-nik or Little

IIII, orator of the delegation, said, the Winnebagoes entered into a contract to purchase an estate for of the poor, were thrown open to the public for inhad heard the voice of their Great Father a long dis £800,000, but has preferred to pay a forfeit of sometance off-that their Father, the governor of Iowa thing under £10,000. and their agent had informed them that their Great THE ENGLISH POPESS .--- In a work sanctioned by Father wished to see a delegation of their people on the head of the Church of England is described as business-that the chiefs and braves now here were at once a Queen and a Popess (Papessa). chosen to represent the Wihnebago nation-that the THE CHINESE COLLECTION.-This very curious principal chief, "Wen-ne-shick," was now very old collection will very shortly be removed from the meand infirm, and could not accompany the delegation, tropolis, the proprietors being about to exhibit the but his brother was here in his place. The agent contents in the various large towns and oities of the (Gen. Fletcher) then announced that the brother of country. Wen-ne-shich, had brought a pipe from the old chief for the President, which he desired now to present. AN OLD ALMANACK.—There is in the British Museum an almanack, written on papyrus, nearly 3,000 Ah-hoo zhib kaw, a young chief, then rose, and after | years old, which, having been used by some Egyptian

making a pertinent little speech, in which he called of the olden time, was buried with him. the pipe the "emblem of peace and friendship, sent A SET OF FOOLS.-According to the Gloucester by the Great Spirit to the red man," he presented it Journal, General Tom Thumb was nearly kissed in forming a new public entrance, leading from Grosto the President. He had previously charged the and caressed to death by the gentle fair ones of pipe with their favourite Pin-ne-kin-ick, and lighting Stroud. it, desired the President to smoke .- The pipe was then passed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and very consistent ; oyster cellars are not allowed to and to all the Indians, and in the circle around the

room, each taking a whiff as a mark of good will. MAGISTERIAL LOGIC.—MAGISTRATE TO GENTLEMAN. -Your offence, sir, is most atrocious, and cannot

l'UNCH'S STATUE. --- A Mr. Livington has opened

A STARTLING INCIDENT FOR THE GREAT NOVEL-GRINDER .- The celebrated French novelist, Alex-SIR GEORGE CARROLL, the Lord Mayor elect, will ander Dumas, who with his father and a party of had a near escape from being robbed and probably

JEWISH COLONIES .- A letter from Posen, of the 17th, states that an association formed in that place, under the patronage of the King of Prussia, for establishing Jewish colonies, has purchased land to

THE IPSWICH and Bury Railway is rapidly approaching completion.

A STRANGE VISITOR .- On Monday, one of those rare birds, the bittern, was shot on Wandsworth Common.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE REGENT'S CANAL .-- On Tuesday, a lad about fourteen years of age was amusing himself by what is termed running the barges, near the Kentish Town lock, when he lost his footing, was precipitated into about twelve feet of water, and was drowned.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.-At a meeting of the vestrymen of St. Pancras, held on Monday last, those "potent, grave, and reverend signors" amused themselves for the space of an hour in investigating a charge against a man named Pike, of having 'chucked" a vestryman's servant girl under the George Bentinck, are each 44; Sir W. Molesworth RIPE RASTBERRIES.-There is now in the garden chin ! Ultimately the unfortunate Pike was ac-

FATAL EFFECTS OF BRITISH CHOLERA .- At Torhouse Moor, by Wigton, Cormick Flanigan had been confined to bed for about eighteen months, when, in September, his family were attacked with British cholera, and himself and four of them have ported by several of our contemporaries, that Taie's since died. There are still four more of this family lingering under this complaint.

NEW OPERA.-Mr. Frederick Bowen Jesson, the celebrated planist and composer, is at present engaged in producing an opera, founded on the story of Amy Robsart, the herione of Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth.

THE CYCLOPS Frigate, and Steam Ship Pottinger on Shore,-These vessels grounded off Cowes, on Sunday morning last, during the fog. Both were got off again without damage.

MILITARY PENSIONERS .- On Saturday, the north division of the Chelsea out-pensioners, under the Regent's Park. The expected field-day is postponed till the 13th of November, when, should the wea-THE ILESSIANS.-Great numbers of Ilessians are at the be favourable, all the divisions will be inspected

the present time in the United States in a starving in Hyde Park by the Commander-in-Chief. NINE HUNDRED POUDNS .- Stolen, or Lost, from the coat-pocket of Mr. H. Aldhouse, of No. 37, Marystreet, Kingsland road, Shoreditch, between that Kentucky, in presence of all who were about the and Bishopsgate Church, Bishopsgate-street.

PUBLIC BATHS and Washhouses in Liverpool,-On Wednesday morning the new public baths and wash-Liverpool, for the benefit of the working classes, and SIGNIFICANT !- It is said that Mr. Hudson recently for the improvement of the sanitary condition

> spection. AN Association for the Reduction of the Duties on Tea, is now fully organised.

> THE FRENCH Government has decided that all its civil functionaries, i. e., all its clerks and such peo.

ple, shall wear a distinguishing uniform. The GLOVE Trade of Worcester has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years.

THE EXPORTATION of British Gunpowder was formerly prohibited, but such restriction has been discontinued for some years past, and at the present time a French barque is lying at Erith, in the river Thames, loading with this destructive material.

A NEW PARK ENTRANCE .- Workmen arc • nployed venor-place on to Constitution Hill, Green Park, at the north end of the private gardens of Buckingham CONSISTENT-VERY !- The Philadelphians are rigid | Palace, and nearly opposite Tattersall's.

THE CARPET Trade of Kiddeminster, which had be open on Sundays; but any number of mob fights | somewhat revived during the month of August and are permitted; hence the inference that oysters are September, has declined again to so low an ebb that the first houses are now only working four days a

man. and seriously injured another. Your conduct | it some thousand young aloes, each bud after flower- stoker of a luggage train, named Hagan, on the PUBITY OF ELECTION .- The Bristol Times says that the disagreement between Lord Fitzhardinge and his brothers may be attributed to the influence of a fair and artful Delilah. A pretty state of things that allows fair and artful Delilahs to return county and son, George Thompson, and Frederick Douglass, are

THE LONDON ORACLE ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1847. London; B. D. Cousins, 10. Duke-street, Lincolns-inn-fields.

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS. N application was made on the 22nd September, t

A the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himseif the sole patentee of the Photographic process !) to restrain MR. ESERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

Ilis Honour refused the application in toto. No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate

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the promise of high wages, cheap bread, and plenty | revolution can confer benefit upon the working classes, unless the national mind is previously trained, fixed to do, while the foreigners from whom Couden is place of that destroyed, if .... English people; the measure which destroyed con-The benefit of all physical and moral revolutions fidence and unsettled all our relations at home has invariably been lost for want of this substitute, having given a spur to all foreign operations. It is

and Chartism, but for the social principle easy of acno wonder that the foreign merchant, manufacturer. complishment which has been appended to it, would and farmer should feast and applaud Cobden, inashave now but slumbered in the hearts of the hopeful nuch as he has secured increased traffic for all by and energetic, but it would have failed to possess an the opening of the rich market for the produce of universal charm for universal labour. Again, Chartism the farmer through the merchant, and has limited alone can boast of unbroken and undiminished confithe speculation of English manufacturers, thereby dence in its parliamentary leader and chief. advancing the profits of their continental comneti-Peel, the leader of Toryism, is denounced by tors. Hence we distinctly prove that the same his party as a traitor; Russell, the leader of Free circumstances which may make England rather hot Trade, is characterised as a halting imbecile ; just now, naturally insure for Mr. Cobden a hearty O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland, and the leader of a blind-fold nation, has deserted in

the very hour of the enemies weakness : Cobden Our friend the Quaker would no doubt gladly exchange situations with his chief; and, indeed, we has run away; Bright sticks silently by his mules the religious freedom gentlemen are obliged to pray learn that the solid reward of Cobden, as compared with his promised promotion, rather frets friend in the closet, while Duncombe is shrouded in national confidence, and recruiting his strength for Bright, who appears to have been

another national struggle. The social principle of Chartism, so long mocked

There is something very amusing in our liberal and decried by faction, is now the every day theme of its press, its clubs, its coteries, and its members. "Giving what is not theirs to give." Landlords in despair threaten to sell their estates. as we should not be at all surprised to find the governwhile Chartists in joy purchase them. We doubt ment tool, Milner Gibson, and the Free Trade bellows that the working classes have thought seriously of blower. John Bright, defeated by a thumping Tory the completion of one locality, and the further purand a red hot Chartist; a most characteristic finish chase of £8,100 worth of land to complete another, in the Free Trade Camp. It must always be borne with the prospect of a still larger purchase ere long. in mind that our principal objection to Free Trade Has not Chartism then been politically and sofrom the commencemenl, has been the hardshins and cially in advance of all other isms? Has it not jusprivations which, through casualties, uncertainty, tified the principle of physical force, while it has and doubt, it would subject those least able to stem systematically and successfully denounced, reprothe torrent during the first three years of settlement bated, and stayed revolution, outbroak and cruelty ; and adjustment. It was upon these grounds that we and has it not as successfully contended for a [social invariably contended for the "timely and prudent change, the necessity of which every class of soconcessions," as preliminaries to the measure, well ciety now tardily and reluctantly admits.

knowing that the Free Trade party, flushed with Had Whiggery realized its principle of extended victory, and with a government moulded to their suffrage, Chartism would never have been heard of, that is, had it realised the principle that "TAXpurpose would throw all the onus of experiment ATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS upon those least able to bear it.

TYRANNY AND SHOULD BE RESISTED." We predicted the unsettled state of the prices of al Had free traders tacked some social principle to commodities, and the consequent fluctuations in the their commercial move, the principles of free trade rate of wages-averring that those who had the would have been universally adopted. Had the making and controul of the laws, capital, and mabrawlers for religious freedom also contended for the country. chinery, would throw the burden from their own

the political rights that the majority sought, they shoulders upon those of the poor. The farmers are would have been hailed as welcome auxiliaries, and just now cock-a-hoop at the first turn of the experihad Daniel O'Connell applied the people's funds to ment ; but let us remind them that culture abroad is the re-purchase of the people's land for the people, not like culture in England-that seasons abroad are he would now be the greatest monarch that ever not like seasons in England-and that while they the world saw, and might rely with perfect secuwould require at least two years to put their house rity upon his own definition of physical force as a in order, the foreigners can complete theirs in one. means of resisting aggression, as all the armed force Again, let them bear in mind that theirs is the rich at the disposal of European monarchs dare not inand inviting market, where the produce of the vade a people entrenched in their own cottages, hiworld will meet in competition, and that the amount vouacked upon their own inheritance, and ready as brought to it, and not the price given abroad, will one man to fly to the cry of "My cottage is in regulate its value. An English farmer could not, danger.'

since the passing of Free Trade, make very exten-Every newspaper and every agitator now sive arrangements for an increased breadth of wheat. writes about and speaks about, the value of the He requires nearly a year to prepare it, and a full Land and its capabilities ;while the Chartists year from seed time to market to realise it; but not having for years discussed the theory. are now so with his universal competitors, who, in many in- lengaged in practical operations, and although we restances, in eight months from seed time can send joice to find our writings circulated as words of knowledge, yet it is unfair that the Nation, the Chronicle, their produce to our markets.

ready to confess their long errors and transgressions, society about to disappear, under the baneful and and to admit that property has its duties as well as crushing influence of this monster evil. now receiving all honour and laudation, are expe- | upon, and rivetted to, a new system which is to supply its rights ; true, the press is compelled to fight on

> tion and pestilence are on the increase. gency, both become paralysed and declare their not see that the Government, either here or in Ireinability to act. Upon the other hand, has land, show any signs of readiness to act upon its pelled to admit they have merited. Political find in the columns of our contemporary :---

> merely create a sudden start and vanish with the produce or profit even to your distinguished selves. expression of sudden dissatisfaction; but not so If in any one year-if six months ago-you had done with famine, it is not merely a nine days' wonder, ing these lands useful, either to yourselves or others, its novelty does not die away from its long con- whatever you had even touched with that object in tinuance, but, on the contrary, it gains strength in view, you should have had our free leave to keep as its daily progress. If it could be shown that the is now come when a public necessity requires that land of Ireland was insufficient to support its own what you have omitted to do sl ould be done for the population, then we might sympathise with those general good by the representative and organ of the who are now charged and chargeable with neglect. land from you : to enter it, and do as we please with Or if we saw a prospect of that immediate relief it, for the purpose of rendering it productive, whe-(which is now the one thing required), in the cul- ther with your leave or without. Now, therefore. (which is now the one thing required), in the car-tivation of the waste lands of Ireland, we may be drained, fenced, built upon, and manured this land, inclined to give our adhesion to the project, but and made it worth as many hundreds of pounds as it when we know that the horse starves while the g ass is growing, however favourably we may incline to you. And this you demand in the name of proto the slow process of improvement as a means of perty. But, by your leave, your right of property future comfort, we cannot so far stultify ourselves stands good only for the shillings. Those, nobody as to rely upon it as a means of meeting the present necessity. The one is a question for deep thought | labour of Irish peasants, are either theirs or ours. and consideration, and to be subjected to such not yours; and to make them yours would not be management and control as will secure the profits with a large and gratuitous estate in addition. Now. of improvement to him who improves, while the this is a thing which you must absolutely reconcile other requires the instantaneous attention of those vourselves to doing without. It will not, cannot. who have undertaken to administer the affairs of

he feasted with the glad tidings that corn, bread those of seven millions of poverty-stricken bea. antry and meat have declined in price, if he cannot scll are greater. We mast take care of those first. We his labour at that price which will enable him to must give them justice before we give you charity. purchase a sufficiency of those commodities. Go. ing for these people what you have failed to do, we vernments have frequently interfered indirectly, and shall at the same time relieve your estates from but for the hold resistance of Duncombe would have what you perpetually complain of as onen sicares interfered directly, with the rate of wages, when portable, for otherwise, men with the charitable those for whose benefit the boon was intended did feelings you lay claim to would not surely be driven not ask for government interference, and why then should the harsh rules of political economy be now find in beggars like themselves the mercy they had enlisted to justify the Government in abstaining not experienced from the rich man whi had lived on from necessary interference. selves by means like these, we are going to do for

Our columns of this week again teem with the you, freely and effectually. Let that suffice you." sad and forlorn condition of the Irish people, while, That is a speech "according to our own heart."

It is sad, also, to see the manner in which the

mprovement of the landlords' estates, with a proper

provision that the funds shall be administered by a

NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

We wish we could participate in the expectations riencing that benefit which was promised to the the rejected, and a social system which is to take the the side of the ravaging monster, and to proclaim of the Morning Chronicle, that a measure for the the inadequacy of the several measures proposed to reclamation of the six million acres of Waste Lands arrest its progress; true, the pulpit teems with its in Ireland is certain to be introduced next session, admonitions of charity and the natural dutics of the and that upon terms which will give the needful christian; true, Mr. O' onnell gives instructions to assistance from the State to ensure their cultivation his constituents and bears them as their opinions and ultimately leave those by whose labours they and resolutions to the Irish executive, but it is also have been reclaimed in free proprietary possession true, that, amid this combination of elements. starva- of that wealth which they may be said to have created. So far as the admirable articles in which To what end then, we may ask, are govern- this great and valuable measure has been advocated ments instituted, and for what purpose is are concerned, we are inclined to believe that a consociety constructed, if, upon a sudden emer- | siderable impetus has been given to it. But we do

> it ever struck those who would impiously charge enlightened suggestions. We should really very much the Almighty with the present scarcity, that like to hear Lord Besborough, or Lord John Russell. it is still more impious to endeavour to avert that address to the Irish landlords the following admipunishment which in their danger they are com- rable speech respecting these waste lands, which we

apostacy, ministerial delinquency and treachery, are "Gentlemen, you have had five centuries to try apostacy, ministerial delinquency and treachery, are things of such every day occurrence, that they time you could make of these lands. In that time you have not contrived to make them yield any your own. But you have not done it ! and the time general good-the State. We are going to take the mortgage to the amount of our expenses, give it back thinks of refusing you ; but the pounds which will be added to those shillings by our capital, and by the restoring your own property, but presenting you shall not, be done. We are not so charmed with the use you have made of what is already yours, as to be desirous of adding more to it; and besides, there It is but poor comfort to the unwilling idler to fore you. Your necessities, we own, are great, but Console yourselves with the reflection, that by dowhat you perpetually complain of as their greatest to ridding themselves of it by turning out a whole tenantry on the high roads, to perish of hunger, or their labour. What you can only effect for your-

an account of the Brothers Bandiera. By Joseph Muzzini. .... How did Eugland become Oligarchy ? Addressed

hoards

pendix

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Counter, M.D. ...

Cobden's pretensions as a leader we never dis- of office has ever outweighed all consideration of disputed after we had met him, analysed him, and constitutional, political, and social duties. A Min- they have blasphemously hoped to charge upon the heard him. His appearance strikes you, if not with istry that, properly recognizes the duties consequent to Parliamentary Reformers. To which is Creator. They are beginning to discover that if added, A Short Treatise on the First Principles upon the possession of property, but fails to recog- the cottage alone is subjected to the wild ravages of awe, at least with respect; his countenance is so of Pulitical Government. By Jonathan Duncan. briniful of philanthropy, humanity and kindness. nise those that appertain to government; thus hunger that the mansion is not secure from the as-... foolishly establishing the fact in the national mind, saults of the hungry. It would be presumptuous in 6 Indeed, so much so, that our only regret was, that Pucket Lacon, 1 vol. boards that Governments and Parliaments as at present us to venture even a guess at the mysteries by which Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all denominaso much natural goodness should have been enlisted tions. Com; lete in 1 vol., cl bds. ... by necessity in so had a cause. Cobden's thorough constituted are a national nuisance. an all-wise and beneficent being works out his own 2 stitched ... To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny | ignorance of the science of political economy con-Upon the other hand we find Ireland, ripe for the ends, but yet, as far as famine has gone, and as stituted his great charm with his hearers; he was each. attainment of its rights, again made an easy prey to far as results may be gathered, we must come to Haslam's Letters to the Bishop of Exeter. In I vol. telling and captivating, if not able and convincing. faction by the treachery of her leader. How often the conclusion, that the poor and dependent only .... 2 5 Aware of the tender ground on which he stood, he have we abstained from taking vengeance for injus-.... were not selected as the only sufferers ; and, judging To be had also in twenty-four Numbers at One Penny never pressed heavily, he merely dealt with all the tice. lest our individual heat and feeling should be set of the great provocation necessary to induce civilized each. frippery portions of the subject. which promised addown to another attempt to destroy that union in- men to commit murder, or even acts of cruelty, we Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry. 3 parts cloth 0 vantages to the poor and bespoke the kindliness of 15 boards ... 15 Each part can be had separate at Five Shillings each. must presume that the suffering of a patient and dispensable to the achievement of Irish liberty. his own nature. Therefore we envy not the General The Connection between Geology and the Pentathe harvest that he has reaped as the fruits of his teuch, in a Letter to Professor Silliman. Br party as the desertion of its leaders and was it not pity to their improvement. Thomas Cooper, M.D. to which is added an Anlabour, while we may marvel at his sudden evaporaernel, and barbarous, after a struggle of half a cention after so notable a triumph, tury, to sow the seeds which were sure to be readed The Right of Free Discussion. By Thomas There are many who are not able to distinguish in desolation, even if the pretext was more than E-say on Miracles. By David Hume, Esq. between the injury of Free Trade to England and feasible. Do the Chartists of England now see their the value of the principle to the Continent, and we real position, and while the bugaboo physical force shall therefore consider the relative value of the measure at home and abroad, and thereby be en- a once powerful, because national party, will they, ... ...

Let us lay their present condition fairly before and other journals, should copy our opinions nearly them, by showing what constitutes a substitute, and verbatim, offering them as their own, or recommend how the price of all other " breadstuffs," as well ing them as those of plagiarists to the Irish landlords, without the grace of recognising them as ours. as wheat itself, tends to regulate the price of wheat. Whole passages, scarcely varied in terms, have been Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, and rice, are articles taken from our letters to the Irish landlords, from of bread-stuff, with which foreign countries may be made to abound; in fact, the amount of land called our work on Small Farms, from our letters to the Chartists, and leading articles, and yet none have into fresh cultivation by the prospect of remunerating had the decency to acknowledge the source from for prices here would produce more than a sufficiency whence they were received. However, we pardon the whole population of the empire; thus rendering the this act of dis-courtsey, consoling ourselves with the domestic bread-stuff a mere drug. This the farmers satisfaction that our repudiated madness now conwill feel before this day twelvemonth, notwithstandstitutes the sanity of our former revilers. ing the fascinating as urance of the Times that all

The curse of the present age is that population presses hardly upon the means of subsistence permitted by landlords, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not a single newspaper Liberator now panders to the cupidity of domestic editor in the empire, who undersatnds anything more jobbers. The government proposes a loan for the of agriculture than a sow understands of Algebra. glish heef and mutton, because they are substitutes ; [Rere then is a misfortune, a great misfortune, and a natural misfortune.-the misfortune that a com responsible agent, appointed by the lender ; but, no, pletely new system is indispensable to national prossay the landlords ; and, no, says the Liberator ; this perity, while not a single teacher of the national is a vexatious interference with the rights of the pro. mind understands a particle of the subject. The prietor, who, in justice, should have the appointold chuck pin game of writing for political par ment of his own superintendent. This is one of the ties and sectional convenience, will no longer serve vital points upon which the Liberator, as the agent the purposes of the age. If, as Peel said, truly said, of the landed proprietors, waited upon the Saxon the SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE IS BUT IN Viceroy; and, from a thorough knowledge of the ITS INFANCY, the tutors of the national mind Irish landlords and their superintendents, we warn must henceforth be selected for their knowledge of that science. We have asked for a Minister of the government in time, that, if they adopt this sug-Agriculture. We have said that the day would gestion, they may as well at once do the generous, and make a free gift of the cash, as they never will come when a knowledge of the value of a dunghill would be of more importance than a knowledge of see a single stiver of it if committed to the guarthe value of cinnamon, nutmegs and allspice ; and dianship of the squire's superintendent, who will, in we predict that, even in the next session of Parlianine cases out of ten be one of his largest creditors, ment. the petition of some forty thousand members and from whom the squire will never dare to of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will demand an account of the expenditure.

convince the collective wisdom of clodpole landlords. that if they are incapable of discharging the duties consequent upon the possession of property, that society will demand the restoration of the trust to abler hands. Thus we show that while all other buy food for the people, and must compel the landparties have become weak from tricking, truckling, The conduct of the Irish farmer is precisely simi- juggling and imbecility, that Chartism has become lar: he is a much greater tyrant than his landlord; strong in theory because wise in practice. May Chartism then live until it affords shelter to all and violence to none, and may the National Petition. escorted by half a million to the flouse of Commons, reflect new and increased lustre upon the leader, the champion, and the chief, who had the

> some and the treachery of others had nearly consigned it to that tomb in which it has buried old opinions. Yes, it should never be forgotten that Thomas Slingsby Duncombe joined Chartism in the hour of its greatest weakness, while Daniel O'Connell deserted Repeal in the hour of its greatest

Hurrah, then, for Duncombe and the Charter ! The National Petition and the Land !!

tection which the ignorance of a people ever confors mon tyranny, and pride that has so long fenced lower their proud crests before that judgment which

as the Times truly tells us, there is not a single man Its appearance in such a quarter ought to be a warn in the country appears equal to the present emering to the Irish landlords to set their house in gency. The head of the government truly tells the order; for, though it has not yet been spoken by landlords, through Ireland's only Duke, that the any member of the Government. yet its appearance condition of the Irish people is matter for their sole in an old and faithful Whig organ indicates that consideration : while the domestic tyrants pule like some such sentiments prevail in official Whig infants, and attempt to cast the whole responsibility circles.

upon government. One thing, however, is certain. But it is not only in the Chranicle or the Times that when the Irish landlords and their government now promoted to the dignity of leading ministerial are engaged in solving the question of responsibility journal, that we find indications of a growing conthe Irish people, without protection or hope, are viction of the public mind, which must force the thrown upon that wild vengeance which ever follows carrying of such a measure. The Herald. Standard despair, as a means of redressing their grievances. Spectator, and other metropolitan journals join in Meantime, it is heart-sickening to find cach succesthe cry. It is echoed from Ireland, and by that sive announcement of local distress followed by the journal which, at the present moment, perhaps, information, that a large reinforcement of troops most faithfully represents the public voice of that are on their way to administer that relief-that country-the Nation. That journal thus emphationly relief, which the 1rish, for centuries, have been cally warns the "landed interest" of Ireland :-in the habit of receiving from their rulers.

"See the blindness of Irish landlords-see how they are suffering the ground to slip from under their feet-how the problem to be solved comes more formidably before them every time it re-appears. Eleven years ago, if they had unanimously urged on Government to adopt the plan of the select committee, they might have had the lands reclaimed, and inhabited by their own tenants. Now, all men seem disposed to deny them all claim to this; and the world cries out-'At least on this new land let us see no more cottiers or con-acre-on this virgin soil let a race grow up who may call their hearths and their soul their own

"And even now, if the Irisi proprietors would cordially accept the terms, they might save their territorial privileges over the present arable and pastures, with all their woods and waters, timber and minerals, and all the rest of it. But let a year or two more go round-let public works, commissioners and engineering tourists, and the gentlemanlike officialities of Dublin Castle, devour the in art of Ireland but a little longer-and when the Sybilline books are offered once more to these landed Tarouins. they will, from the bottom of their hearts, wish they had bethought them sooner of the requirements of the time.

Prophetic words ! Each time the question recurs it will be with added demands. Aiready the Chronicle, no longer confining its attention to the waste land, has propounded an additional measure for dealing with the soil already cultivated, and paying rent to the landlords. We will not do the injustice of condensing its proposals. but give them in its own words :---

The advances from the public, contemplated has lords, and farmers (for they are worse than the the Lord Lieutenant, are a gratuitous boon to the landlords), to give such wages as will enable the landlords. To this boon no one supposes that the abourer to purchase a sufficiency; and if governlandlords, as such, have any claim. They give no ment does not do this in time, all the armed force equivalent for it. They have in no way either at its disposal will not be sufficient to protect is earned or deserved it. The government, accordauthority, or the property of the Irish landlords, ingly, does not give it to them for their own sake. Sonhistry and blarney may serve the political ends It intends them as the mere channels through which of faction, but they will be found incapable of ar- a benefit is to reach a portion of the community far dition of his honoured name, when the power of resting the march of hunger, and the wild vengeance other than themselves. Well then, to this unmerited and unintended gift let the government annex a condition. Let it make a rule that no landlord shall receive its aid in improving his land, except on condition of giving to the tenants of the land so improved a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. The condition would not be onerous. The land would be given back to the landlord greatly increased in value. Let him rest content with that increase, and bind national evils are seldom listened to when statesmen himself for ever that there at least his demands shall are at their case and things go smoothly.' It is by the stop. "Let him grant to every tenant a pernetual lease, on a fair valuation of the land after the cohurricane, not the calm, that great changes are verument has drained it." We should greatly prefer an arrangement much more liberal than this. We would require him to divide with the tenant the boon conferred on himself, and to grant a perpetual tenure at a rent much below the full value of the improved land. But we should hail with joy even the more niggardly arrangement; and so, we venture to say, tical adoption of those Radical remedies from would the tenantry. The immediate gain to the which in fairer weather they would shrink with ab- landlord would be a manifold equivalent for renounsing any further prospective increase. We propose this plan as the supplement and completion of that which we have already advocated observed, one of the most sacred in this country. with respect to the waste lands. We propose it as a Before "the rights of property" as before the car of means, the readiest means, by which the social and 'economical effects of a property in the soil Juggernaut, all other things we prostrate. The may be extended directly to a wider circle of the Jews in the wilderness were not more blindly enpopulation than those who may become settlers on the waste." We propose it also as susceptible of imthusiastic in their worship of their golden calf than mediate application. The Lord-Lieutenant has only we are, and, like all other idolators, we have lost the to will it. He is not pledged to improve the lands faculty of reasoning about our idol. In no other ef everybody who asks for it : he has reserved to himself a full discretion. He has only to name way can the fact be accounted for, that the origin his conditions. What they should be is to us very of property, the great conditions on which it is held, clear.

THE LAND.

strength.

THE JUDGMENT.

effected. When turbulence and discontent. the natural results of a bad system and long-continued Authority that has long presumed in that promisgovernment, frighten rulers from their apathy and appal politicians with the fear of a still more

dangerous picture, then is the time to urge the pracitself with ostentatious charity, are now beginning to horrence.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

of a starving people.

It is not long since we pointed out that course

which, in the end government will be compelled to

adopt, when midnight assassination shall have more

force than timely remonstrance. Government must

It is impossible to recur to this subject too fre-

quently at the present moment. The deductions of

the unilosophic investigator into the causes of

The institution of property is, as we have before

the primary and paramount right of the state over Such is the present stage of this momentous agiall minor claims, and the inalienable right of the tation. The Star was the first newspaper which whole people to the land in which they live have, recognised the paramount importance of "the Land Shakespeare has told us that no blow is so fatal to a enduring people is intended as an instrument to lead been so utterly disregarded and forgotten. Upon question." At the risk of much misapprehension, no other hypothesis can the fact. that a and with the endurance of some abuse, it has stea-

We are now assuming the divine interpretation few men have been suffered to usurp the dily persisted in showing its manifold advantages of the Church of England, in presuming that the soil of Ireland, and by the ignorant selfishness of and the justice of its principles. It is most gratify their conduct doom that land to sterility, and its ing to find that these views are so warmly taken up present famine is in truth a heavenly dispensation : and we are shewing that, if the sufferings of the entire people to permanent destitution. This is an and advocated by contemporaries on both sides of waives like a harlequin's wand over the fragments of poor is a portion of that heavenly decree, that the abuse so monstrous, so apparent, that it has struck the channel. We suspect that many of them do rich have no right to nurmur if, as regards their all intelligent foreign writers on the subject; but, not yet see how success in Ireland will react on abled to illustrate Cobden's present position. Those while they see the debris, rejoice in having escaped order, it is manifested in another shape and form. enslaved and blinded by our reverence for property. Great Britain, and its bearing on the occupation of who have witnessed the rise in the price of food, the the charmer's wand. Will they now see that which True, the government thought, its officials would we have suffered it to exist, until at length the cup the soil here. But it will be time enough to look reduction of wages, and the limitation of work to we have often told them, while we have justified phy- hope to meet the calamity by common custom and of iniquity is full. The state itself is threatened with at that part of the subject, when we have made our Liverpool. Robinson, Edinburgh, and all booksellers. | short time, would be but an awkward audience after sical force-namely, that neither moral or physical the ordinary law; true, the Irish landlords are now anarchy, and all the elements of a well-ordered lish brethren "at home" in their own land.

Cerebral Physiology and Materialism. By W. C. Engledne, M.D. Modern Slavery By the Abbe de la Mennais Di scrot's Thoughts on Religion Dialogue between a Scholar and a Peasant. By Sir W. Jones ... \*\*\* Harwood, Manchester. Love. Glasgow. Shepherd

NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

THE FACTORY KING'S TOUR. WE understand that preparations are being made throughout Yorkshire to recommence the Shor Time agitation on a most extensive scale. The following is Mr. OASTLER'S intended route, commencing next week :--Tuesday, 10th November. Huddersfield Wednesday, 11th, or ... Haliax Thursday, 12th Friday, 13th . ... Bradford ... Monday, 16th Wednesday, 18th 33 ... .... Leeds ... Keighley . 37 .... Friday, 20th ,, \*\*\* Dewsbury Monday, 23-d ... .,, Wakefield Wednesday, 25th ••• .... ....

Barnsley Holmfirth Friday, 27th ... ... Mr. OASILER will also visit Sheffield and Knaresborough, but the arrangements as regards those places are not yet completed. We expect to be able to report in our next number the commencement of the good work at Huddersfield. Let the peeple rally in their thousands for OASTLER and the To

## Hoars Bill.

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Irish news this week presents one or two n features. The intimation a week or two since th the potatoe crop had rallied, after being genera giren up, seems now to be confirmed from vario quarters, and the statements that they have fall considerably in the Dublin market appears to be additional corroboration of the fact. We tru sincerely that this may be the case generally, a that the aid arising from this unexpected sour will, in conjunction with other still indispensal measures, prevent the people from enduring th general and extreme famine, which was recently prehended. The Lord Lieutenant has been oblig to stop the public works in the county of Clare, account of the interruption and ill-usage given the officers who have the laving out or the super tendence of these works. It would seem that this some measure at least arises from a dislike to t work, aithough it is stated that the price of su work has been put rather higher than it would oth mise have been, in order to enable the weak mefficient labourer to earn a good day's wages. is deeply to be regretted that the works should stopped from such a cause. Our Irish brethe should remember, that the money expended in these Sowerby, works is in reality wrung from the hard working men and women of England and Scotland, and that their motto is "a fair day's work for a fair day's Mr. Probert wages." Task work is a test of value in return for Camberwell . 0 3 0 the wages paid, and although there may be peculiar which renders the principle inapplicable, it is one which, providing the calculation be based on equitable grounds, is manifestly promotive of " fair play" on both sides. But whether this be the case or not. it is clear that ill-treatment of those who are merely obeying the orders of their superiors is not the way to mend the matter. They should make their com-

RECEIPTS O THE CHARTIST CO.OPB ATIVE LAND COMPANY, PER MR. O'CONNOR, SECTION No. 1. SHABES. Sheffield, per G. Cavill.. Ely, per M. Aungier ... Leigh. per J. Dickenson Artichoke Inn, Bighton, per W. Flower. Shrewsbury, per J. Powell ... Stockport, per T. Woodhouse... Barnsley, per J. Ward ... Norwich, per J. Hurry Nottingham, per J. 3 72et Worce ter, per M. Griffiths Macclesfield, per. J. Warren Cheltenham, per W. Leach Newcastle on-Tane, per W. Leach ... Newcastle on-Tane, per J. Nisbett Birmingham, per W. Thorn ... Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson Manchester, per J. Murray Garlisle, per J. Gilbertson Glasgow, per J. Smith. Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last week).

> SECTION No. 2. SHARES

Pan I	BUARLO.	
[en]	Sheffield, per G. Cavill	
	East Retford, per T. Dernic	
	Ely, per M. Aungier	•
	Leigh, per Dickenson	
	Lynn, per J. Scott n	
	Artich ke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower	
	Shrewsbury, per J. Powell	
new	Atherston, per C. Vera	
hat	Barnsley, per J. Ward	
	Devizes, per J. Stowe	
ally	Winchester, per J. Gallagher	
ous	Nottingham, per J. Sweet	1
	Oldham, per W. Hamer	
llen	Norwich, per A. Bagshaw	
an	Worcester, per M. Griffiths Stockton-on-Tees, per T. Potter	
	Macclesfield, per J. Warren	
rust	Bridgewater, per J. Fink	
and	Cheltenham, per W. Leach	
auu	Swindon, per D. Morrison	
irce	Leeds, per W. Brook	
ble	Newcastle-on Tyne' per J. Nisbett	
	Gosport, per J. Douglas	÷.,
hat	Leicester, per J. Burrow	1
	Peterborough, per E. A. Scholey	
ap-	Robert Blackie, Edinburgh	•
ged	Walter Blackie, Do	•
- I	Birmingham, per W. Thorn	
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Lambeth

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE CHARTER

**NO SURRENDER!** 

GREAT MEETING AT BRISTOL.

Cooke, Robert Harris, Esq., was called to the chair.

Silence having been restored, he addressed the

My Friends,—If we are asked the cause which has led us to assemble here to-night, I would say it is a

highly important one: we have come to discuss a

question the most valuable in its relation to the in-

terests of this country. It is the question of the

Charter. (Cheers) Our government-all govern-

ments, grow up in the dark. The principle of evil

grew up with the accumulation of power ; and what-

ever of justice and virtue they may have originally

possessed, they departed from, and wrested on the

power of the sword for protection and support

g trusted in the hands of three parties. First, there

was the monarch. He need say but little on this

point. He agreed with Samuel, c. 8, v. 10, where he describes the "manner of a king." Mo-

narchs have done all which Samuel foretold, and

much more; they have imposed burdens on their

people, and carried their pageantry and pride so far

that they have become ridiculous, imbecile, and

childish. (Cheers.) Next, we have the lords. Did

any of you ask yourselves what a lord is ? What con-

stitutes a claim to the title of a noble and ancient

family? Any man who, four or five hundred years

ago, received a title, given him by kings or queens,

vorance-(cheers)-but, in fact, it is become ridicu-

ious ; and we have the authority of Punch-(laugh-

ter)-to bear us out in this assertion. Formerly. it

was customary to use the expression : "Do you

chink I'm a fool ?" Now it is become quite fashion able to render it : "Do you think I'm a duke ?"

Cheers and laughter.) We have authority to show

that the House of Commons, as at present consti-

Cheers.) The government of this country is en-

meeting in nearly the following words :-

nies' Institute was crowded.

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lle thought if the working classes were true to themselves, and respected their principles, if they support their leaders, and followed such advice as, was given to them this evening, they would not wait long for their just and political rights. MESSRS, M'GRATH AND CLARKE'S TOUR The chairman then vacated the chair, when the

meeting separated, delighted with the evening. CIRENCESTER.

On Wednesday evening, October 28th, at the hour On Thursday evening last a public meeting was held in the Long Room of the Bell Inn, to take into appointed for the meeting to take place, the Mecha-On the motion of Mr. Rogers, seconded by Mr.

onsideration the plans and objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company. For some time past considerable anxiety had been manifisted by members of the labouring classes, to hear the nature of the above institution clearly explained, as from the abuse which had been heaped upon its founders and premoters. Many thought that it must surely be very bad in its tendency and character, or otherwise, it would not have so many enemies. Those, however, who availed themselves of the opportunity which the meeting afforded had every doubt removed and every prejudice dissipated.

At ha f-past seven, the time for commencing busiless, Mr. Smith, grocer, was called to the chair, who, after making a few preliminary observations, introduced Mr. P. M'Grath to the meeting.

Mr. M'Grath, on coming forward, was enthusi-astically applauded, and proceeded to explain in a simple, clear, and consise manner, the objects and ing some of their pseudo Radical Town Councillors means of the Chartist Land Company. He entered refused to sign the requisition for the Hall, that at considerable length into the general question of co-operation, and showed that it was by availing co-operation, and showed that it was by avaiing themselves of that great and sublime principle, that the members of the society would be able to effect their social and political emancipation. Mr. M'Grath concluded an eloquent address by an appeal to the patriotism and good sense of the meeting, to take advantage of the benefits which the socie ty to take advantage of the benefits which the society order. (Cheers.) We propose to realize it by the insured to its members as the most effectual means moral power, which like the might of steam in water, of providing for the " rainy day,"

not for his virtues or patriotism, or for having ren-dered wise and good, but WICKED SERVICES! The descendants of such a man lay claim to be of a Mr. T. Clark was next called upon. He applied himself to an elucidation of the details for carrying out the general principal which had been previously established by Mr. M'Grath, and related many instances which had fallen under his own observan ble and ancient family. If he can trace out who his grandfather was, and then his great-grandfather, and his great-grandfather's grandfather-(laughter) tion of the capabilities of small quantities of land -for four hundred years back; he is said to be a when properly cultivated, and proceeded to remark branch of a noble and ancient family, as if we all upon the, ecurity which they ociety offered for the inhad not grandfathers and great grandfathers as well as they have. (Ilear.) I consider all men to belong to an ancient family; all are as noble as each vestment of the pence of the working classes. Mr. Clarke made some further observations conformatory of the statements made by the previous speaker, other; and there is no nobility but that which virtue gives. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I consider titles to be pure inventions of human pride and human ig-

At the conclusion a number of rales and shares were disposed of, and a vote of thanks awarded to the chairman and the two gentlemen that had addressed he meeting.

#### CHELTENHAM.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting was ield in the Town Hall, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of hearing the naturo and objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, explained by tuted. does not represent the mass of the people ; and that six-sevenths of the male population of Great Britain are branded with the stamp of interiority. Messrs. P. M'Grath and T. Clark, two of the Directors, who were in attendance for that purpose. At half-past seven, the time for commencing busi (Hear. hear, and cheers.) The Charter professes to remedy this state of things. Universal Suffrage. ess, the large and spacious building was well

which I consider to be the first and chief principle -, an operative tailor, was unanimously of the Charter, and to which all the other points are Mr. chosen to preside, and opened the proceeding with a brief but sensible address, and concluded by intro-ducing Mr. M'Grath to address the meeting. o | but as consequences, as all would follow, did every 3 man possess a vote-would, in my opinion, remove this great evil; and I would like to see all men

united on this point, that they might, by unity of epinion and co-operation, work out their poli-Mr. M'Grath on presenting himself was received with loud applause. He said, Mr. Chairman. ladies, and gentlemen. It appears from the placard which tical redemption. (Cheers.) The Charter re cognises the rights of humanity, and holds it paramount to the rights of property-(hear) -and I conceive it to be a right principle, for Why should the many who do all the labour of the National Petition, for the restoration of our politivalue of its acquisition, and the practicability of the £21 9 5 plan propounded by the Chartist Land Co operative Company, for that purpose. He concluded a lengthy and able speech amid the hearty and universal plaudits of the meeting. state be disfranchised, whilst property which is pro- cal rights. Either of these subjects, I consider am-The Chairman then introduced Mr. T. CLARK, who duced by them is represented? I want the man to ply sufficient for one meeting. It would be impossi-have the vote and not the brick! Suppose the case ble to do both subjects that justice which their imtired. . 1 ( commenced by stating the pleasure which it afforded 0 16 6 Chipping Norton - 0 4 6 Asiburton - 0 17 4 of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high of the men—one of them a man of mind and high intellect. possessed of all the noble feelings of his nature, and remarkable for his patriotism and love of virtue, but poor. The other a man without mind or of 18 4
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4 moral culture, who has not one quality to recommend
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5 0 the moral culture who has not one quality to recommend moral culture, who has not one quality to recommend investigation. (Cheers.) The National Petition shall that the means by which we propose to compass those objects are equally as commendable. We have, him, save his qualification to vote at an election. have ample justice done it. Mr. O'Connor will ere The poor man may be a poet, and he carries under long be a sojourner in your neighbourhood, and gentlemen, been most scandously and foully mishis arm to the polling booth a volume of his works: | 1 am confident, will feel the highest pleasure represented by the newspaper press of this town during the past week, but I beg of you to witness his qualification is required, and he presents his in attending a meeting for the adoption of the Nabook-this is my qualification he replies. Is he ac- tional Petition. (Cheers.) I consider that the time their conduct towards us this evening. Here you cepted ? No! He is rejected ; whilst the other, has come when the national mind should be aroused perceive, congregated, an immense, and important because he nossesses the bricks is, upon showing the from its torpor to a keen sense of the greatness meeting, whose orderly conduct is a credit to the overseer's note or receipt-accepted! But it cannot and importance of this vitally important subject. be right to treat the poor man of mind in this way- (Ilear.) The restoration of the land is the people's town,-here are we, met to promulgate our principles and defend our character, but where are our it cannot be right to tax the poor from 40 to 50 per only hope of a permanent amendment of their now enemics, the solous, who conduct the enlightened journals of Worcester? (Cheers.) They are absent cent. to support a system of unjust legislation, hapless condition. I consider the national poverty whilst the rich pay only 5, 7, or 10 per cent. at the extreme. (Hear.) It seems to me to be an injustice. conjointly with the possession of millions of acres as they always are, when the business of the people and productive but uncultivated land which the comis to be done. (Here, here.) Where are the re-0 And if it were to be demanded of them in a direct mon sense of the nation should not only reprobate, porters whose pre-ence would grace this platform, way, it could not stand an hour; but wise in their but seek every means to effect its removal. Man's and whose industry would be so conspicuous, if such a meeting as this were held for Whig or Tory generation they do it indirectly, and thereby mask natural heritage the land has fallen a piey to aristo the glaring injustice of the system, which robs the cratic rapacity, and while the people sink into premapurposes? Sir, I do not complain of any criticism wor man of his money, and denies him the right to ture graves for the want of it, its unsatiable usurpon the part of the press, however severe or unxercise electoral privileges. (Cheers.) In some reers are revelling amid an abundance of every bless merited, but what I do complain of is, that whilst pects the principles of the Charter have. it seems to ing that their pampered appetites can desire, (Hear. they are so prolific of their abuse, and thus prejudice ne, been nnwisely advocated ; I do not hold with the | We are here to-night, not to adopt the plans of our the minds of many well-disposed persons against us, loctrine of "physical force," and if it has been re-sorted high minded aristocracy for getting land. (Hear.) they invariably burk our proceedings, and never give to in some instances. I think it was unwise ; there is Our glory consists in being as different from them as currency to our sentiments, which, if fairly reported, enough of moral power in existence if combined, to force possible. Let us never degrade ourselves by taking would cause our principles to be respected where they are now dreaded. (Hear, hear.) But if my any government to accede to the just demands of its as an exemplar for imitation the truculent, the execrable conduct of cut-throats and robbers. (Cheers. people. (Hear.) For my part I repudiate physical advice would have any weight with the working (Cheers.) I am a member of a society which We want land, those who have taken it from us, wil force. classes, I would say, absent yourselves from such -tands opposed in principle to every species of enmity | not even let it to us. (Hear.) What we propose public houses as are in the habit of supporting those and hostility towards my fellow men. I recognise to do then is to put ourselves in a position by union newspapers in which your rights are sneered at, and the principle of peace to all the world, and I would and co-operation, to take advantage of the necessities you will soon bring the infamous "press-gang" to almost sooner die than be led to take the life of a of our oppressors, by purchasing that which has been their senses. (Loud cheers,) What is it that we tellow creature. Let us be just to each other-let us ruthiessly taken from us. Mr. M'Grath then at great propose to do that we are so plentifully abused by your "Chronicles," and your "Guardians ?" Nothing repudiate such acts betwixt ourselves, and leave the length descanted upon the rules and objects of the fighting and the murder, and the infamy attached to Chartist Co-operative Land Society, which judging more than to make the people independent of the it to the cut throats, who are paid to shoot and from the spirit manifested by the meeting were fully present system, and to enable them to become their urample upon the people ! (Cheers.) Let us leave approved of. Mr. M'Grath concluded his address own masters. (Cheers.) And how we do propose to do he sword in the hands of those who wield it in dewith a strong appeal to divest their minds of prejuthis? By violence, anarchy, or the destruction of property? No! but by the combination of our own fence of lawly might, and to support injustice-let us leave it to those who war with the rights of humanity. dice, to examine candidly, and that their benefit would be the certain result. He resumed his seat means and energies, which are quite equal to the task, great though it be. (Cheers.) We propose to amid loud chcers. (Cheers.) Mr. CLARK, said, I am delighted to witness the The Chairman then called on Mr. ROGERS to prosubscribe our pence and purchase land; to divide tecling, which has been evinced this evening by this oose the first resolution as follows :---such lands into convenient quantities, erect cottages, meeting towards the grand labour redeeming scheme which has been so eloquently propounded by my worthy colleague Mr. M'Grath. The importance of the land to the working classes is now beginning to That we, the inhabitants of Bristol, in public meeting and provide the occupants of such land and cottages assembled, are of opinion after many years experience, with a capital to enable them to start in their new that the present system of representation as provided by avocation, with every prospect of success. Some of you, I have no doubt, think this movement of the R-form Bill is morally and practically defective, and hat no substantial and radical reform can be effected for be understood and ere long will be duly appreciated ours to be altogether impracticable and utopian, but The Chartist Co-operative Land Society has already the permanent benefit of the great mass of industrious I think that I will be able to prove to the satisfacby its operations awakened the mind of the nation to classes, until the whole male adult population of this emtion of every man present, that all we propose to the value of the subject ; and as that noble institupire are enfranchised; therefore, we agree to petition accomplish can be fully realized by the power of tion grows in wealth and power, the public mind will parliament to pass into law the document called the union and co-operation. Mr. Clark then entered become impregnated with the great practical truths, which it is teaching. (Cheers.) What is it, Sir, People's Charter, embodying Universal Suffrage, Vote by into a number of minute calculations to prove that Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualifications. the plan of the society could be worked out, and that that we propose to do ? Merely to unite, to contri-Equal Representation, and Payment of Members. the land afforded the best security for the investment bute our pence to buy land, and purchase our free-Mr. HENRY COOK seconded the resolution. which of capital, with a certainty of realizing a high rate com. We propose Sir, to co-operate for the benefit of each other, so that we may labour for ourselves vas supported by Mr. M'GRATH, in a powerful and of interest. and rendering the principal safe. He also telling speech, in the course of which not an atom of related some astounding facts demonstrative of the instead of labouring for others. (Cheers.) And in the present system from the monarch to the meanest capability of the land to yield enormous crops, and so doing we say that we shall confer a benefit upon spy, from the monopolist to the jobber, both he atour own class especially, and render an important service to mankind generally. There are two im-portant features in this movement of ours to which I after inviting discussion, retired amidst the plaudits tacked in turn, exhibiting the deformity of the whole. of the meeting. He delivered a splendid defence of the several points The CHAIRMAN reiterated the invitation to discussion, which had already been given by the preceding speakers, but all appeared to be satisfied, and no of the Charter, replying to every objection and exwish to direct your attention. In the first place, we osing every crotchet of the enemy; and finally concontend that if Mr. O'Connor's Small Farm system luded a speech, as brilliant in conception as eloquent questions were asked. were carried out, that no industriously inclined man in language, and as convincing as it was truthful. Resolutions of thanks to the Town Councillors who would ever be without good and remunerative emamidst the cheers and plaudits of his delighted signed the requisition, to the Mayor for the use of the ployment, and that such a thing as pauperism would hall, to the Chairman, and Messrs. M'Grath and udience. quently become a nonentity Secondly, that the The resolution was carried unapimously. Clark, having been adopted unanimously, the meeting broke up; having first given three cheers for claim to be fed and clothed, and regretting as we do the The Chairman then called on Mr. SIMEON to move land as proposed to be laid out by our society, affords the adoption of the National Petition. Upon coming O'Connor and the Northern Star.' a much better and more secure investment for capital The purchase of the Redmarley Estate has caused forward he eulogised the Executive for their honesty than exists at the present time. Mr. Clark proand consistency-entered into a defence of John great sensation throughout Worcestershire and Gloucreded at some length to demonstrate the truth of cestershire. The local papers represent the pur- | wealth, we call upon hir Majesty's Ministers to issue Frost and his companion -- tleclared himself to be his statement, and concluded with an effective speech. the same, unchanged for the past 10 years. He then chase as being likely to lead to the impregnation of an order in Council, calling on all landlords and Church by appealing to the working men present to abstain the whole district with Chartist principles. The dignitaries, and also all other capitalists in receipt of proceeded to read the Petition, which was seconded from the public house, and spend in purchasing land Gloucester Journal, a beastly Whig rag, has a con- £500 per annum and upwards, to surrender one tenth of by Mr. R. Nichols. the sums which too many of them were in the habit Mr. CLARK then rose to support the petition, and temptible article headed "The Chartist Squire," in | their net income to feed and clothe their destitute fellow of contributing to sustain the beer barrack, which in which Feargus O'Connor is well abused ; and which | men. vesting the appropriation of the same in loca terest, however, formerly attached to these elections train, from Manchester came down, and both of the delivered a most elequent speech, which elicited the his opinion was one of the greatest curses that ever concludes by "thanking God" that the Estate in boards, elected by the ratepayers in each parish. We question is not in the county of Gloucester. A cor- also suggest the propriety of fixing the price of corn at most enthusiastic cheering. The petition was unanibefel any country. (Cheers.) A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and Mr. RICHARD DANIELS moved the third resolution respondent has written to one of the Worcester papers recommending the gentry of the county to take factors, farmers, and other dealers, to bring grain to he two directo s, after which the meeting separated. Taking all things into consideration the meeting That this meeting hereby agrees to the appointment of the matter up, and found a similar society, as the market. And to prevent a return of the existing state was the most important one that has been held in only means of saying the agricultural labourers from of misery, we suggest the necessity of claiming all waste an Election and Registration Committee, to act in con-Mills, at the White Horse. North-street, Fitzroy square, on the body of Caroline Warters, aged three den, for the purpose of securing the return of Members the town of Cheltenham, in connection with the being "infected" with Chartism. They dread the lands, and game preserves, as National property, in Chartist cause. We expect a large accession to our location of Mr. O'Connor in the neighbourhood, and order that the same may be let to labourers at a small members at our next meeting, as the result of the addresses delivered by Messrs. Clark and M'Grath. hence the howling of the pack of press hounds, and rental, also providing the said tenants with the requisite to the House of Commons, pledged to the principles of other cormorants. It is hoped, that when Mr. capital to enable them to profitably cultivate the lands SECOND MEETING .- On Saturday evening, a meet-The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. CROOKE, O'Connor does come into the neighbourhood, that he which shall be divided into such allotments as shall eming of the friends of the People's Charter was held at the Unitavian School-room, for the purpose of will realize their most awful forebodings, by lighting ploy the people and check monopoly. And we also exwho in a short enthusiastic speech called upon the Tecate of the measure, hoks upon this declaration as morning last, about 3 o'clock, Mrs. Brown suckied the committee, in their efforts to return good and the declaration as the declara for the purpose of aiding the object of the meeting. have so long prevented the growth of a sound public tress, and we have no doubt the working classes would true representatives to the House of Commons. llaving been put from the chair, it was carried, Mr. Kingdom occupied the chair, and in a short opinion.

Town Hall for two meetings,-one for the Land, and the other for the Charter. Application was made to the Mayor, but that functionary declined to grant it perienced the falschood of their promises, and the for any such purpose, at the same time referring those who waited upon him to the Town Council, who, he said, were his masters in the matter. The friends accordingly set about canvassing the members of that body, and the result was that two-thirds of them

gave their consent, and the Hall was granted accordingly for the purpose of holding one meeting for the Land Society.

On Monday evening an immense concourse of persons assembled at the Town Hall for the purpose of considering the propriety of joining the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and at seven o'clock, the hour appointed for commoncing business, Mr. Harding was called to the chair. He did not make any lengthened observations, but simply stated the left them, to petition on every suitable opportunity for object of the meeting, and his determination to give such establishment; that the so-called representatives of all parties a fair hearing should any difference of the people may have no excuse for the neglect of their epinion arise, his motto being, "a fair stage and no duty; and also that our claims may be constantly before favour." He had the pleasure of introducing to the eye and in the mind of the public; and that the rest the notice of the meeting, Mr. PHILIP M'GRATH,

Who said, he deemed it an honour of no ordinary character to stand before so, numerous and respectable an audience of the inhabitants of the ancient City of Worcester, assembled to canvass measurers for

labour's welfare and humanity's elevation. (Cheers.) The purpose of their meeting was such, notwithstand every honest man must appland it. (Cheers.) No matter whether a man be Whig, Tory, or Radical, if he be actuated by the feelings of common humanity, he must approve every conscientious attempt to emancipate labour from the horrible thraldom of poverty. (Cheers.) This righteous purpose we pro-pose to accomplish consistently with peace, law and has slumbered for ages among the despised millions of this country. (Cheers.). There are others who seem solicitous for the people's improvement, but their means of effecting differ widely from ours On entering this magnificent hall, he observed a large placard issued by Royal Authority, in which young men from 19 to 25 are instructed as to the means of securing comfort in youth, and independence in old age. The top of this herald of good news, is adorned with a wood cut representing a cannon. around which is the inscription :- " Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt," which is in verbiage less classical and concluded an effective speech amidst the applause and more understandable that "you are to follow Mr. Ba wherever right and glory leads." You, young men of the National State and Sta wherever right and glory leads." You, young men of Worcester, are advised in this manifesto, issued by Royal Authority, to leave your peaceful avocations. the petition of this meeting," which being seconded Worcester, are advised in this manness, as the petition of Royal Authority, to leave your peaceful avocations, by Mr. LANGHAM, to desert parents, friends, and relatives, to dress yourselves in the gaudy frippery of the soldier, to go wherever glory leads, to burn, plunder and murder, in like him ought to be received. The plaudits were order that the dominions of despotism may be set cured and extended, (Cheers.) He trusted that no young man in Worcester would be so depraved as to seek glory by means so nefarious, and that the day was not distant, when an intelligent and philanthropic people will leave the game of war to be played by kings and aristocracies. (Cheers.) While the queen order that the dominions of despotism may be sekings and aristocracies. (Cheers.) While the queen calls upon you to seek glory in the field of blood and will not soon be foreotten in Leicester, and was reslaughter, we call upon you to seek real glory in the peaceful fields of honest industry. (Cheers.) The advisers of violence and bloodshed, with matchless udacity claim credit as the friends of law and order, while we who advise the pursuit of sobriety, honesty, and industry, are stigmatized as turbulent and violent persons. (Hear.) Mr. M'Grath then entered upon the subject of the Land, demonstrating the

them by the base and mercenary League had expehollowness of their pretences, and trusted they would be more wary in future in giving credit to those who obvious interest it was to deceive them. He then requested their attention to the following resolution :---

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That this meeting is of opinion that the numerous and frightful evils under which they are suffering, and which are daily and hourly increasing, are wholly owing to class legislation, in which the wealth-producing classes of the community find their interests neglected, nay, wholly overlooked; and that the only real remedy to be found is in the establishment of the People's Charter as the law of the land, and that it is clearly their duty as well as their interest to exercise the almost only right which is left them, to petition on every suitable opportunity for of our brethren, who have hitherto been supine and apathetic, may be roused into action, and assist us in our struggle to obtain a redress of our grievances and the restoration of those rights of which we have been forcibly or fraudulently deprived.

The speaker then proceeded at considerrble length to show up the fallacies of the political economists, and referred to statistical accounts to prove that every extension of foreign trade had been followed by a reduction in the wages of labour, and that it was impossible for the millocrats to continue, for any lengthened period, the ruinous competition with the untaxed or slightly taxed operatives on the Continent and the New World, without reducing their slaves to a worse condition than the natives of unhappy Ireland, and concluded by moving the adoption of the petition, which was briefly seconded by Mr. STODD.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Buckley to support the resolution. He began by enumerating the points of the Charter, and his reasons for suppurting them, showing the evils of the existence state of society, and earnestly appealed to his brother operatives to come forward and aid in obtaining it. His whole speech was characterised by that plain, earnest and telling energy which distinguishes all our ftiend's public addresses, and confer an honour on the operative class.

The resolution was then put and unanimously

Mr. BARROW then came forward, and after reading

The Chairman called upon Mr. ERNEST JONES to support it, who, on rising, was received as a man will not soon be forgotten in Leicester, and was repeatedly cheered by the audience in a way which proved that they understood and appreciated it; and which gives the lie to the calumniators who reproach the working classes with ignorance. When the cheering at the conclusion had subsided.

The Chairman put the resolution, and it was una-nimously carried. Then followed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for the Hall; a vote of thanks to the Chairman ; a vote of thanks to Mr. Ernest Jones, with thundering acclamation; three cheers, for Feargus O'Connor: three cheers for Frost, Williams and Jones; three cheers for the Charter, and three cheers for the Land, and the meeting quietly re-

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

Westminster quarters. Much of the discontent would appear to be attributable to the disgraceful system of jobling, Kennilworth Payne 2 12 4 Peter Doyle indulged in by what one writer calls "blackguard class of small folks, who avail themselves of this W. Richards - - 0 relief for their own requirements and patronage." rom the statements of this writer it would appear, John Simmins that this heartless and selfish section of the community regard the very misery of their fellow-countrymen a a asource of new wealth. He says, "Not fifteen per cent. reaches the poor, and not a farthing reaches the poorest. Roads are made in order to make two guineas a week situations for overseers and time-keepers, and men who have their couple of acres to cultivate forsake them for ephemeral employment on the road that is not wanted.' This may be an exaggerated picture; but there is too much reason to fear that such an abuse of the public funds does take place. We are the strenuous friends of all measures that will really promote the political and social emancipation of Ireland. We would give without grudge or stint whatever | Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 might be required to elevate her in the scale of nations; but the co-operation of all classes of Irishmen is an essential element in the creation of an independent and prosperous country.

plaints and the proposed remedies heard at head

Nations are not made great by extraneous agencies. Trade does not mend in the manufacturing districts, the voice of triumph over the great Free Trade victory has scarcely subsided into silence; the banners which fluttered over triumphal processions Camberwell are barely folded, when short time and low wages in the midst of scarcity and high prices, is announced as an indispensable and unavoidable course of action. Explain away the fact, as 25 the partizans of the manufacturing system: there it stands. The inference we draw from it is, that it is most unwise to make a nation dependent upon a system which is governed by the demand of distant and precarious markets, which is subject to continual fluctuations, and which reduces hundred of thousands to poverty and distress, without their being in the slightest degree able to avert the ruin caused by gigantic operations, in the regulation of which they are permitted to take no share save that of blind obedience to their task masters.

We must return to a more natural and healthysystem. Agriculture is the only true basis of national employment of the people. Manufactures, mines, but they ought to be kept in due proportion. We Want more farms and fewer mills.

The Municipal Elections took place on Menday, without producing any feature calling for extended notice. At Leeds two Chartist Councillors were turned out, and the council is now composed of the Manchester the Chartists succeeded in placing a representative in the Municipal Council. The inseems to have very much abated.

The agitation for the Opening of the Ports conevidently lacks heartiness, and THE PEOPLE take no hearing it. interest in it. In reply to the Marylebone Deputatation Lord John Kussell stated, that if he thought prices were about to rise," he would not hesitate to

William W. Hoare 1 6 0 Ashburton Jas. Hill- - - 0 2 6 Hull -Leicester, - 0 4 - Davies - - 1 9 Square Buckley - 0 10 Adams Boulogne -Shiney Row -John Simmins . 0 10 0 John Moss, Stoke-Leamington on-Trent - - 0 2 A Friend, Earls-Mells, per Cape - 1 7 Cunderford Iron keaton 5 19 Teignmouth - -Helston, Mr. Dowl-Works - - 1 0 0 Birmingham per ing - -Kenilworth -- 0 10 Pare - -Sandbach Coventry. - - 1 16 G. Brooks Mel 5, Smith -. 0 10 Newton Abbott Wm. Collins -- 0 2 6 Jas. Brice . Camberwell - - 0 4 0 - 0 - 0 2 Belper - - 2 12 0 Mr. Fletcher -£74 5 2 TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 ... 52 14 21 9 Mr. Wheeler " £74 4 113 21 74 5 Mr. Wheeler. ... £187 8 VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. PER MR. O'CONNOB. Croydon, per J. J.

## NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENEBAL SECRETARY. - 0 3 0 Whittington and Westminster-- 0 2 0 Cat - - - 0 1 FOR WIILLANS AND JONES. Long-- 0 5 0 Sowerby royd - -

VETEBANS', WIDOWS', AND OBPHAN'S FUND.

The ballot for the location of thirty members belonging to the last Section, and for a portion belonging to the 2nu Section, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 10th, at Bir-mingham : persons to become entitled to the ballot must have paid up their shares on or prior to Thursday, Dec. 4th, including levies, &c. T. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary. METEOPOLITAN ELECTION OF DELEGITES TO THE EN-SUING CONFERENCE. — The following localities, in con-junction with those who have paid their shares or in-stalments either to the Secretary or Treasurer, are united together for thepur post of sending three delegates to the Conference: — Lambeth, Westminster, City of London, Somers Town, Whittington and Cat, Kensington, Brasefunders' Arus Hammersmith Grown and Aucher. Brassfounders' Arms, Hammersmith, Crown and Anchor, Marylebone, Bernondsey, Greenwich, Finsbury, Gray's Inn Lane, Cripplegate, Chelsea, Limehouse, Shoreditch, Crayford, Croydon, Watford and O'Connorville; the nomination of all candidates must be sent on or before Wednesday, 18th of November to the Genoral Secretary wealth and prosperity. It ought to be the primary point a place and time of meeting and procure the return of votes from the out districts.

Manchester and Salford are united together for the fisheries, &c., are each and all essential elements, purpose of electing two delegates; the secretary and Districts Committee are requested to make the necessary branches are supplied with the necessary printed instructons, should any branch not receive them, they are re-

usual mixture-Whigs and Tories. At Sheffield and and Leeds Railway, between the Brighouse and Eiland stations. Two plate-layers heard a luggage train upon the up-line, and stepped on the down-line out of its way. At that instance the express men were killed before they could get out of the

way. The morning was very foggy, and it is thought | mously adopted. The agitation for the Opening of the Ports con-the men did not see the express train in time, and Mr. I times, but, upon the whole, it is a languid one. It that the noise of the luggage train prevented them tion :-

INQUEST .- INSALUBRIOUS DWELLINGS .- By Mr. the measure necessary, or saw " a probability that | mouths, the offspring of Sarah Warrters, a dress maker. The deceased had been placed out to wet the People's Charter." nurse with a woman named Brown, the wife of a por: advise his colleagues to open the ports. The ter, occupying an apartment over a close stable in tantamount to the adoption of the measure. Another and on waking at S o'clock she found it quite dead.

upward move, or a clear "probability" of another Ever since the child was born it had been afflicted with the exception of one solitary hand held up against it. It is said, that the person who owns that We, by no means draw that deduction from the and bad. The deputy coro.er remarked that he solitary hand had once been a Chartist, and still premeeting had been commenced. Several persons en-

speech, called attention to the purpose for which the As a proof that the agricultural mind is beginning to arouse itself, it need only be mentioned, that at

### MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

### DUMFERMLINE.

Mr. C. Doyle lectured here on Thursday evening, in the Baptist meeting house, to an attentive and respectable audience. Mr. D.'s visit is calculated to effect much good in this district.

ALVA. Mr. C. Doyle delivered a highly successful lecture

here on Friday evening, the 30th ult.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

The Central Committee met at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, November the 2nd. Communications from the numerous trades bodies, associated for the protection of industry throughout the United Kingdon, was read, including one from Mr. Jacobs, the missionary of the Association, now in Scotland, containing the adhesion of the cabinct-makers, joiners, and dyers, of Glasgow. also announcing that the latter body had resolved on becoming shareholders in the association for the employment of labour; also announcing that an aggregate meeting of the boiler makers of Glasgow, was bout to be held to discuss the desirability of joining the association, to which he"(Mr. Jacobs) had been

invited, and promised to attend. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Tinplate workers of Wolverhampton, contairing the resolutions approbatory of the Association, and of the services of Messes. Williamson, and Barratt. Mr. Williamson reported the result of his mission to Wolverhampton. He had also visited Redditch in company with Mr. Bush, to endeavour to effect a reconcilation between the needle-makers and their employers. They had an interview with some of the masters, the result of which was, that they resolved on summoning a general meeting of the employers, to decide upon the men's list, and communicate the result to the Committee in London. He had also visited Driffield, where the master glove-makers are turning the men out for having taken a part in the ate strike. Such was the tyranny of the employers. that there is no chance of hiring frames, but the masters will be stayed by the purchase of frames and employing the "turn-outs" in the manufacture of gloves for the Association.

A letter was read from the glover's Secretary, expressing the satisfaction of that body with the procoedings of the Association.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned. 7

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING-THE PUBLIC PLUNDER-ERS CALLED UPON TO DISGORGE.- A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the South Lon-don Chartist IIall, to hear a Mr. Charles Cochrane hold forth on the necessity of "opening the ports." Mr. J. Lee Stevens occupied the chair. After Mr. Cochrane had had his say, and Mr. John Savage had moved a resolution in favour of opening the ports,-Mr. Samuel Kydd in an excellent speech. which was 

That in the opinion of this meeting, the producing classes of any state, posses the first and most legitimate starving condition of our labouring population, partly owing to the failure of the potatoe crop, but mainly attributable to an unjust distribution of the country's cheerfully follow so salutary an example.

Mr. C. Keen seconded the addenda, but the chairman refused to receive it. He put the original reso-

lution and amidst great confusion declared it carried;

quested immediately to apply to me for the same. THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the Manchester

upward move, and there is an end of the 4s. outy. | with weak eves, which had latterly become very sore we, by no means draw that deduction from the Premier's statement, although it is not impossible but that the little man, being found of squeezable arising from the straw in ill-ventilated stables was appointed to form the Committee :-materials, and pressed by his own supporters, may the cause of so many horses going blind. It was, he ultimately give way.

Parliament was, on Wednesday, prorogued till the 12th of January, without any intimation that it was then to meet for the dispatch of business; so that a special session is now put out of the category of political speculation, and the lease of the Whig Cabinet lengthened, at all events to the end of January.

considered, a great pi.y. that where efforts were made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and a law passed forbidding living in kitchens, that stables. Messrs. J. Rogers, F. W. Simeon, Robert Nicl Jesse Como, Gad Crooke, Richard Daniels, and Highman, with power to add to their number; Seconded by Mr. CHARLES REBBETH, and car passed forbidding living in kitchens, una other places unanimously. like the one they had witnessed, and other places Mr. M'GRATH then rose, and after having passed Mr. M'GRATH then rose, and after having passed ceased died from other than natural causes, a verdice was recorded of "Found Dead."

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE .- A young woman of respectable appearance, was charged on Monday, at the

METROPOLITAN INPROVEMENTS .- The following herself. Mr. J. W. Billington, an undertaker, He was delighted with the eloquence of the gentleextensive improvements in the vicinity of Leicesterstated, that as he was leaving the dead house in men who had addressed them, an i lioped much good Square will commence, it is expected, early in the present month. Tho whole of Upper St. Martin's-lane is to be demolished, and a street 101 feet wide Greenwich churchyard, on Saturday afternoon, he would arise from the advocacy of the principles adobserved the prisoner lying on a grave, and as the vanced on the present occasion. They had given appeared to be struggling, he went up to her think-ing she might be in a fit. On approaching her, he dis it, if they thought so; but he did not want thanks, to be formed, to be ultimately carried through the heart of the Seven Dials to Tottenham-court road. covered that she had drawn an apron tightly round he had as much reason to thank them as they had to A new street to be formed at the junction of St. her throat; and bat for his timely assistance, she | thank him; they were both pleased with each other. Martin's-lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, aud Long-acra, in a line through to King-street, Co-rent-gerden, and the Strand ; the south end of St. must have completed her purpose, as she was black and thus there was a mutual pleasure-no thanks in the face and insensible. A person named were necessary for him, but as they had given it, he Frederick Jackson, stated that the unhappy woman accepted it with pleasure. It was his decided opinion Martin's-lane, sear the church, will also be widened was his wife. The only manner in which he could the working classes were, upon the score of educa-account for the rash act was, that they had had a tion, more entitled to the franchise than those who by throwing back the houses at tha corner of Hemfew words on Friday morning last, and that during possessed it; and such imputations of ignorance his absence she left her home, and supposing that came with a bad grace from men more ignorant than she had taken semething to drink, was afraid to themselves. He wished the rights of labour to be return home. Discharged on the her home, and supposing that ming's row, and a communication opened between Covenitry-street and Oxford-street, by throwing down the bile of buildings separating Rapert-street and Berwick-street. The cost of these undertakings will is £129,660 return home. Discharged on the husband's recognis-ance of £20.

ance of £20.

Messrs. J. Rogers, F. W. Simeon, Robert Nichols, Jesse Como, Gad Crooke, Richard Daniels, and Mr.

Seconded by Mr. CHARLES REBBETH, and carried

cluded. There being no reason to suppose that de a high culogium on the conduct of the chairman, proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman : which was seconded by Mr. CLARE, and carried amidst

cheers and long continued applause. The CHAIRMAN expressed his pleasure at the man-Greenwich Police Court, with attempting to dest: 0y ner in which the meeting had conducted themselves.

our meeting here on Monday evening we had a numrolled themselves as members, and afterwards appointed a secretary and treasurer. It was then agreed that they would start the agitation anew with a determination to work incessantly until the exertions should succeed in placing the cause of

the cause.

Chartism in the ascendant. Everything looks well; GREAT MEETING AT LEICESTER FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL there is the most kindly feeling existing amongst those who have joined. The disagreements which have been the ruin and disgrace of the cause shall PETITION.

On Monday evening, the 2nd instant, the Chartist not prove any hindrance to our progress, as we have resolved not to allow the introduction of any matter of this ancient Borough met at the Town Hall (which ning instantly to the door, he perceived a man, which cannot be considered as strictly relenant to the Mayor had grant d for the occasion) to test the somewhat respectably dressed, standing near it, and

THIRD MEETING .- On Sunday evening, Messrs. M'Grath and Clark attended a meeting of the Land in the bills and placards, the large hall and the that he might be sent to prison. Accordingly he was and Charter Association, which was held at the house mayor's parlour were filled.

of Mr. Maddecks High-street, for the purpose of es- Mr. SMART rose, and after a few preliminary obtablishing a reading discussion class. Both gentle- servations on the Chartist practice of bringing for-men delivered addresses upon the great service ward working men to preside on such occasions, as the excavations proceed and preparations are med to sink the foundations for the new buildings which would result to the cause from such an insti- moved that Mr White, an operative, should be made to sink the foundations for the new buildings tution as they had that night formed, and which would no doubt lead to the formation of others of a BUCKLEY, and unanimously carried with cheers. The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a similar character in different parts of the country. Messrs. M'Grath and Clark were elected as honorary few sensible and pertinent observations on the state twelve feet from the surface. Although within the members. After which each member subscribed siz- of the country, and the imperative necessity which course of six or eight weeks the remains of nearly pence for the purchase of newspapers and books, and existed for the member of the course of six or eight weeks the remains of nearly pence for the purchase of newspapers and books, and pence for the purchase of newspapers and books, and existed for the union of the working classes, and two thousand persons have been removed, and depoagreed to pay one penny per month for a similar pur-their united efforts to obtain their undoubted rights, sited at the new burial ground, St. Pancras-road, it 1050.

ber of agricultural labourers that had travelled seven, eight, and ten miles-there were, indeed, some who he then precipitately vacated the chair. Votes of thanks to Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Kydd were subsehad travelled 15 miles to be present at the meeting. quently adopted, and the meeting separated. WANTON MISCHIEF .- A few days ago Mr. Higgs,

chymist at Maidenhead, was suddenly startled by hearing a violent crash, and on looking round discovered that one of the large plate-glasss windows in his shop, of the value of £7, was broken. On runpublic feeling on the propriety of adopting the na-tional petition. At eight o'clock, the time specified latter at once admitted that he had done it in order given into custody, and the next day committed, by Mr. C. Williams, for two months with hard labour. CONTINUED DESECRATION OF THE DEAD .- According called to the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. about to be creeted in Short's-gardens, immediately at the rear of St. Giles's workhouse, additional coffins are found at the depths varying from four to and then called upon Mr. Smart to move the first re- is evident that the portion of ground unexcavated contains a great number of coffins. The ghastly LARGE PUBLIC MEETING.—Having ascertained that Mr. SMART on rising was received in the usual relics of decomposed bodies are still to be seen lying it was the intention of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark friendly manner. He commenced by observing that the last four days brancht to the surface eightry.

like that the rights of property were understood also. mediately set about trying to procure the use of the who had been duped by the hirelings sent amongst minety coffins, with their contents.

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## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## Trades' Movements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

GLASGOW, Monday evening .- Mr. Jacobs attended the engineers' meeting, when it was agreed, that the question of the National Association should be enfered into at the next meeting.

Tucsday .- The joiners held their adjourned meeting in Tron Church Session-house, when Mr. Jacobs attended, to give such information as might be required on the subject of joining the association. Several members expressed their views in approbation of their adhesion ; and Mr. Jacobs, in realy to several questions on the application of the society's funds, set forth the various investments effected and intended, and drew a very vivid picture of the proposed industrial establishments, under the head Permanent Investment, which called forth the most enthusiastic approbation. The resolution to join of the former meeting was confirmed by vote, and the secretary instructed to carry it into effect forthwith. Weducsday .- The dyers held a meeting in their

hall, Charlotte-lane, to decide on joining the National Association, when Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture thereon, which was much applauded throughout. At the close it was proposed and seconded :----

That the Dyers' Society do join the National Association, that they may be enabled henceforth to resist encroachments and secure fair wages.

That the committee do take shares in the Employment Fund, in the name of this society.

The above were carried without dissent. Friday Evening .- Mr. Jacobs delivered a lecture to the boiler makers, in the new school-room, Gorbals, when the following resolution was passed :-

That the committee call a general meeting to discuss the question, and that the Secretary write to the several lodges, preparatory to the lecturer visiting them. SMALLWARE WEAVERS-THE DOCUMENT

## AGAIN.

An Address to the Trades generally on behalf of the Small-ware weavers of Tamworth, Measham, Burtonon-Trent, and the Surrounding Districis.

weavers of Manchester joined the National Association advancement of their wages. The rules were read of United Trades, and thinking the interest of their over, proposed separately, and all adopted. It was trade would be better protected by the co-operation of then agreed that a copy of the rules be sent to the the country districts, the Manchester men solicited them Northern Star for insertion.-[The rules will be in-to join along with them, and they responded to their call; serted in our next.-Ed. N. S.] and we beg to state to the trades of England, and the public at large, the consequences :---

At Tamworth there are two shops, and they having joined the association, and one of the employers, Mr. Haumell, having heard of the fact, seat for the other ployers to aid and assist them in making their men withters, and wanted to make them pay the same price for the association, nor employ any men that they, Messrs. Hammell and Harding might discharge; and we are sorry their large shops. to say. that other employers have taken the advice given them, as instanced by Meeson, of Measham, having turned the whole of his men from work, in consequence of them belonging to the association ; also, Mr. Cook, of Burtonon-Trent, has discharged a number of his men for the same cause.

We may here state, that the Tamworth employers sent for their men, and asked them if they were prespared to "sign a document," not to belong to any union ; t the following was the men's answer :--- "We do no

#### unions, to procure an honourable remuneration for enr toil. After all our struggling and tailing, and sacrifice of thousands and thousands of pounds, to aid us in our operations against the encroachments of money grabbers,

and the unjust impositions of grinding capitalist (though we have slightly resisted some attempts at the reduction of our wages.) After all we are left in a most pitiable and defenceless condition. Our energies are wasted, our hopes of triumph are cut off-our coffers once richly teeming with gold are completely exhausted. The members once united and firm, are become disjoined and scattered. This is the position of the operative potters. And why is it so ? Is it because we have had no unions? No! Is it because of the apathy and indifference of our members ? No! Is it because there has been an indissipation on the part of our members to contribute to the funds ? No! What then is the cause of our weakness ? Why, is it mainly attributable to the contracted principles upon which our unions have be n founded, our plans of operation have been too narrow and circumscribed. We have vainly striven to do battle with extensive capitalist, with no capital at our com mand. Our local unions have failed from no other cause but that of there being local. And so long as they continue local, so long will they continue to be signal

failure. It was with this conviction that we joined the Na tional Assoction of United Trades'. And with this conviction we call on the potters of Staffordshire and Derbyshire, the potters of Leeds, of Middleborough and Newsastle-upon-Tyne, of Wales and of Scotland to follow our example. Nothing else will procure for us an adequate compensation for our hard labour, and secure the elevation of our trade, nothing else will so easily, speedily and effectually, remedy the wrongs under which

we have so long been growing. I remain Yours, on behalf of the Staffordshire Potteries District of

the National Association of United Trades'. EDWARD HUMPHRIES, Secretary.

BARNSLEY.

THF SECOND MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS .-This meeting was held in Mr. Acklam's large room. on Saturday, October 31st. The members of the committee appointed to draw up the rules separately addressed the meeting. Each individual stated it was not the intention of that society to enter on a crusade against the "housekeepers," they have Respected Friends,-Some time since, the small-ware objects much more extensive in view, namely. the

STATE OF TRADE. - The trade of this town is in a dependent weavers of Barnsley are becoming more servile every day. At a certain warehouse may be for the interference of the magistrate. She had seen between one and two hundred half-starved half presented herself to the officers of the Cripplegate -cowardly and unmanly attack :- They immediately yard every day, whilst the foremen whose duty it is no food had passed her lips for some time, and that, -Cowardiy and unmany stack - They inneutately yard every day, whilst the foreinen whose duty is no food had passed her has for some time, and take, wrote to all the small-ware employers in their district, including Measham, Burton-on-Treat, Cheadle, Teen, and various other places, stating that their men had before they will condescend to tell them to go home turned away unassisted. The chief usher said, that Joined the Union, and earnestly calling on those em- to live on expectation for anoteer day or week as the case may be. A report in the Star last week was drax from the association. They stated, also, that the calculated to convey a wrong impression. No more men intended to interfere with the business of the mas- than 6d. per week each is charged for the looms to work common work in ; it is the damask looms that weaving as the Manchester employers, without a due are changed from two to three shillings per week ; consideration to their interests, and concluded by asking neither is it the men with small shops that live out though in a starving and destitute state, he was rethe above employers not to allow their men to remain in of the labour of others, but some half dozen fellows fused admission even for a night in St. Margaret's who have contrived to pick up a living by means of workhouse; to his great satisfaction he was com-

THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUT.—EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

The battle betwixt the combers and their employers grows daily stronger and hotter. The men finding that the obstinacy of their employers, and their numerous tricks for procuring the assistance of the unprincipled and degraded workmen of other parts, was likely to continue the struggle to an incessant length of time, came last week to the resolution of changing their tactics and compliant more closely with their their tactics and compliant more closely with their allow our hands to speak for our hearts !!!" Then, their tactics and grappling more closely with their answered those employers,-"We have no further call enemies. For this purpose they consulted the power loom weavers and factory workers of one of the Leaguersnamed W. Lund, to know whether they would sed at the Marylebone meeting last week, on this be willing not to strike work till he gave the combers subject. His Lordship said he did not see any ne--price from the public as would enable them to give a the advance, providing they received wages nearly cessity for the measure. In reply to the statement just remuneration for their labour; to this they replied: equal to those they could earn at their employment. that a vigourous agitation was about to be made in "it was interfering with the principles of Free Trade; The weavers and parents of the children consented to the metropolis, and that perhaps that would have for they had a right to buy labour cheap, and sell it as the proposal, and the whole of his hands, about 300 the effect of prevailing upon him to accede to the dear as possible ! and if they would not sign the docu- are now on strike on behalf of the combers. The ment, they must go about their business." The men factory bell rung on Monday morning as usual to appealed to their feelings as men that had families of summon them to their daily and monotonous toil. their own, and asked them to contrast their position in but, to the honour of the weavers and spinners, not society compared with other trades, and told them that one solitary being obeyed its call. The wheels and to explice they had to being to have the la. shuttles in this modern temple of mammon are consequently silent for the present, and the little boys and girls usually employed in administering to the dinner was given at the Steyne Hotel, Worthing, to monster, are now delighting themselves with a holy- Captain Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, as an acknow In consequence of the guardians refusing relief to sion of the anthority of the Poor Law Commissioners the starving combers, because one or two of the over the Gilbert Unions. The invitation was given Leaguers proffered them work if they would go in at by the guardians of the East Preston Incorporation their old wages, and belong to no union, a public Act, but many of the influential farmers of the neigh-meeting was held in the market place on Saturday bourhood, as well as gentlemen and tradesmen from last, presided over by W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P. Brighton and Worthing, joined in the demonstration, About 5,000 were present at the meeting—indeed, and the party was about 150 in number. the market place was literally crammed out with people, to hear the honourable gentleman's opinion | Pechell, referred to the attempts which had been of the conduct of the manufacturers and guardians. | made for the dissolution of the Gilbert Unions, and The combers had drawn up a statement previous to in resisting which the Captain had taken a leading nical employers who league themselves together from selfish motives, and would starve the operatives to death the average wages of combers was 10s. per week for | rapidly, large sums were required to reimburse the sistance of each other? We hope the time has come twelve hours per day labour, and that after paying building funds, and satisfy an expensive host of out of this sum for rent, fire, soap, and candles. officials; boards of guardians were set at nought by which could not on a low calculation be less than the commissioners and their assistants, the poor were round these men, and by your support enable them to Ss. 6d. per week, had 6s. 6d. left to find themselves grievously oppressed by their orders, and the public and families in food and clothing, not to mention became dissatisfied with the denial of relief except in torious Normans who won England at Hastings ? Here Rates and many other incidental expenses. Mr. Ferrand, in the course of his speech, read the statement to the meeting, and wanted to know by a show of hands if it was correct, when every in their own way, and among their own people, to do blood of the present day benot descended from these first hand appeared held up in confirmation. "If, then," honour to him who was now seated as a guest at conquerors, as it appears evident enough that it is not, said he, "your statement is correct, which I have their festive board. (Loud applause.) no reason to doubt, I pronounce you the most injured and oppressed body of workmen in the kingdom, and vastly inferior in your condition to savages management of the Gilbert Unions with that of the descriptions, which continued, at all possible opportuthemselves. I find," said he, " from the parochial Poor Law Commission, and contended that, both as nities, to stream over from the Continent for ages, and books, that the greatest amount of money granted regarded humanity, economy, and efficiency, the for- to slip into the service and the favouritism of a succesfor relief has been paid to combers' families; mer was superior to the rule of Somerset House. sion of the worst monarchs that ever sate on any throne. proving that the poor's rates have been making up The Poor Law Commissioners told them that the We find these muddy inundations on almost every page your deficiency of wages to enable your employers Gilbert Unions were mischievous examples; why to accumulate large fortunes." After condemning then wish to add them to their unions? The only in most eloquent and pathetic language, the conduct Subscriptions will be thankfully received, and all of the guardians and manufacturers. He exhorted it was desirable for the sake of uniformity, and that them to persevere in their struggle till they improved their condition, and promised them every support to this he replied, "You have no uniformity except his power and influence could afford. He told them to go boldly to the board and demand relief; and if, said he, they should refuse it, and any death should happen through starvation, an inquest shall be held. and the parties shall quickly find themselves lodged

# Public Meetings.

of the guardians, on Saturday, a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners was read in which the duty was urged of indicting Slater at the ensuing Ses-sions, for the assault committed by he many state and black. Two resolutions is the subject shall appear in the Star event the proved to the effect. THE RISBRIDGE UNION .- At the weekly meeting sions, for the assault, committed by him, upon Webb. were unanimously adopted to the effect. accelerated his death. After some discussion, the hold of the local powers within their reach, and that it deavenued to keep our columns. We have enthe insane pauper, and which were held to have guardians agreed to summons a full meeting, for the was of paramount importance to the preservation of versies and shall persever in conduct of the subject on Frider The special consideration of the subject on Friday. It is their rights to use them; the meeting, therefore, pledged we offer no word of comment our determination to do so; considered that the guardians, by this decision, have themselves never to relax their exertions till the people we offer no word of comment, nor shall we upon the subshown a culpable apathy in the matter.

At the Marylebone Vestry, last Saturday, the themselves in every way worthy the suffrage. That a committee be appointed to furnish the working clerk read a letter from an anonymous friend to the poor, who had offered to subscribe £500 towards the classes with all necessary information concerning the obcomfort of those who having seen better days were, tainment and exercise of the municipal franchise through reverse of fortune compelled to become inmates of the workhouse. The writer having [In our Unartist Intelligence is will be to him be detected to [Mr. Dixon either has not learned, or, having learned, that mr. Briggs has been triumphantly elected to [Mr. Dixon either has not learned, or, having learned, that the Town Council.] f the vestry did not soon accept it he would make it to another Board. The letter was referred to the Board of Cuardians and 550 left with the restrict for MEETING AT BARNSLEY.—A public meeting was held Board of Guardians, and £50 left with the rector for at Barnsley, on Tuesday evening, to consider the discharitable purposes, was ordered to be added to the tressed state of the Irish people, when, after stirring amount proffered, a subscription was also proposed addresses from Messrs. Segrave, Leary, Williams, and Mirfield, the following resolution was adopted. n order to make up the sum to £1000.

The present Lord mayor will have the merit of streets. In consequence of the repeated attacks cursed system of class legislation.

A memorial to the Queen, pointing out the suffermade by his Lordship upon such a disgraceful system as that by which crowds of poor fatigued, half-ings of the Irish people, the causes of those sufferings, starved wretches were walked a distance of four and requesting her Majestv, to call to her councils, miles from the city to lie down in filthy straw, the T. S. Duncombe, M.P., Feargus O'Connor, W. B. guardians have determined to erect a building in the Roberts, P. O'Higgins. and E. Jones, Esquires, as neighbourhoed of the city for the reception of their | men possessing the confidence of the people, and capoor and diseased. They are in treaty for a piece of pable of advising her Majesty as to the means necesground at Hoxton for the erection of a building of sary to put an end to present wrong and suffering. suitable dimensions and accomodation for the poor. It is really time that some measures should be

adopted to prevent the starving poor from being left to the caprice and defective judgment of the work-

house officers. Persons almost perishing for want The peried from which the English aristocracy dates daily apply to to the magistrates for redress and asits origin is that of the Norman Conquest. Aristocraey, indeed, there was in the country before, but was annihisistance; yet they, in all probability, form but a small proportion of the miserable objects who, turned lated by the Normans; and this epoch is the vaunted ruthlessly away from the doors of the workhouse, birth-day of our nobility. There is nothing of which we have not the courage to complain at a police office. hear so much as of the pride of a descent from these first On Saturday no fewer than five cases of this sort of

Norman nobles; of the pure and immaculate blood deriinexcusable cruelty came before the magistrates at deplorable condition-the once high minded and in- different police courts. At Guildhall, an emaciated ved from this long descent. To say nothing of the wretched fallacy of blood and descent,-for the most and sickly woman, with a child in her arms, applied wretched and mischievous fallacy it is which ever cursed the human race,-being the pretext for every insolence, master, Mr. Harding, and they commenced the following naked individuals, men and women, standing in the parish, to which she belonged-and explained that and every species of tyranny amongst men, and being besides, the most hollow bubble that ever was blown by pride, for, there is no beggar who, if he could trace his pedigree, would not find himself descended from kings. and no king who is not descended from beggars,-we will take the trouble to refer to the histories of the time, and at Cripplegate workhouse, poor creatures were reshow what these Norman conquerors really were. We fused assistance without the slightest explanation. shall then find that, so far from being a set of men to be It was an every-day occurrence; the magistrates proud of as ancestors, there cnnnot b. a more scandaorders were quite unheeded. At Westminster a lously disgraceful origin. They were, in fact, a swarm of wretched-looking man, wilfully broke a pain of glass, the most desperate and needy adventurers; " a rascal i to obtain the (to him) luxury of a jail, because, not, in fact, one half of them, what they are pretended to be.-Normans; but collected by proclamation, and by lavish promises of sharing in the plunder of conmitted to prison for twenty-one days.-At Marylebone Court, a miserable object, was also charged quered England,—vultures from every wind of heaven with breaking a lamp. He had applied for tempo-rushing to the field of British carnage. We shall find that, allowing the claims of such families as now can rary relief at St. Pancras workhouse, was refused, that, allowing the claims of such families as now can and gained a fortnight's board and lodging in the House of Correction by his misdemeanour. Four few indeed-even such of them as were Normans were other persons were committed for a similar offence but of the lower and more rapacious grade. The great for the same reason from the same court .- A desti- vultures fleshed themselves to the throat with the first

SHEFFIELD-MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.-On Thursday evening (week.) a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Sheffield, in support of Mr. Briggs, Chartist candidate for Brighton Ward. The hall was well

ings of any public meeting that may result from the con-That it was the duty of the working classes to lay

had accomplished so desirable an object, thus proving ject,-Ed. N S.] TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Correspondence.

MESSRS. BELL AND DIXON.

Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

On looking over the Star of Saturday last, I was somewhat surprised to find another letter from Mr. Dixon. From the perusal of which, I am induced to believe that [In our Chartist Inte'ligence it will be seen

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE-PUBLIC with which I have commenced this letter. In reply to Mr. Dixon's letter I will be as brief as the notions of the subject will permit, and shall, in order, to prove that Mr. Dixon does bear false witness, I will commence with falsehood

The first. Mr. Dixon says, that, "Mr. Bell, in his letter of the 6th instant, endeavours to made the public That this meeting deplores the extraordinary distress mayoralty, by his resolute condemnation of the process of the guardians in sending all the unfortu-nate applicants for assistence, in the state unfortunate applicants for assistance in the city to the provision for the working classes from the property which the 6th instant, he will find that I have repeatedly rereceptacle at Peckham, called Marlborough House, they themselves have created; this meeting, is, therefore, quested Mr. Dixon to meet me before the public of Heyin which they were rigorously treated in the night to of opinion, that the numerous deaths that have lately wood, and either prove or retract the false assertions he be turned out in the morning to prowl about the taken place in the country, have been caused by the ac- has made against me at the Middleton Camp meeting, up to that time he had refused to do so-he still refused to do so. That the reader may ascertain that Mr. Dixon does bear false witness let him refer to the letter itself. He says, that 1 sent him a letter replete with the classic language of Billingsgate, and that among other things, I unbraid him with having delivered two lectures for a fund which his friends got up for him. Why did he not publish the letter to which he refers ! If he had done so, the reader might have judged for himself relative to the classic language, also to the taunt contained in that letter.

Falsehood the second, Mr. Dixon endeavours to make t appear that I had placed this business in the hands of the South Lancashire Delegates, and has also published several letters which he fain would make the readers of the Star believe, to be proof that I had done so, these letters were produced before the South Lancashire Delegates at their meeting at Oldham, on the 11th instant, I attended that meeting, and with the exception of the first letter, denied the charge of ever having authorised the Heywood council to place this business in the hands of the South Lancashire Delegates.

Mr. Butterworth, the secretary of the Heywood council. was present at that meeting, and, if my denial had not been correct he could have disproved it, Mr. Dixon likewise published my letter of the 31st of August, from which he infers that I was a party to the arrangement, I told Mr. Dixon, at Oldham, that when I wrote that letter, I did so under the impression that the county council would meet in Oldham on the following Sunday, and that I would meet him there, and make arrangements with him as to the place where we should meet for him to prove (if he was able) the assertions he made against me. At that meeting I also distinctly told him, that it

should be at a public meeting and not there, for that would have been like hole and corner work. He knows have been published in the Star, and elsewhere resrable" of vagabond thieves and plunderers. They were very well that I was never asked to be a party to such pecting the Capabilities of the Land, however my arrangements. If he knew I had been asked why did he doubts would have at last been altogether removed by not state who were the parties that asked me ?

I authorised the Heywood Council to request him to meet me in Heywood. I gave them no further authority to interfere with the business.

Mr, Dixon, after having retailed something that some nameless friend of mine have told him, says; "I there- mina, I have not eaten any myself. I have sold them fore leave the matter for the intelligent readers of the at sixpence per stone, and they have made me nine Star to judge for themselves, whether a man would go shillings. Now, if I put this in a statistical form. I a distance of near one hundred miles, and not know find that 40 multiplied by 121 gives 48±0, which is the where the money came from, I told him before the de- number of yards in an acre, and 121 multipli d by 9s. legates in Oldham, that James Leach was the man that gives £54 9s., which would be the value of an acre.

**NOVEMBER 7, 1846** 

nto disuse, their utility is desiroyed by long Parlia. ments, in which only let your members obtain a seat, and away goes your dearest rights for seven years. Your servants will then be approached enly in the "humble guise of petition ;" and even your petitions are rejected or unheeded without the slightest consequence to them. selves. Englishmen ! Electors ! these are your vaunted privileges.

What! has the clerk more power than his employer ? Have our representatives set themselves above their con. stituents; and dispise the authority of the very persons who gave them all they power they ever possessed. Yes, indeed, and the time has arrived when your eyes should be opened to the undisguised, stubborn reality. . I cannot suppose that your old servants will be re-elected, or that you will delegate power to their hands to trample upon your rights with impunity, and tyrannize over the nation at pleasure.

Such is now the case, and so it will continue until you choose men pledged to carry out your instructions, and to resign the trust you reposed in them at any time you call upon them to do so. Remember when once elected your representatives power to do good or evil extends, according to law, over a period of seven years, Take heed, therefore, who you choose. The power of benefiting your country will shortly fall into your hands, turn the tables. and the game is yours. I am fully persuaded from personal acquaintance and observation that the central committee will cheerfully and patriotically discharge their important duties. They will concentrate the electoral power as closely as possible. They will contest those cities or boroughs only where there appears the greatest chance of success; those places are few, still those few cannot be contested without the means-will the people supply them f I am prepared to do one man's share of the work, to the best of my humble ability, and as the business proceeds to pay my full share of the expense.

I will not venture to name those who should be brought forward as candidates ; it is ay intention only to point out those characters who, I think, ought not, First, then, I would caution the people against a renewal of the lease of power with most of the members of the present House. No doubt but they, or their agents, will be the first in the field, for having tasted the "sweets of office," and the advantages of power, they will show no ordinary degree of eagerness to regain their seats at any cost; you will see them the first on the hustings,-hear them bellowing out-National Education-Short Time Bill-an amended Poor Law-Britain and her institutions-the Extension of the Suffrage-the Ballot, and liberty of conscience. But, surely, Englishmen will not again be deceived, jostled, and carried away by the cries of faction. The elector will "look before he leaps," he will reflect that he is about to exercise an important trust, not only for himself, but for the whole community, Should he, after all, sell his freedom for gold, let the wretch know that he has not only bartered for 'dross the happiness of his fellow-man, but the liberty of his country, and for such acts as these he will deserve to be held up to public execration.

I remain, respected sir, yours truly, ROBERT WILD.

Mottram in Longkendal, Nov. 2, 1846.

### CAPABILITIES OF THE LAND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIE,-I have read with diffidence the statistics which the following facts ;

Last Spring. I sowed forty square wards with carrots, one half of the seed was deficient, but I let them all stand and kept them clear of all weed and filth, and they were very healthy. My constitution lacking sta-

insured me of my expenses, and also furnished me with Now then, I deserve for my labours, seed, man he money for the journey. Yes! I was furnished with rent, &c., 5s. then 121 multiplied by 5s. gives an expenmoney by honest James Leach, the man who has been diture for the acre of £30 5s., leaving a nett profit upon eulogised in the Star, and often by Mr. O'Connor himthe acre of £24 4s. self as being (and who 1 still believe to be,) one of the

for you."

In vain did the men endeavour to reason with them, that it was the interest of a master to demand such a to enable them to live, they had to bring to bear the labour of their children at an age that was revolting to the feelings of every man, and likewise that of their wives, when some of them had infant children, which had to be entrasted to the care of another, who cared

not for the welfare of the child, but for the small pittance they received for it. In vain did they tell those masters the union was formed to protect their interests as well as the workman, inasmuch as they wanted all master, to pay one price, in order that no advantage would be allowed to any single employer with regard to the price paid for the labour they might employ.

And the consequence is, that upwards of eighty poo families are thrown in the street to starve! which causes us to appeal to the trades of England on their behalf. Will you submit to the vile persecutions of these tyranfor uniting together for the mutual protection and aswhen the artisans of England see the necessity of acting each for all, and all for each ; and we hope you will rally keep the tyrant at bay.

This public appeal would not have been made but in consequence of the men not being six months' members of the National Association of United Trades. The position of these men may be best imagined when you know they have been out of work four weeks. We, the small-ware weavers of Manchester, solicit your attention to the case; and if the case of the weavers who turned out against signing the document, deserves your support, we hope you will assist us in endeavouring to throw down the bulwark of tyranny, as we are sure that if it is carried into effect by those employers, it will be adopted by other masters, in other places, and other trades.

Signed by the Manchester Small-ware Weavers' Com mittee, on behalf of the men turned out,

JAMES BOLTON, President.

information given at the Royal Archer, Dale-street, Oldham-street, Manchester, at eight o'clock on Saturday and Monday evenings.

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES .- THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

Nov. 2nd, 1846. Sir,-The Manchester District Committee, of the National Trades' Association, will be obliged by the in- duct in presiding at the meeting. sertion of this reply to a letter signed "T. Winter" in your number of the 24th October, and addressed to passed unanimously :--them.

Your correspondent commences with an insinuation that this committee has, by the distribution of secret circulars, endeavoured to sow dissension in the associa- of that unholy law, and at variance with the principles tion, and to "entrap some into wrong and hasty con- of Christianity, humanity, and justice. clusions." The influence which has extrapped Mr. Winter into so very "wrong and hasty a conclusion," as to stigmatise a circular sent by post to 120 individuals, including the President and Central Committee of the association, must, indeed, be a very potent one.

aggravate and widen a branch which all good men would

This committee represent a very numerous and impor- far than we can recollect seeing on any previous gentlemen, contended that this attempt was a most unfair and side-winded plan to evade the inquiry son of the French king, offering him the crown, and thus tant district of the Association, and the course they have occasion. was the kingdom put in danger of becoming a province and may pursue in this matter, has, and will be such as We shall conclude this week's report by mentiona due sense of the duty they owe their constituents shall ing a circumstance which happened at Farnhill last which the vestry sought to carry out. After the ex- of France; and the strange spectacle was beheld of a dictate, And as they do not think it would be prudent week. A manufacturer there named Smith, taking hibition of a great deal of personality and ill-feeling, French prince and army fighting on the fair soil of Enzto be drawn into a newspaper controversy upon matters advantage of the Keighley strike, thought proper in the course of which it was declared on the one land. Uappily, in the following reign, Louis was comwhich the public, generally, are not directly concerned in, Mr. Winter must excuse them if they pass over his and monstrance with him was in vain, they came to allow Mr. Howarth and Mr. Douglas to be the sole lowers had got possession of castles and lands, and also the summer quarter of 1845 they were only redress. all similar communications with this brief explanation. a resolution of drawing out his power weavers and rulers of the parish, and on the other that the object became part and parcel of the aristocracy of England, and promulgation of our principles, and the progenitors of pure blood. Again, the great of the motion was to support Mr. Cooper, the work-At the same time the Manchester District Committee | factory hands, by proffering them a certain weekly house surgeon, and procure the dismissal of Mr. Lee, evil of the reign of the weak Henry III. was the inviting would feel obliged if such of the Conference Delegates as wage till he agreed to give back what he had taken the master, the original motion was withdrawn, and in and employment of these foreign adventur. rs. This have not yet replied to their "secret" circular will do so from the combers. The hands accordingly came out, was the perpetual source of his quarrels with the elder a fresh notice given, appointing an indefinite numand in a day or two the refractory manufacturers at their earliest convenience. ber of vestrymen, not being directors of the poor, to barons. At one time Hugh de Burgh succeeded in I remain, Sir, yielded. investigate the management of the workhouse, and taking Bedford Castle, and hanging eighty of these for For the Manchester District Committee, UNITED TAILORS' JOINT-STOCK COMthe allegations contained in the Poor Law Commis- reigners, knights and others, who had been guilty of the Your's respectfully, PANY. sioners' report. The vestry then separated. greatest excesses. But still later we read that Peter des JAMES GOULDING, Sec. Rochrs, a Poictavin, bishop of Winchester, taught the Mr. Parker, the General Secretary has been hold THE INFANT ORPHAN ASTLUM. WANSTEAD .- A half-WM. PEEL, sub-Sec. ing very successful meetings at Hamilton and Airdrie king to detest the older race of barons, to undermine yearly election of children to the benefits of the In-P.S.-Some of the delegates having changed their in Scotland. Mr. P. intends to hold meetings in Magna Charta, and to rely on foreigners, with whom he residence since the last Conference, some of the circulars fant Orphan Asylum, which is under the patronage Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, Green-ock, Ayr, Ki'marnock, Alloa, Stirling, Dumfries, Infilled up every office in the court, the church, the army, have been returned. If those parties will forward their of Her Majesty, took place at the London Tavern and government. The hungry knaves, Poictavins, Gas. address, or any trade newly joined to the Association, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, when thirty children verness, and Aberdeen. cons, and French of every description, revelled in the nawho may wish to be admitted into the "secret" will were admitted, making 239 children in the estab-All communications must be addressed to Mr. tional revenues, grasped at estates, and insulted the peohave a copy of the circular forwarded immediately. ishment, whose ages vary from three months to the Parker, at Mr. Frankham's, Post Office, Duddingsple in the most audacious manner. J. G. completion of their eighth year. ton, near Edinburgh. OPENING OF THE PORTS.—A requisition signed by nearly 2000 persons having been presented to the Such is the state of things down to the year 1270, and THE POTTERS AND THE NATIONAL ASSOwe might pursue the matter further ; but here is surely CIATION. enough to demonstrate in what manner the oldest and COMMENCEMENT OF MICHAELMAS TERM.-The Lord Mayor of Birmingham, requesting him to call a Chancellor's levee, preparatory to opening the courts of law for the ensuing Michaelmas Term, took place on Friday morning, when nearly the whole of the judges and most of the leading members of the equity bar paid their respects to their noble and here to open the ports, the meeting was held on Tuesday, in the Town-hall. It is estimated that be-tween 4000 and 5000 persons were present. The Mayor took the chair, and the Members of the best blood of English aristocracy has been compounded. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NOBTHERN STAR. of the House of Commons: It is the product of successive herds of the most mis Sir,-Permit me through your paper, to call the at-Electors, how can you expect the nation's business to be cellaneous and most bloody-minded adventurers which tention of the Operative Potters to the paramount subever disgraced history .-- Hampden's History of the English ject of National Combination. It is, with the fullest con-Aristocracy. viction, of the perfect adaption of the National Associalearned lord. The "cup of friendship" having been Borough were present. Resolutions, and a memotion, to remedy the wrongs of labour of every class; handed round, the learned dignitaries proceeded in state to Westminster Hall. Previous to the Judge's in council for the abolition of the present duty on that induces me to invite the co-operation of operative scaltrade amply demonstrates, and painfully exhibits, tion. household expenses of 4s, a week." lowed him. these salutary regulations are, with few exceptions, fallen decaying animal and vegetable matter. 1 inadequacy and absolute insufficiency of sectional 100 C 

in York Castle, on a charge of manslaughter. Several of the combers addressed the meeting. and a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to

the chairman for his humane and gentlemanly con-The following are the resolutions, which were

Keighley Union, in refusing relief to the woolcombers country. (Applause.) out of employment, is quite in accordance with the spirit

tion, that they will do all they can to make those guardians who are not manufacturers into their tools, and resolution of the previous vestry, proposed by Mr.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—On Tuesday a deputation

waited on Lord John Russell, with the memorial pasmeasure, Lord John replied, "No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest. But if I deem the measure necessary, if I see a probability that prices are about to rise. I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediste opening of the ports."

THE GILBERT UNIONS .- On Friday (last week) a edgment for his exertions in opposition to the exten-

The Chairman in proposing the health of Captain those dwellings which, although fair to the eye, were

within abodes of discontent and misery. He asked, then, those who loved to administer their own money

Captain PECHELL acknowledged the toast in speech of great length, in which he contrasted the thieves, parasites, low adventurers, and ruffians of all of our early history. answer he could ever get to this question was, that one law ought to prevail through the country; but your uniform incompetence, and your uniform tyranny." In conclusion, the Captain recommended the Gilbert Incorporations to unite with places under local acts, and to maintain perpetual watchfulness, in order to be prepared to meet any fresh attempt

hat might be made to bring them under the rule of the Commissioners of Somerset House. Mr. E- BURN, of Brighton, spoke of the New Poor Law as a disgrace, not only to a Christian, but to any ivilized community. He not only wished to ward off the Poor Law Commissioners from his own parish and the Gilbert Unions, but he wished for a complete

That the conduct of the Poor Law Guardians of the revision of the system applicable to the whole of the THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS .- On Monday the St.

Pancras vestry assembled in the Vestry-room, Gordon-square, for the purpose of hearing the Report of That the manufacturers ought never to be allowed to the Poor Law Commissioners as to the recent charges sit as guardians, it having been proved to a demonstra. poor in St. Pancras Workhouse, and to confirm the

Saxons, from the still hungry tribes of knights who were wandering and fighting anywhere for bloody bread.

Again we shall come to the curious question, who the Normans actually were ? And here will come another most honest men in the movement. singular laying bare of the proud pretences of our proud Mr. Dixon says that the fact should not be lost sight nobles. Forsooth, they are descended from the gallant of, that I wanted to discuss the merits of a document. and chivalrous Normans. They will be descended from which was not printed until three weeks after the Midthem and them alone. There is not a soul of them that dleton meeting.,' If this be true, I must have consiwill claim the honour of descent from the Danes. Oh no! They are thieves, pirates, plunderers, and savages. he was able to discuss the merits of a document which, Nobody is descended from them, except some plebeians he asserts, was not printed till three we ks afterwards. in the North of England, and except that the rabble rout 1 told him at the Middleton meeting, that we had drawn of the common people are contaminated with their blood. up an address at Birmingham which would shotly be And yet, who are the Normans? Why, the Danes !

WHO WERE THE NORMANS ?

Yes ! the proud aristocracy of England, such of them as have any long known descent at all, are actually deswas able to prove that he made false statements at Midcended from the Danes! They are the legitimate issue dleton. Why I did not do so, the reason why I did not of this bloody and barbarous people that nobody wishes do so was, because I did not know whether he was the to acknowledge as ancestors. The Danes, driven from second person that was asked to join the movement or England, fell on the shores of France, and amid the dis no, but I suspected at the time that he was telling a wil. tractions of that kingdom, laid Paris in ashes, and seized ful lie: I afterwards made inquiries and found he had on that district which thence received from these Northdone so-he was never asked to join the movement. menner, or Normans, its name of Normandy. Here,

It is rather too hard of honest William Dixon, the man though settled too comfortably for their deserts, they who never dirtied his hands with Tory Filth to denever ceased to keep an eye on the far richer prize of nounce James Leach, John West, William Jones, John England, from which, for their cruelties and fiery devas-Mason, John Leach, R. G. Gummage, and William Bell, tations, they had been chased away. In the time of the simply, because they went to Birmingham without so-

Conqueror, they had been settled about two centuries in liciting him to accompany them. France: and though they had acquired a considerable degree of external civilisation, and much martial discipline, yet, if we are to judge by their proceedings on the did, that he made the assertions before the public, and acquisition of England, they had lost none of their before the public only, I am determined the matter shall greedy hunger of spoil, nor of their reckless and ruthless be tried, and for that purpose I will meet him, either at disposition to shed blood.

Sottim, the Merciless; and "Godeschal, the Iron

Heywood on Monday evening next or on Monday evening week, This, I presume, will give him sufficient op-THE ORIGIN OF HIGH BLOOD, --- What now becomes of all the boasts of high blood ? of des ent from those vic- portunity. If he thinks proper to meet me on Monday week, I will placard the town, obtain a room, and guarantee the expense. If this should not suit him, I will we have the clear declarations of history that these, and the sons of these had either gone out, or were driven out meet him at Middleton on the same ground where the meeting was held, at which he made his false assertill scarcely one of them remained, But if the proud tions and guarantee half the expenses. These, I conceive to be "honourable proposals," and as Mr. Uixon says he will not again occupy the columns of the Star there is every reason to believe that it is descended with this subject. I do not know that I shall have from a much meaner but equally rapacious broodoccasion to do so. For it is my opinion, if there be an atom of manliness in Mr. Dixon's composition. he will at

once accede to the just and equitable propositions which l now make, and hoping these will satisfy him, and that this matter may be brought to a speedy conclusion, I remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM BELL. Mills Lane, Heywood, October 26th, 1846.

He says that I would not enter into the question be

SIR,-Permit me through the medium of your journal, say a few words relative to the choice of Chartist candidates at the next general election. The Central Registration and Election Committee is composed of men in whom the country may have the most unbounded confidence. That Committee has been elected in compliance detestable John, they swarmed like beasts over the dewith the resolution of the Leeds Convention, and I feel voted island. Especially after the barons had compelled confident that if the nation furnish the means which the John to sign the Charter, did he send out and collect to importance of their object demands, we can have little his standard troops of such adventur, rs from France and doubt of a successful issue. Flanders. At the head of a host of these base fellows,

But should the people treat the matter with their Poictavins. Gascons, Flemings, Brabanters, &c., did wonted indifference, or satisfy themselves with talking this vile king traverse his kingdom, now here, now there, instead of helping, it would require no stretch of human like a fury or a murderer, burning, destroying, and plunforesight, no great amount of prophetic knowledge to dering, as if in a foreign country which he doomed to foretel how the labours of the Central Committee will destruction. The very name of his leaders and companions strike one with horror. "Falco without howels;

To let the present opportunity slip will show our want "Manleon the Bloody ;" " Waltet Buch, the Murderer ;" of principle. If the people really mcan doing anything, they should begin immediately ; there must be no delay. Surely we shall not be any longer blinded and deceived

unprepared for action.

lands of such nobles as they destroyed, and they became part of the aristocracy, and transmitters of the proud clusion" of Mr. Winter, by making your paper the organ of our complaints, which might have had a tendency to four or five hundred of the combers attended his fn-twenty-five vestrymen not directors of the poor, and blood of the English nobility. neral on Sunday, and walked in procession to his there being but twenty-one of such members present. To rid themselves of this nuisance, the barons in opgrave. The concourse of spectators was greater by the resolution was informal. On the other side. position to John, committed a worse error, and created desire to see closed. a nuisance still greater. They invited over Louis, the Messrs. Mann, E. F. Smith, Boulting, and other

I am not a member of the Land Society, and can have no interest in exaggerated statements, neither have I been experimentalizing either upon "O'Connor's plan" or any other plan. I only wish to let the Malthusian wise-acres know, that seed sown by a manufacturing dered Mr. Dixon a very "prophetic soul" to think that operative will actually grow, although he may not have as much sap in his constitution as would grease a joiner's gimblet.

I have a neighbour, who is a member of the Land Society, who showed me a carrot a week since, which printed for circulation, and that I would undertake to weighed 3lbs. which would be worth one penny farthing : defend the merits of that address. Again, he asks if I this man is confident of being very soon (with the blessing of health) placed out of the reach of poverty, a companion which is just now crossing our thresholds, but a companion which we really did not expect to see so soon after all the free trade palaver of the last seven years. JAMES HAIGH.

Emley, October 12, 1846.

### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

Official documents declare that the loss at Roanne alone of houses carried away by the late inundations amounts to 200, and this number is being daily argumented. Not less than 2,000 persons are without food or fore the delegates. It is true I would not, knowing as I raiment; and to this amount must be added sixty famalies belonging to the neighbouring communes.

A letter from Cosne, dated the 24th ult, and published in the Province, a journal of Moulins (Allier), contains the following picture of horrors not before mentioned, but which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated :----"We have acquired the lamentable certainty that the small town of St. Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, has been entirely ingulphed, and that the whole population have perished! This horrible news, which was first circulated on the 21st, is this day confirmed by a letter from the president of the tribunal' at Gleu, which states that the banks are covered with dead bodies. The inhabitants, surprised in their beds, were unable to find any means of escape. The banks being broken down let in the body of the river at the back of the town, so that these unfortunate beings were completely surrounded by a torrent, which every minute narrowed its inner circle, and at last completely covered them."

The little commune of Epercieu-St.-Paul, near Feurs, has lost forty-two houses out of ninety-one. Upwards of forty important domains have been ravaged between Monfrond and Feurs, on the two banks of the Loire. At Vanchetto all the inhabitants of the lower grounds were forced to fly, and scarcely had they escaped when their houses were inundated. The water was in general three feet higher that in November, 1790.

At Langeac, three men, two of them fathers of families, perished in endeavourng to save six persons surrounded by the waters, and who had passed a whole night in trees suspended above the abyss. At Tence a man was drowned in attempting to save a piece of timber brought down by the torrent. At Lavoute the Allier carried away several houses. We learn from Pertius (Vaucluse) that the floods have forced the Durance out of its course, and its waters, driven back by the works at the canal of Marseilles, have formed a new bed on the side of the department of the Rhone. In consequence of the late heavy rain a large building, in course of construc. tion, at Marseilles, in the Rue St. Jacques, suddenly fell to the ground on the 28th ult., and buried under its ruins three workmen. Every effort was made on the instant to extricate them from their dreadful position, but ineffectually, as, when reached, they were all dead.

hearted." To such men were his subjects given up the working classes who may apply for relief into their Mann, to the effect, "that twenty-five vestry-men. PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SUMMER QUARTER, 1846 .-who tortured them to make them show where they had not being directors of the poor, should be appointed concealed their property, burned down their villages and by pretending friends : who, kindly warn us against a The usual return of deaths has been made by the Whatever points of difference may exist between this serfs and slaves. and the Central Committee, we do not consider the -columns of a public paper the proper medium for discuss-ing them, and we think we should have subjected our-selves to very just censure, had we, instead of complain-delives to very just censure, had we, instead of complainscheme which they are sure is impracticable ; or lulled Registrar-General for the summer quarter, ending towns, and, the horrid monarch himself often setting again to sleep in imagined security until the hour arrives Sep. 30. That return includes 115 districts, subdi-to demonstrate our weakness, and show the world we are vided into 576 sub-districts. Thirty-four districts them example by burning the house where he had lodged with his own hands, when he quitted it the next mornselves to very just censure, had we, instead of complain- driven to seck work in the neighbourhood of Brad- stormy discussion ensued, as to the legality of Mr. ing. Yet to these fellows did he give the towns and are in the metropolis, and the remaining 81 comprise. ing to the only parties interrested (the members of the ford; end, while delivering at the warehouse, fell Mann's motion, it being contended by the chairman Association) adopted the very "wrong and hasty con-through a trap door, and broke the spine of his neck Mr. Douglas, and the directors' party, on the one My friends, we are said to possess all the advantages of with some agricultural districts, the principal towns a free and popular election. I admit we have the mockery, | and cities of England. The population of the whole or the semblance of the thing, but not the real original was 6 579,693 in 1841. 51,235 deaths were registered ubstance. Neither would I have you suppose that, within the quarter-a number exceeding by 15,227 because our state affairs are gone into confusion, they | those in the corresponding quarter of last year. In are beyond the reach of proper remedies-or are, as the mild winter quarter ending March, 1846, the are beyond the reach of proper remembers of ary as the innu white quarter ending match, 1040, the some have asserted, irretrievably ruined. Where this the case, all our labours to reform the state would be fruit-less. We are not under the yolk of any foreign power. slightly above the average ; the intestinal complaints The country still is said to be ours, and in proportion which then arose, and became epidemic, have been as we are in earnest in demanding, our rulers will be the principal causes of the immense loss of life on rager, if for nothing but their own safety, in granting record. The deaths in London were 12,409, while in The House of Commons is the spot for the discussion | Of the excess of 1,567 deaths, 1,303 were from diarrnd promulgation of our principles, The Charter cannot become law until our law-makers pectively to 1,549, 197, and 75 persons. The mor-The Charter cannot become law until our law-matrix pectively to 1,040, 107, and 10 persons. The mor-aremade to understand it; and that can only be effected by an unflinching, faithful band of Chartist pioneers re-moving the obstructions to the truth of progress, ig-than usual. The five weeks from July II to August norance and prejudice-and clearing the ground for the 15, were the unhealthiest. Young children were the approaching conflict between the rival factions-Whig greatest sufferers, the form of the disease being what and Tory, and down trodden labour. The nation will ere long be called to elect a new House the disease which also proved fatal to many old peoof Commons, and it is to be hoped that such men may be ple and adults-could not, in some adult cases, be sent who, having no interest to defend but that of the distinguished in its symptoms from Asiatic cholera, commonwealth, they may live to see the principles of the yet it was evident from the first that it had not the Charter made the law of the land; and their exertions character of the malady of 1832. In London, the crowned with success. And should any proud House of deaths rose fourteen per cent.; in some other Peers, or haughty monarch retuse their assent to the densely peopled towns the mortality was doubled. salutary change it would be easy to bring them to reason, No such mortality had been witnessed in Birmingor to tell them their services were wanted no longer. I am ham for many years. The number, which in the thoroughly persuaded neither the prerogatives of the corresponding quarter of 1845 amounted to 694, rose crown, nor the privileges of the peers can be exercised to to 1.627. In Liverpool, the increase was from 2,595 the injury of the people, without the guilty concurrence to 4,090: in Manchester and the contagious districts of Salford and Chorlton, from 2,411 to 4,248. 1,039 persons died in Sheffield, though the mortality in properly transacted and good laws made, unless you send any preceeding year had never exceeded 647. The good men to make them. No one disputes the right of high mortality of the towns is attributed to crowded rational individual to have his business done in the man- lodgings, dirty dwellings, personal uncleanliness, ner he does approve of. We maintain that the people and the concentration of unhealthy emanations from ABSCONDING OF A CLERK.-The cashier of Wingate are the only fountain of power. The public business narrow streets, without tresh air, water or sewers. ABSCONDING OF A CLERK.—The cashier of wingate are the only boundary of points in provide business in arrow streets, without itesh air, water or sowers. Grange Colliery has absconded with £680. He was is their business; who will contend then, that whatever the wealthy parish of Marylebone affords an in-traced to York, where it was ascertained that he had they order is not right, and whatever the people object to stance of the little regard paid to sewerage. A conthat induces me to invite the co-operation of options of the present duty on potters. The potters, like every other trade in the kingdom, have had its local unions to the fullest possible perfect ion. But after all our combination of energy and pence for years past, we are not in a position to help ourselves against the aggressions of tyranny, and our experience in course demonstrates, and painfully exhibits reached the place. To Antwerp, then, they have fol- tives, and held them responsible for their actions; but No effectual arrangements are made the removal of

THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. bangons and Flemings cross the sea to return to the plough-tail, and become serfs after having been lords." But though on this occasion a pretty good batch of these animals was got rid of, the process of their insinuation was continually going on. In the disordered reign of Richard Coour de Lion, and still more so in that of the

During the civil wars of Stephen and Matilda, swarm of these vile mercenaries had insinuated themselves ; had seized on castles and lands ; had become such intolerable nuisances that a cotemporary writer notes the exultation which the people displayed when Henry II. ordered them to quit the kingdom in one day. "We saw these Bra-

# Foreign Mobements.

"And I will war, at least in words, (And-should my chance so happen-deeds,) With all who war with Thought !"

I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."-Braon.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-RENTERS.

A short paragraph occasionally appearing in some A shore paragraph or canonaly appearing in some of the English daily papers has served to inform the of the Dugits of the existence of a party in America, called Auti-Renters. Of this party, however, little has been stated beyond the fact of the'r existence, sometimes accompanied by a brief, but hostile comment, to the effect that these Anti-Renters were a set of disorderly anarchists, who, having got possession of certain tracts of land, refused to pay rent to the rightful landlord. It is known, too, in England, that some time ago there were some disturbances in one of the counties of the state of New York, in which one of the officers of the law lost his life, and which occasioned the trial and punishment of some of the alleged offenders ; but this is about all that is be the angle of this party. Perhaps, at the present time, when the question of Land Monopoly is exciting so much popular discussion in this country, a short explanation of the origin, history, and aims of the American Anti-Renters may be interesting.

We must first remark that although we have called this party the American Anti-Renters, this party is really confined-at present-to the State of New York. There have been in the other states occasional troubles arising out of the present system of through the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Green, Delaware, and Ulster. The principal bia, Green, Delaware, and Olster. The principal party against whom this confederation is directed, is the Van Rensselaer family, who, as their name tes-tifies, are of Dutch origin. Of course our readers are aware that the state of New York was at one time subject to Holland as it was subsequently subtime subject to Holland, as it was subsequently subject to England. About the year 1630 the Dutch West India Company having amassed a vast amount of wealth, chiefly by robbing the Spaniards and Portuguese, bought from the Dutch government jurisdiction over a large portion of the land now forming the state of New York. This company sent Out agents to whom they granted lands the Van ont agents to whom they granted lands, the Van Rensselaer's having a nice little slice for their share of about forty square miles. It is only fair to state that a large portion of the lands acquired by the Van Rensselaers' was bought from the Indians, and not Rensselaers' was bought from the Indians, and not only bought, but-what does not always follow-paid for, in such valuable coin as glass beads, toys, and similar cheatery, which, though possessing some interest in the eyes of the Indians, were known by the civilized and christian traffickers to bear no proportionate value to the land purchased by such means. This land, whether acquired by grant, purchase, or seizure, was confirmed to the Van Rensselaers by the Dutch authorities, also by their English successors, and, subsequently, the Republican government of New York, in 1821, renewed that confirmation.

The rights claimed by the Patroon, as the landholder was called, had their foundation in the feudal were the hereditary governors of the land, with the sole right of appointing all sheriffs and constables. None but the patroon, or persons permitted by him, ducting a bushel of wheat from the rent in considercalled the quarter-sales, by which the patroon secured to himself one quarter of the entire purchase money Personal service could be commanded of the tenant, who was bound to bring his team and waggon to do the house, to be fixed by the patroon.

their appearance. Amongst them was Thomas | Rensselaers, approved of and confirmed by the Dutch Ainge Devyr, an exile from this country but recently and English governments, should not have been alsettled in America. Mr. Devyr is well known to the Radical Reformers of the North of England. In 1838-39 Mr. Devyr was managing editor of the Norther Line and English monarchial despotism. True, the politi-cal privileges exercised by the Van Rensselaers, of Northern Liberator, his connection with which, and the part he took in the Chartist agitation caused the insertion of his name in the list of the proscribed and persecuted. At that time when leges-even the exclusive right of hunting on all the tyranny was rampant, when to be suspected was to be | lands, and fishing on all the waters, owning their do condemned, when regardless of even the usual for-malities the middle class jurors the moment a Char-which has been shown by law officers, soldiers, jurors, which has been shown by law officers, soldiers, burdles be tist was consigned to their tender mercies, bellowed and judges to uphold the usurpation of the landlords, out "away with him, away with him, crucity him, crucity him," at that time Mr. Devyr "shook the duct of him, and forms a sad commentary on the dust off his feet" as a testimony against the des-potism he had ever opposed, and quitted England potic influence of wealth has also been shown in the for the United States, where he speedily made him-self useful in stirring up the Americans to use their the Anti-Rent journals, Young America, and political franchise for the attainment of the social the New York Tribune, scarcely a paper throughout the ends which can alone make the American Republic state of New York, but hounded on the Government a veritable commonwealth of freemen. About the same time that Mr. Devyr joined the Anti-Rentagi-tation. Dr. Boughton, subsequently one of the Anti-Rent martyrs, appears to have associated himself with the martyrs, appears to have associated himself sent martyrs. During 1842 the agitation with the movement. During 1843 the agitation sentences of the Anti-rent martyrs, we do so not only Besides these sums, M. Guizot had awarded to him, seems to have somewhat flagged. In 1844, it again because on a former occasion the list published in revived. In this year also commenced the more this paper was imperfect, but because also these viccomprehensive agitation of the National Reformers. tims of land robbing tyranny are still suffering for In the winter of 1844 several large assemblies of their patriotism. The names of such men should be Indians" took place in Albany County where they kept before the world that, if possible, the Governprevented several sales, and amused themselves by erecting liberty poles. On the 11th of December a large body of the "Indians" "arrested" the Sheriff and burnt his papers. About a week afterwards Dr. Bount his papers of the total Board and burnt his papers. About a week afterwards Dr. Boughton, one of the Anti-Rent speakers, was tims. If Boughton, Van Steenberg, O'Connor, and October bring the result of the elections and a re-arrested on the charge of having officiated as "Big the other victims are justly punished as rebels, then are thunder" in command of the "Indians" who had the revolutionists of '76 were also "rebels," and the remains tranquil. M. Fazy-Pasteur was elected preonal troubles arising out of the present system of land monopoly, but these have been temporary and unimportant. Anything like an organization of the disaffected appears to have been confined to the state of New York. The Anti-Rent confederation extends through the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Colum-

ous name, when those who bore it could be found British tyranny, then the Anti-renters are at least recognise the new government of Geneva, and ex-willing to engage in the enterprise of prop- equally to be justified for revolting against a still pressed a hope that all the cantons friendly to order and denied liberation though bail was offered. This traitors to the Declaration of Independence. is not all. Russell Dorr, a judge of Columbia county, was dismissed by the governor of New the people of this country, they possess the suffrage, York, for contending to the prisoners the right of if, therefore, they fail to correct the anomalies o

auietus.

The death of Steele was the signal for commencing a "reign of terror." Governor Wright, of New York, issued a proclamation declaring Delaware county in a state of insurrection, at the same time letting loose the military upon the disaffected dis-trict. The soldiery scoured the country, arrested all who were pointed out as suspected, and fired at all who did not immediately surrender, and submit to be dragged to gaol as felons.

In the latter end of September, 1845, the Anti-Rent prisoners were put upon their trial to the number of upwards of one hundred. The cry had been raised, "property" in danger," and, of course, the pro-perty-holders had no difficulty in getting a versystem, and the services exacted of the tenantry were dict against the victims. The sentences passed on of the same character. The patroon and his offspring the prisoners, will inform the British public of the names of these American victims to Land Mono-, poly.\*

Dr. Boughton was found guilty of "robbery," that None but the patroon, or persons permitted by min, were all wed to hunt or fish on the land or waters. To the parcoon was guaranteed all mines, minerals, all creeks, streams, and other waters. He also had offence, though in form it is presented to us as appointing the King Commander-in Chief of the Lambruschini has been detected in a quasi treasonall creeks, streams, and other watchs. He also had offence, though in form it is presented to its as the exclusive right of erecting mills, mill-dans, and houses, and taking whatever ground he might desire; your government, armed insurrection against for the purpose of working all mines and minerals; and also such firewood and timber as he might want. with having come as "a volunteer from another the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the call of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are still from the the exclusive right of the firewood and timber as he might want. The most unfavourable accounts are sti He could make roads where he pleased, merely de- | county" to excite by "a species of popular elothe people. quence" disturbance in a county of which he was not ation of every sixteen acres he might so use and a resident. The judge thus concluded :-- "You occupy. Another source of plunder was what was have rendered it necessary that the court should well as the 9:h, 12th, and 14th infantry Regiments in cause you to be a warning example of the certain consequences of such conduct. You are, therefore, those districts, and Castllo Branco. This information was followed by the intelligence that other of a farm every time it changed hands. Again the to be withdrawn for the residue of your life from the bodies of troops had gone over to the popular side. patroon, if he choose, could take the fa-m himself, at society whose peace you have so wantonly disturbed, a price one fourth less than it had been sold for. and whose laws you have so violently and so fre-A great number of persons have been arrested at Lisbon. quently violated, in the confident hope, that from the example of your fall, all may learn the salutary through the violent measures adopted by the governthe drudgery ordered by his lord. Lastly, at stated lesson that the supremacy of the laws must and will ment to force all classes of people to take up arms in periods, the tenants were bound to bring contribu- be maintained. The sentence of the Court is that tions of fowls, gees., and other stock to the mausion-house of the patroon, or at some spot within a mile of Clipton at hard labour and many of the country of defence of the Queen. The workmen of the naval arsenal refused to enlist or to take up arms, the gates were closed on them. As prisoners they said they TURAL LIFE. would take up arms. After this they were allowed John Van Steenberg, and Edward O'Connor had to retire. been found guilty of the "murder" of Steele, the under sheriff All that was proved against them that the province of Minho was in full revolt. Traswas that they were present at the sale when Steele os-Montes, Beira-Alta, Baixa, and the Estremadura, was killed, it was not even proved that they fired, or had followed the example of Minho. The whole dismade use of any arms beyond merely carrying them, trict of Villa Real had also joined the movement. butas the property-holders were determined to make examples, these two innocent men were selected and even a portion of Albany, the capital city of found guilty of "murder." In language combining New York, pay rent to the Van Renselaers. Thus cant and ferocity, which in this country we have tional" battalious continued nightly, the deserters taking their arms with them. Three thousaud revolutionists were then collected at Cintra. On the been used to hear from an Abinger, the judge (Parevening of the 23rd, the civil governor and all the ker) sentenced each of the prisoners to be HUNG, in the following terms :--- "It is the judgment of the authorities from Santarem; they fied in great precipitation in consequence of the people having re-Court that you be taken hence to the place from volted, and proclaimed for the pronouncement. It whence you came, and that on Saturday the 29th was known in Lisbon that the Viscount Sa da Banday of November next you be taken to the place of deira had quitted Lisbon, as was supposed to head execution, and HUNG UNTIL YOU ARE DEAD ! the revolutionists. It was reported in Lisbon on the The following persons were sentenced to imprison-24th, that official accounts (so stated) have arrived. ment. Daniel W. Squires, Moses Earle, Zera Pres Gen. Salazar was completely beaten by the forces of ton, and Daniel Northrup, each pleaded "guilty" to Evora, and had fled in great distress and severe them at the outset. At the commencement of the struggle all that the tenants demanded was the life ! John Phoenix, John Burtch, James Lathan, removal of the monopolising restrictions, and the Wm Reside, and Isaac L. Burhans, also pleaded popular forces formed to march upon Lisbon. The abrogation of the odious services to which they were guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. States subjected in addition to the rent-charge. For a Prison for seven years. Calvin Madison, do for ten first brigade, commanded by the Baron Dos Tornos de Olgodnez, was composed of a battalion of chastenantry had been visible and been visibly growing. At length, in 1839, the tenantry began meeting together, and commenced making their wrongs to robber in the 2d dourse. States Prison for together, and commenced making their wrongs to robber in the 2d dourse. period of about forty years the discontent of the years. William Brisbane, pleaded guilty to manseurs, a regiment of foot artillery, a regiment of infantry, and the municipal guard of Oporto. The second brigade, commanded by Geronimo Progado to robbery in the 2d degree. States Prison for seven years. Wm. Jocelyn pleaded guilty to manslaughter de Olivie a Leiton, consisted of a battalion of chasseurs, and three regiments of infantry. The third brigade, commanded by Joachim Eusedio Moraez, in the 4th degree. States Prison for two years. The following persons were, severally, fined the sums affixed to their names. Robert Scott, 500, Chauncey P. Woolcott, 150, John Lockwood, 150, Miles Bromlee, 150, Hiram B. Keeley, 150, Contine law to compel the refractoay tenants to pay. Writs Conley, 100, George Lynch, 100, -John Davis, 100, Baron de Casal. The artillery was under the comwere issued, but in many instances the parties Levi Jenkins. 75, Archibald McNair, 50, William mand of Juan Manoel Pereira. All these troops were placed under the command of Count Das Antas Bryant, 50, Andrew A. Liddle, 50, John O. Liddle, of course, and the writ-servers were sent back to 50,-Homer Burgin, 50, Homer Sandford, 50, J. A. of course, and the writ-servers were start data to the provide the start of the population of solutions, solution, s as general-in-chief, and Leopold Dino as chief of the

**Colonial** and Foriegn Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The price of wheat is increasing everywhere in recent accounts :--France. The floods are retiring, although fresh ac-The Anglo-Celt (Cavan paper) states :counts of disasters continue to be received in Paris, A party of men broke last night into the house of Some particulars will be found in another column. the under-bailiff to Mr. M'Conkey, on the townland of number of persons implicated in the late distur-Enchan, county of Longford. They first shot him in the ances in the Fauborg St. Antoine, have been conbowels, and then beat his brains out with the butts of demned to short terms of imprisonment. Some of their guns. The offence alleged was his having paid his the Parisjournals animadvert very severely on the rent about a fortnight ago. royal "ordinance" published in the Moniteur of On Saturday night last a party of men visited the house of Flanagan, the bailiff of Mr. Montgomery, of the Friday, whereby 300,000 francs are alloted to the Foreign Office, for unforseen and extraordinary Cullentra estate, and attempted to break it open. secret expenses." It may be worth mentioning, Flanagan field two shots at them without effect. The that there are now three sorts of "Fonds Secrets. men obtained admittance, and proceeded first to beat namely, 1,000,000f. granted to the Government, in him in a brutal manner, and then to cut him about the the course of the session, in the way of a " Vote of body with knives. One of his assailants then remarked that Flanagan must have sustained some injury in jumpcouriers and diplomatic missions, an extraordinary credit of 200.000 francs; and now he has another

expenses." France is paying rather dearly for M. Guizot's "diplomatic triumph" at Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

two ultramontanes, have voted for this measure.

ITALY.

Popular excitement still continues. The slightest

ovements of his Holiness are the observed of all

observers, and nightly almost is he called to the balcony of his Palace in the Quirinal, to give the "Benedizione." The whole weight of government seems to depend on his single head. All the cardinals

are opposed to him except two-the secretary, and

another. The former, Grizzi, resigned the other

day, saying that he had laboriously devised what he

consid red healthy measures, which, on producing them in the Council, all were ridiculed and contemed

by the Cardinalic Council to a man. His Holiness

efused the resignation, and said he would do without

### The Westmeath Guardian says :---

credit of 300,000 francs for "Extraordinary secret the life of a human being was made near the police | police and magistrates were in immediate attendbarracks of Balinea at an early hour in the evening. The victim in this instance was a most respectable derer. There were some hopes of Mr. Cooke's re-All is quiet at Geneva. Accounts to the 26th of October bring the result of the elections and a refarmer, Mr. M'Keon, of Lynn. He was returning from covery by his medical men last night, but this morn-a farm at Stokestown, of which he got possession about ing I heard there was a considerable change for the six months since, and when about midway between Ladiston and Belmont, he was fired at by an assassin who a troublesome one this winter, - Limerick Exalay concealed in the planting that skirts the road, but, providentially, he missed his aim, and the ball was found in the opposite ditch Mr. M'Keon received several my letter to mention that Mrs. Finch, on returning threatening notices since he took the farm, and his herdsmen not long since was waylaid on the land, and severely beaten. The police were most active in their horses shot. I understand she has escaped, notwithsearch for the assassin on Saturday evening, but we regret to say, that up to the pres .nt he has escaped. mously, to the effect that all citizens who have studied in Jesuit schools or colleges, shall be ex-cluded from all public employments. All the Ca-PARSONSTOWN, OCT. 30 .- This town is in a state of great excitement, every hour brings news of attacks by | villains .- Evening Mail. the people on flour: the police and military are flying about in all directions. Upwards of twenty loads of the attempt to murder Mr. Cooke has ended fatholic deputies of the Jura, with the exception of flour left here this morning for Shannon Harbour, es. | tally.

IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

provinces though not to such an extent as a few

weeks ago, the following is a selection from the more

Outrages continue to occur in various parts of the

corted by two companies of the 16th and 88th depots, which it is supposed will reach their destination in safety; but it is reported that some cars which started a few hours later were attacked, and several bags of flour taken. There are rumours from every side of the people taken. There are rumours from every side of the people "helping themselves," and perhaps in many instances they would starve to death if the opportunity was not of your available space. An extract of a letter from offered them. A few minutes since as two cars, laden with flour, and accompanied by armed men, belonging to Mr. Dowd, of Roscrea, were coming into town, and had reached Settin, within a quarter of a mile of the town, they were stopped by about 150 men and women; the lutter, armed with knives, cut open the bags and car- and every night the peaceable inhabitants are under ried off the flour in their aprons : but whilst doing so, beaten with severe loss, and forced to retire in con-fusion. Up to the 18th only 1,500 men had enlisted in the seven national battalions newly created by Saldanha since the 7th Oct., and this number are all public officers. To protect the lines around Lister

Sessions are now being held.

requires a force of not less than 20,000 men, but the will never suffer another. The cardinals are in great government will not be able to muster more than a danger, and certainly I have not seen one since I fourth of that number ? A messenger from Coimbra | have been in Rome. I fancy they are lying by. Even this and Banagher, in order to prevent the bridges from | ing that immediate employment and food should be arrived at Lisbon on the 18th bringing intelligence if the present pope were to die suddenly, from natural being further broken down, as was contemplated by the country people, in order to prevent the flour from pro-ceeding. In some small villages in the neighbourhood opened the subject, and a long conversation ensued, that the advanced guard of the popular forces was at Leira. On the 19th a supplement of the Diario came out take vengeance on the supposed criminals. Cardinal bread cannot be obtained, as the bakers here will not any longer run the risk of sending it on the road. able correspondence-the original letter having found Altogether this part of the country is in a very alarming ple, and his readiness to accede to any practical its way into the Pope's hands. Pius sent for him,

] Laugley, then about 14 years old, with whom he get some landed property, and thus became a landlord on a small scale. (the worst of all landlords, those petty ones.) He was not long in this enjoyment when he began to exercise his petty tyranny, and his first act was to prevent the public of access to a spring well, which was open to them from time im-

5

memorial; and he went so far to prevent them as to put a man to guard the well; the consequence was, of course, an assault, on the hearing of which the magistrates told Mr. Cooke and his guardsman that he ought to be very well satisfied that they were not thrown into the same well, and that if they were they could obtain no redress. The well thence be-came open to the public. Contiguous to Mr. Cuoke's residence there are some tunants' houses. many of whom reside there, and it is said their and cestors have resided there for the last two conturies -some of those he evic ed, though good tenants, and others he was about to evict. Yesterday he entered electments at these sessions and came in to make the usual affidavit to verify, and it was on his return home, about five o'clock, he was fired at, at ing the ditches to make his seizures, and required his door. It appears he had a light in his hand, and scarifying on the back and hips. This was accordingly his servant having got into the stable, he stud at the done. Before the savages went away one of them told door, when a man appeared behind a little wall and their unhappy victim, that, should he survive, and discharged a blunderbuss at him. Five slugs were continue his trade, the next operations would be with lead. his head and breast, and his jaws; his teeth are On Saturday last another diabolical attempt to take broken ; this morning he spat out some slugs. The ance, but as yet no clue has been had as to the murworse. It is apprehended that this district will be

miner. NENAGH, Sunday, 3 o'clock, p. m .--- I have opened

from Nenagh Church to her residence this day, has been attacked-her carriage broken, and one of the standing that two shots pierced the carriage windows. Some police were not far distant at the time, and succeeded in capturing two out of three of the

In addition to the above, the southern papers are filled with the details of popular disturbances in Liof which, if given at length, would occupy too much Limerick gives a fair sample of the general state of the districts referred to:

" LIMERICK, OCT. 30 .- The neighbourhood of Ballingary is in a frightful state of disorder ; not a grain of corn will be let to pass any of the roads to Limerick, the apprehension of a simultaneous rising. A day or two ago, the labourers employed under the Board of Works on the public roads turned out against piecework, but after some struggle, they resumed it, say-ing-they would give it a trial until Saturday. We have not yet learned the result."

#### THE FERMOY DEPUTATION.

The members of the deputation appointed at the During last night it was necessary to keep a body of late meeting at Fermoy, in the county of Cork, pre-police and military at the Rape Mills, midway between sented on Tnesday, the memorial adopted at it, pray-

in which the Lord Lieutenant exhibited the utmost anxiety to exert himself for the benefit of the peo-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Of course rent was exacted in addition to all other exactions.

For some generations the land monopolised by the Van Rensselaers was to a great extent unoccupied and uncultivated, but the unexampled increase of population and trade since the revolution has made nearly every inch of this land of great value, until now, besides isolated farms-villages, towns, and in the midst of the republican state of New York the descendant of a Dutch adventurer lords it over thousands of men who boast that they are freemen, and call themselves democrats. But freedom and aristocracy cannot co-exist, and the patroon Van Rensselaer is as much an aristocrat as is the Duke of Devon-

Although very early in the struggle, the disaffected farmers received the appellation of Anti-Renters, the non-paying of rent was not contemplated by them at the outset. At the commencement of the abrogation of the odious services to which they were known through the me liam of public assemblies. Rediess was promised by the Patroon, but the promise was all, and the agitation went on. A number of the tenantry now refused to pay rent until such time as their grievances were redressed. The Patroon, finding the supplies stopped, appealed to the serving them met with resistance-moral resistance, the disgraceful work of attempting the coercion of the wronged tenants; he was met by some hundreds of farmers on horseback, and compelled to march back again. The military were next "called out" to vindicate the "majesty of the law," and now ensued scenes which have been of common occurrence in Ireland, but which none could have supposed would have taken place in America, where theoretically aristocracy cannot exist, and military ruffianism is an outrage against the constitution. Some hundreds of troops, horse, foot, and artillery, occu-pied the disturbed district, by these the non-paying tenants were ousted from their farms, some of them at midnight, amidst snow, storm, and winter's cold. This was in the winter of 1839. One fact is worthy of notice, that some of the young soldiers subsequently died from the effects of the hardships they had had to contend with in their degrading campaign against men who were merely defending their

own against a maranding aristocrat. In the year 1840, "commissioners" were appointed by the New York Legislature for the purpose of effecting a settlement between the contending parties. Van Rensselaer, however, would not "pound of flesh," and the commissioners bate his concluded their labours with "a report," in which they acknowledged that the government of Holland, in granting to the Patroons the ex-clusive privileges possessed by the Van Rensselaers "contemplated the establishment of a landed and barenial aristocracy," as though this was any justification of the Patroonery usurpation ! In getting the "Report," of course, the tenants got all the commissioners would or could give them. For a time the agitation slumbered, but, ere long, broke out again, more fiercely than ever.

The revived agitation was proclaimed by the startclass of the disaff.cted appeared on the stagenamely, "the Indians." These "Indians" were farmers, and sympathisers with the farmers, who, colouring their faces, and dr.ssing themselves in the fanciful garb of Red Indians, and imitating their ges-tures and whooping, made it their business to attend all attempted sales, where the property of the farmer was to be sold for non-payment of rent, for the pur-pose of seeing "fair play;" they also had a fancy for looking out for sheriff's officers, who were on the trail of honest farmers, and these gentry they usu-ally walked home again. These "Indians" were enabled to justify their rather extraordinary doings by a not very old, although very illustrious, precedent in their country's history. It will be remembered, that the first outbreak against the English taxing system was at Boston, where a number of Americans, disguised as Indiars, boarded the ships in the harbour, and seizing the taxed tea, threw it into the water. These Boston "Indians" ar im-

25,-Riebard Halcott, 25, Calvin Chace, 25. Sentence was suspended on a great number of persons who were set at liberty on their "good behaviour."

The brutal sentence of death passed upon Van Steenberg and O'Connor was not carried out. After keeping of the popular party. keeping the unfortunate men in a state of mental torture, Governor Wright commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. Within the past month some few of the minor offenders, who had been condemned for dr. ssing themselves in Indian disguises have been liberated : but the great majority remain close prisoners.

For some months succeeding the trials, despair, and apathy seemed to take possession of the Anti- | round it. Renters : these dark days have, however, come to an end, and the party is once more rallying its forces with new adhesions and continual additions to its gence from Lisbon, to the 29th of October, at which ranks. They have recently nominated their candi- date the city was quiet, but under the expectation dates in several districts for seats in the Legislature, of an attack from Oporto. It was rumoured that and are at this time, through the medium of the Schwalbrack had gained some advantages over pa-ballot-box, fighting the battle of a free soil against triots in the neighbourhood of Erora. At Oporto on the 31st ult, the Thames heard that 3,000 troops had the over-reaching monopoly of landlordism. marched against Lisbon, under the command of

The Anti-Renters have two large newspapers, the Albany Freeholder, and the Anti Renter, also pub-lished at Albany. Mr. Devyr is the editor of the marched against the Baron of Casal, and Viscount Anti-Renter. It is to his papers that we are mainly indebted for the above facts.

The above is an outline of the history of Anti-Rentism. It may asked "What is Anti-Kentism to us? What have we to do with the American Anti-Renters ?" In our opinion the cause and the party concerns us much. The land-monopolists are the enemies is the following manner :--- During a heavy storm a

the enemy even in America, caunot be struck without Teisser rose and admitted him, but hardly had the in Europe. ing of a newspaper called the *Helderberg Advocate*; its effects being felt in other countries. Besides, we stranger entered when he drew forth a pistol and this was in 1841. In the winter of that year a new consider it to be one of the first of duties incumbent shot M. Teisser dead. He then made his escape, but upon Reformers, that they should understand the from some information given by Mme. Teissier, who objects and principles of their of out at what takes the pistol,—there is reason to believe that the mur-all parts of the world. The doctrine that what takes the pistol,—there is reason to believe that the mur-Wilson, 245, Campell, brig, damaged; Magdelene, all parts of the world. The doct has black concern us, derer was a tenant of her husband, and his known shooner, 132, boweprit gone, and much damaged ; Agnes American Judge when sentencing Dr. Boughton, accomplice, have been taken into custody. A The history of the Anti-Rent struggle proves how little mere political changes will effect for the happi- his sleep, and after a quarrel in which he had reness of the many, unless the many understand the causes and remedies for social wrongs. The mon-strous robbery of the lands of New York by the Van

with certain old On the 20th news was received that Lamego and Castle of St. Angelo. Vizeu had declared for the popular movement, as

people of the States have the game in their own

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

On the 21st and 22nd general consternation

On the 2nd certain information reached Lisbon,

Up to the 24th, the desertions from the "na

From Oporto we have news of the strength of the

nands-" if they will, they may be free."

POLAND.

Gallicia is still in a disturbed state. The German Journal of Frankfort quotes a letter of the 18th from commanded by sub-lieutenats, and accompanied by priests, patrol the high roads. They have their car-bines loaded, and are ordered to fire upon all who make any resistance : and the priests are at hand to administer the last sacrament to those who are mortally wounded. Edward Dembowski, who was secretary to the late revolutionary Government at Cracow, sworn to at the inquest that she had not taken more than is still point d out as the director of the resistance from the peasants. Numerous patrols are moving near the confines of Hungary, watching, it is said the proceedings of the refugees concealed in the Car-pathian mountains. The Grodno Gazette (Russian) some occssions she had nothing whatever to support nature. There are hundreds of poor creatures in the same diate relief is not afforded, they too will meet with the has the following article :--- " Almost at the same same dreadful death, time that the Polish insurrection broke out in Cracow and Galicia, in February this year, similar revo-lutionary attempts were prepared in Lithuania, by an emissary of the name of Rohn, by means of a secret very bad accounts :---correspondence. Several persons, all belonging to distress in this part of the country is daily becoming the circle of Brezeslitsuwski, in the government of more alarming-starvation has all but set in, and no Groano, have been found to be implicated in this employment given as yet to the famishing poor. In one affair; in consequence of this his Majesty the Emvillage alone, Mullaghmore, there are one hundred and peror has been pleased to order the Governor-General

these persons, in whatever part of the empire it may be situated." GREECE.

of Lithuania to sequestrate all the landed property of

Advices have been received from Athens so recent as the 20th. The Chamber of Deputies had concluded the discussion upon the budget, Upon the roposal of the Minister of Finance, it was resolved that no change would be made, but that things should remain in the same footing as last year. Letters from the interior of the country bring sad accounts of violence and robbery committed there by bands of brigands : and in more than one case these ruffians have used the torture of boiling oil to force persons, reputed, to reveal where they had hid their money. Several cases of piracy have also occurred in the Gulf boilded-turnip tops stolen from the fields are being

of Prevesa. SPAIN.

There has been a partial outbreak at Sarragossa was formed of a battalion of chasseurs and four regiments of infantry. Besides these forces there was evidently concocted by the police to serve the pur a division of cavalry composed of the korse municiooses of the present infamous government. palguard, and four regiments under the orders of

SWITZERLAND.

demanded his fire-arms. They obtained one old Later accounts from Switzerland mention that the musket. This, however, did not satisfy them, but Council of Basle adopted on the 29th ult., by an implacing Mr. Griffin on his knees, they commanded mense majority, the proposition for a revision of the constitution. The Revue de Geneve of the 31st ult. him to swear that he had no more arms in his possession, and on his refusing to do so, beat him in a announces that the Grand Council had refused to most brutal and savage manner, - Clare Journal. of the population of viva la liberté Das Antas left accept the resignation of the members of the Provitine Kettle, 25, James Barnhart, 25, Levi Delamater, on the 15th. On Monday the 19th. the second bri- sional Government. It had approved all the acts of gade commenced its march. For the service of the their administration, and invited them to continue ing home from the residence of W. II. Birch, Esq., city of Oporto three battalions of artizans were en- in the discharge of their duties. On the other hand, where he had dined, and when in his own lawn, and rolled, who elected their own officers, and mounted the Government of Lucerne had notified to the other about twenty yards from his hall door, he heard the

guard on the morning of the 16th. The Duke of States of the Confederation its determination to referceira was removed from the Foz to a prison in the gard as illegal and not acknowledge the revolutionary centre of the city, where he is more safely in the Government of Geneva. "We feel bound," says the members of the Government, "to declare, in the On the 24th, the total strength of the forces on the name of the state of Lucerne, to the high federal Queen, was estimated at 5,580 men, and 560 horse ; directory, and to all our confederates, that we do not COUNTY OF WATERFORD .- On last Saturday night, while the forces on the popular side were estimated recognize the soi-disant Provisional Government es bout twelve o'clock, the widow Mitchel's outhouse

at 12,410 men, and 630 horses. The extent to which tablished in the canton of Geneva by the revolt of the the insurrection has spread may be collected from the 7th and 8th of October, and that we will not recogfact that the royal authority i. only acknowledged nise the authorities who may hereafter be elected or sumed. On the following night, also the haggard of labours' in Lisbon, and through a space of some dozen miles appointed by the revolutionary Government. We a farmer, named Curreen, of the same locality, within about twenty yards of Mrs. Mitchel's confirmly trust that all the confederated states desirous to maintain order and the constitutional i\_stitutions cerns, and nearly at the same hour, was likewise set

will concur in our sentiments and join us in that fire to, and consumed. The burnings were considered to be malicious.-Waterford Chronicle. The Limerick Reporter contains the following :--

NEARLY EIGHTY MEN-OF-WAR AND MERCHANTMEN WRECKED!!

ABRIVAL OF GENERAL PAREDES THE EX-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, IN ENG-LAND.

Conte das Astas, and on the 28th, about 600 men The Royal Mail Steamer Thames, arrived at Vigvais, commanding the royal troops in the Minho. Southamptom on Wednesday evening, bringing intelligence of a most disastrous hurricane which happened at Havannah on the 10th and 11th of October. Among the passengers brought by the Thames is MURDERS IN FRANCE.-- A rich farmer named Teis-General Parede, the ex-President of Mexico.

The Thames was detained at Havannah by her Majesty's Consul-General, in consequence of the dressed the multitude, and ultimately persuaded them to of the people all over the world, and a blow struck at man knocked at his door and implored shelter, M. | city time to communicate with their correspondents separate quietly, though evidently dissatisfied.

List of British merchantmen lost or damaged by the young pigs were drowned, because

lief in town is, that his eminence is now lodged in the western provinces. The Tyrawley Herald, published in Mayo, contains the following :---

From Donegal, and other parts of Ulster, there are

BALLYSHANNON, Oct. 30 .- We regret to state that the

twenty-nine families, comprising the number of seven

hundred and twenty-eight persons, who are solely depend

ent on six acres of corn, having lost all their potatoes,

the food on which they mainly existed. In the parish

there are ten thousand human beings, out of which large

number ouly two hundred and forty-eight poor creatures

are at work. This is a sad pisture of suffering, and calls

aloud for prompt remedy. MONEGRAN, Oct. 31-The prospect which we have to

announce this week is more cheering than the last.

Works for the employment of thousands of hungry beings

will be in progress in the course of next week, and the

patience of the people will be rewarded. The working

classes are in terrible distress. They are living on food

that in a week or two will bring epidemics of the worst

description in its train-coarse cabbage leaves, half-

eaten in the cabins as the only food to support existence

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT .- On Monday evening as T.

TASK-WORK MEETING OF THE PEOPLE AT BALLING.

GALEY.-On Tuesday the labouring population from the

districts within several miles around Ballingarry assem-

bled in that town in numbers which might well entitle it

for twenty-four hours.

Mr. Smith O'Brien has at length put forth a ma-

nifesto declaratory of his views with respect to the BALLINA.-Accounts are reaching us every day of Repeal question, as affected by the quarrel between persons dying from the want of sufficient nutritious food, and in this state the unhappy creatures are per-mitted to continue. The public works, from which the that Young Ireland is about to set up in business no means adequate for the wants of themselves and fa. Quay. At all events, as the public cannot support milies. We regret to state that on Tuesday last, a both ; one or the other must speedily become insolwoman, named Bridget Thomas, died of actual starva- vent, and of late all the symptoms of bankruptcy tion within a short distance of Bally castle. It was are observable at the senior concern.

We take one or two of the most noticeable points one scanty meal per day for the last fortnight, and on | from Mr. O'Brien's epistle.

Those, therefore, who have been excluded from the Repeal Association, are now deprived of many favouralocality who are similary circumstanced, and if imme- ble opportunities of advancing the interests of their country. Men who are really in earnest, however, create opportunities of action for themselves, and are not the mere slaves of circumstances. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a field for useful exertion in the cause of Ireland will, ere long, be presented to those who have dedicated themselves to the sacred task of redeeming their native land. In the meantime, it is a fortunate circumstance that your journal offers itself as an organ through which their voice may be heard. The young men of Ireland-what more cheering denomination could they covet than that of "Young Ireland ?"-the legion of ardent and accomplished men who proudly accept this title, may, by your instumentality, be enabled to train their fellow-countrymen in that intellectual and moral discipline which best fits men for freedom, and, in so training others, will discipline themselves to become the leaders of a peaceful revolution, - the guides of an emancipated people.

I do not hesitate to believe that you will gladly place an assigned portion of your journal at the disposal of those who are qualified to prepare their country for liberty, and who are not ashamed to avow, by the signature of their names, the sentiments which you invite them to record.

Need I advert to the multiplicity of subjects the illustration of which may be made instrumental in inspiring a spirit of nationality ? What branch of human knowledge is not capable of being rendered subservient to the aims of patriotism ? The history and antiquities CLARE.-MORE ROBBERY OF ARMS -A daring out of Ireland ; its legislation and jurisprudence ; its exterrage has been perpetrated on John Griffin, Esq., of nal policy and internal administration; its resources, Glen Cottage, near Quin, whose residence was military, commercial, and agricultural; its mines, its broken into on Tuesday night last by a party, who fisheries, its manufacturing capabilities : the advancement of our people in abstract practical science; the cultivation of the fine arts-whatever bestows true dignity upon individuals—whatever contributes grace and accomplishment to society-whatever confers happiness and strength and honour upon nations,-such are the studies to which it ought to be your pride to allure the men who are entrusted with the future destiny of Bridge, Esq., of Cottage, near Roscrea, was return- Ireland.

### REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of this body assembled on Monday. snap of a pistol in a plantation convenient to the dwelling, which must have missed fire, as he per-was rather larger in the body of the hall and memceived no flash from it. Minute search was imme. bers' seats, but the galleries were thinly attended by diately made by the Roscrea police, but no trace of the party could be found.—Nenagh Guardian. I ladies. The increased auditory was, of course, the result of the announcement—" that the Liberator would attend." Mr. O'Connell on entering the hall, was warmly received. He appeared to be in rather and haggard, in Ballycullane, a few miles off to the feeble health, and looked extremely careworn, notwest of this town, was set fire to, and entirely con- withstanding his temporary cessation from public

The proceedings of the day, notwithstanding the presence of the alpha and omega of Old Ireland, were more than ordinary stupid, and were unrelieved by any feature of novelty save the fact of Mr. O'Connell having fairly drawn the swor.! upon his quondam ally, Mr. Smith O'Brien; and, as both eaders are now in open hostility towards each other. there is no doubt that the public will derive no small share of instruction from the future controvercies between the two respective champions of moral and physical force.

to be called a monster meeting. They had turned out for several days before against "task work," and they Mr. O'Connell said on this subject, there was another matter he could not avoid alluding to, and came together to exhibit a "demonstration" of their that was the late conduct of the Young Ireland party feelings on the subject. The military were in attendance (hear,) and he was happy to say that they had openly from Rathkeale, but were so completely hemmed in and crushed that they were very glad to get away, a passage severed all connexion with the association, if any existed, by their own act. (Hear.) Mr. O'Brien. having been made for them by the interposition of some the first who left that hall, and the leader of them. gentlemen who were present-namely, Archdeacon Fitz. gerald, W. H. De Massey, Esq., D. D. Power, Esq. These had written a letter to the editor of the Nation. setting up an agitation for himself (cries of "Hear, gentlemen, particularly Archdeacon Fitzgerald, adhear."); and he (Mr. O'Connell) hoped he would be successful in his virtuous inclinations. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He proposed that the leaders of the In Macroom, and the west riding of Cork, the Young Ireland body should join as a phalanx to adthe farmer had no food for them; and the bonnives, of six weeks old, were killed in farmers' houses, and eaten by the hc (Mr. O'Connell) thanked the young gentlemen for the same (hear, hear) ;---they had called themselves a phalanx,--and they could, therefore, not blame him if he said they were a phalanx (laughter); and OUTRAGES IN THE COUNTY OF LIASSIDE. LOUTION him if he said they were a planning (hugging), and six and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the he would wish the phalanx every luck to go on, house of Bryan O'Donnell, a farmer at Clareen, in he would wish the phalanx every luck to go on, week after week, until it increased in ardour, and week after week, until it increased in ardour, and week after week, until it increased in ardour, and he like her the busting point — when it would fy like O'Brien for his physical force doctrines, and could not agree with him. In his letter he had pretty tolerably praised himself and abused others ; but he (Mr. O'Connell) did not care for abuse-he only hoped that God would torgive him for the praise he had once bestowed in the same quarter. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear, and cheering.) That gentleman had stated that the moral force Renealers would not resist against aggresion, but such was not the case. They never had put forward such a doctrine, as would be seen by referring to the resolutions of the outside were aware of the obstruction, with the aid lst of July. The learned gentleman concluded by saying, that for the future there was no possibility of a reconciliation. At a subsequent period of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell said, that he did not mean to stand for Dublin, at the next election. He would stick to the county Cork, where he could now calculate on the support of all parties in the county. As to Dublin, two good repealers would be provided for it. The rent for the week was £57 12s. 4d.

LATER INTELLIGENCE. - By the arrival of the Thames, West india Mail packet, we have intellimeasure.' WEST INDIES.

\* A list of the numes and sentences was published in the Northern Star at the tire of the trial; the republication now is, however, necessary to make the above sketch complete.

† The pleading "guilty " was no doubt advised by the legal friends of the accused, but does not appear to have ham and Derby line, near Burton-on-Trent. At the obtained for them any mitigation of punishment. This spot where this casualty took place, the line crosses a obtained for them any mitigation of punishment. This a paltry tax. "The Indians" of New York, on the obtained for them any mitigation of punishment. This a paltry tax. "The Indians" of New York, on the obtained for them any mitigation of punishment. This a paltry tax. "The Indians" of New York, on the pleading guilty is an ignoble and impolitic course, inju-down by the Republican venerators of the Bostonian "Indians," although they have struggled against a "Indians," although they have struggled against a "System of tranny, then ever alternated by the Bri-system of tranny. The Bri-system of tranny then ever alternated by the Bri-system of tranny. The Bri-system of tranny then ever alternated by the Bri-system of tranny. The Bri-system of transport. The Bri-

proached her for her general bad conduct, and the criminal intercourse she was carrying on with a neighbour, and which he detected. The prisoner was found guilty, but the jury declared that there funnel gone. were extenuating circumstances, and she was only sentenced to six years imprisonment with hard labour.

The British fleet was off the mouth of the Tagus.

sier, of Dunfries, in the Haute Loire, was murdered

Anaccident occurred on Saturday, on the Birming-

hurricane: Edward Hayes, 213 tons, Danton, barque, sunk; Novel, 189, Laine, brig, sunk; Susan, 162, Manson, old, were killed in farmers' houses, and eaten by the objects and principles of their brother Reformers in rushed out of her bed when she heard the report of brig, dismasted; Prempt, 210, Danlop, brig, damaged; family.-Limerick Chronicle.

OUTHAGES IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK .--- Between is as selfish, stupid, and absurd, as the dictum of the enemy. He and another man, supposed to be his Jane, 250, Richardson, barque, ashore, dismasted, and house of Bryan O'Donnell, a farmer at Clareen, in American Judge when sentencing Dr. Boughton, that a man residing in one (county, has no business with the affairs of his neighbours in another county. with the affairs of his neighbours in another county. With the 29th ult., for the murder of her husband during Dutch, 4 French, and 1 Brazilian merchantmen, totally low pushed in with a double barrelled gun, threatenwrecked, ashore, or otherwise damaged. ing to blow the brains out of all who dared to raise

FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR. - Andromeda (frigate) their heads. The servant had the courage to seize shore, top-masts gone ; Blonds (corvette), on her beam- the barrel of the gun, and wrestle with the fellow, when O'Donnell stepped into the room adjoining, ends, masts gone; Tonnere (steamer), all her masts and and brought out a pistol. At seeing this, the in

SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR,-Halanero' (brig), cutwater truder snapped the gnn, which providentially did not injured; Constitucion (brig), totally lost; Laborde (brig), totally lost; Nervisa (brig), slightly damaged; Laborde go off, and the pistol was snapped in return, though equally harmless. O'Donnell then rushed upon the fellow, and closing the door fast, before the party

(brig), wrecked. SCHOONERS,-Polka, Creolla, Infanta, sunk. STEAMERS .-- Montezuma, ashore, foremast gone, bows of his servant boy, overcome their opponent, and

still more infamous system of tyrany, than ever attempted by the Bri-tish Government. But the Anti-rent "Indians," have dues for been unsuccessful, and we know that that makes all the difference. "The reason treason rever succeeds is, because when it does, none dare call it treason." In 1842 a peaceful agitation was maintained, a In 1843 the cause of the defendants commanded the avoved its prosecutor. Shoul, In 1843 the components and the prosecutor the prosecutor. Shoul, In the town or some the prosecutor. Shoul, In the town or some the prosecutor. Shoul, In the town for some time. In the town for some time and th that makes all the difference. "The reason treason never succeeds is, because when it does, none dare call it treason." In 1842 a peaceful agitation was maintained, a freat number of meetings were held, and a propor-ionate number of new and clever speakers made

### **建成专用 网络泽翁官猪似的**一块气刷

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

memorable separation from the paren istock, and | in proportion as the sphere of its influence extends does the Nation wax bolder in its exposures of the holiow-heartedness of its late leader. Speaking of the calumnious charges preferred against it by the paid attachés of Conciliation Hall, and directly charging Mr. O'Connell with fostering the falsehoods of his toadies, the organ thus bitterly remarks :-

Among the fatal mistakes the historian will chronicle in the career of O'Connell, it will stand recorded that he unwisely preferred to work with base tools,-that, leading three generations, the highest passions, the uncouharnessed to any honest purpose, he drove them from all times with men too d-pendent to rebel, and too contemptible to be dangerous. And posterity will pause in that this sagacious man overlooked the truth, so obvious and universal,-that only knavery prospers in the hands of knaves; that for any honest purpose they are, in all cases, promptly or ultimately, ruinous agents.

A second fatal error, the remote results of which men still unborn will be lebouring to combat, is his ruinous still unborn will be lebouring to compare asily pardon after her clothes had been seized for rent. Miss Parsons, him this error-making rash and unfounded charges, dealing in convenient and impossible promises, meeting temporary difficulties with some ingenious expedient, to be presently thrown aside and forgotten.

And the evil did not end at home, for error is a seed keeper of this infamous house had been introduced to her tremble in his seat, was thrown aside as so much waste from depositing her clothes in King's-place. From parpaper blotted with lies and nonzense.

should have sold this gigantic power, second only to relied on. the angels, for some petty triumphs and a mess of pottage.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

the late food rio:s at Birr.

he general feeling of the farmers in this neighbourlegal proceedings either to enforce payment or put them out of possession, they answer. "Who will dare sell take your land over our heads, or who will dare sell SOUTHWARK. or bid for our goods ?"

It is a fact that the licensed auctioneers have been

# Police Intelligence.

## MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ELOPEMENT .- Mrs. Hambrook, dressmaker, of New Bond-street, from whose house her niece had eloped a few days ago, came to this court to state that all the attempts of the police to trace the girl had hitherto been unavaling. Mrs. Hambrook further said, that she wished to make a reply to the statements of one of her assistants, who with her father had made an application to the magistrate to get her boxes restored, and who was querable energy and genius of which he might have represented to have strongly denied all knowledge and participation in the wretched girl's flight. There was no bim, generation after generation, surrounding himself at truth in this denial. The young woman, whose name was Parsons, was cognisant of a great deal more than she chose to avow. Indeed, Miss Parsons had admitted temptiole to be dangerous. And posterily the mystery), as much to the police officer in the presence of her father. almost immediately after her return from making her application to the magistrate. After Miss Parsons returned to her house on Friday, it came out that she had been brought to town by a gentleman, who, after remain-

ing with her some time, left her lodging at a public house in Soho, from which place she was turned out about a year ago, was in roduced to a well-known house of infamy in King-street, and it was to this very house that her unfortunate niece had proceeded on the evening of her elopement. She had further ascertained that the

And the evel did net characteristic in every grain of which lies a future harvest. These nices by Miss Parsons, and that another person had been in every gran of which new a the cost of our national temporary triamphs were won at the cost of our national character and moral strength. English statesmen and up the dress which her niece took with her when she the English people came to regard us as brawlers and quitted the house. Her niece took away her clothes in braggarts; and many a remonstrance, which from a a cab, and it was Miss Parsons who assisted her in effect. British community would have made a guilty Minister ing this object, and who had let her in on her return

ticulars that had been collected, she believed that Miss

latest instances every one will reconcer. For eighteen that it was the same gendeman who had seduced, and alternoon, the will of the prisoner same to him at his mension of the present agitation the country held away afterwards abandoned, Miss Parsons. She had asked house, and showing one of her arms, which was stream-"mans to an end"-at this moment they fly from him, misfortunes before she entered into her present situalecaus they believe him in league with Lord John Rus- tion. She (applicant) wished to know whether the maseli. Here is the penalty of past errors. For fortune gistrate could not compel Miss Parsons to disclose the does indeed "make of our pleasant vices whips to gentleman's name, and to state all she knew about the scourge as with." If, throughout his career, he had affair. Mr. Hardwick replied he knew of no power which spoken and acted only the rigid truth, trampling on a magistrate possessed that could effect such a purpose. falsehood wherever it presented Itself as his ally, what Mrs. Hambrook said the parents and relatives of Miss man could have dared to doubt him in either instance ! Jarvis were in a state of great distress at her loss. The And imagination can scarce picture so grand and power- mother had received a letter from her fugitive daughter; ful a position as he would occupy in this country, in dated Cambridge, and stating that she had got another these kingdoms. if the sagacious and powerful man, full situation in Cambridge, but from the tissue of deception ofresources, indo nitable and untiring, had moreover the throughout the whole affair, in which she considered her full trust of thoughtful men as a leader of stable vera- servants and some of her workpeople were equally city, and clear, approved unselfishness. Alas! that he involved, she was doubtful how far this clue could be

Mr. Hardwick said, if a girl chose to adopt a life of profligacy, he feared that neither parents, friends, nor magistrates would be able to turn her from her infamous

TULLANOBE. - Upwards of fifty prisoners were and degrading course. In this case a magistrate could escorted to the gaol of this town this evening (Mon- give no further assistance. If the girl was discovered, day), by an officer and company of the 16th Foot, and any article not absolutely her property was found on and committed to stand their trial for their share in her, she might be detained until her parents were apprised of her situation. This was all the advice and assis-'In estate of this country is getting very alarming. | tance he could now render in this painful case.

(It does not appear on the face of the evidence "the hood is, that they should not pay more than half girl chose a life of profligacy," but rather, that she is one rent: Many take advantage of the times, and say of the numerous victims of an infernal and organised that the woman Frost had received a wound in the they can pay none; and if they are threatened with system of seduction, by which wealthy monsters carry dis. The instrument had passed completely through

#### SOUTHWARK. -

COMPLICATED DEPRAVITY .- Margaret Filler, a good threatened, and noticed not to sell for rent; and to looking young woman, was charged with taking a quanget law processes served is most difficult. Last tity of laundanum for the purpose of destroying herself. week a sheriff's bailiff, of the name of Fenix, went to The defendant formed an attachment for a man named serve a writ on a defaulting tenant, who, when he Yardley, carryin; on business in Bermondsey, and they down, and wrenched the knife from him, after which she

to ins house, where she was three days, after which he are played upon him by boys and others who pass the took a lodging for her in the neighbourhoud of Rat- shop; as I was passing the shop on Monday I-tooS the cliff-highway, where she remained until the fortnight whips from the door for a lark, and fully intended to have was expired. Mr. Moore then sent her with a letter to brought them back, or I should not have told him wheranother clergyman, who gave her a shilling to get a bed they were. Mr. Secker said the prisoner's difence was in the neighbourhood that night, and the next morning extraordinry, and one which would not justify his taking he sent her in a cab with a female to the asylum of the Good | the whips-he should not commit him for trial, but fine Shepherd, where she had been for two months. She had him 20s. for the unlawful possession, and he hoped it been very kindly treated there, but they wa ted her to

change her religion, and become a Catholic' which she again, refused to do. She attended mass, but refusad to attend HAMMERSMITH. confession. The nuns told her that none but Roman EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION .- Two females of re-Catholics could be saved, and when she expressed her disbelief of this, one of the nuns seized her by the throat, but she cried out, and the clergyman in the house cam-Que of the applicants said her name was Penny, and to her. Several of the catholic clergymen, who came to the asylum, came to tatk with her on religious matters, and she became excited on hearing Protestants spoken against; the nuns asking the children taught there where Protestants would go to, to which the answer was, that they would go to everlasting torment. On Saturday evening, being tired of being there on that account, she said she should leave and try to get into some Protestant asylum, but they refused to let her go, and tried to force her to bed, and being much excited she did threaten that she would drown herself if they pletely ruined her husband's health. who had bedid not let her go. Inspector Morgan said, he had come reduced both in body and in mind, so that she sent a sergeant to the asylum to make inquiries, who had the whole of the business to attend to. Some was told by the superior that they were not aware time since the daughter came down to Hungerford of any of the proceedings stated by the prisoner, but about which time Mr. Penny had been recommended that some one should attend at the court to explain. for the recovery of his health to get into some hos-No one was, however, present. Mr. Clive ordered the prisoner to be removed from the bar, and at a subsehim to return to London with her, and she would quent period of the sitting he gave directons that she get him into St. George's Hospital. Since his dcmight be passed over to Ireland by the parochial autho-rities. WANDSWORTH. get nim into St. George's Hospital. Since ins de-but that his daughter had, for the purpose

paper blotted with lies and nonsense. Mr. O'Connell himself has had many a hard struggle against this spirit of his own conjuring. Two of the latest instances every one will recollect. For eighteen more ba efthe present acitation the country held away afterwards abandoned Miss Parcons. Elizabeth-street, but on going there they were refrom him, because they did not believe in him in Miss Parsons to tell her this gentleman's name, but she ing with blood, said her husband had just stabbed it fused seeing him, and on their waiting about, they Society of Kilberchan, on which eccasion the memearnest; they thought Repeal was now, as before. his referred her to her father, who knew, she said, of her completely through, and she wished him to be taken into saw Mr. Penny removed in a cab by two men from custody. Witness apprehended ithe prisoner, at the the house, and they distinctly saw that he had a se-time stating the charge made against him. The prisoner vere bruise over the bridge of his nose. They had, vere bruise over the bridge of his nose. They had, by means of the cabman, ascertained that he had made no reply, but went quietly to the station house Witnsss saw the woman that morning, and she had probeen taken to No. 3, Hill-street, Kuightsbridge, mised to be in attendance; but it appeared that she had whither they had also been. On going there, they kept out of the way. The prisoner said his wife was a found that the daughter was leaving there, and they foul-mouthed woman, and had wate red his face before were refused admission, unless they produced some he attempted to use the knife. Remanded for the at- order authorising them to see Mr. Penny. That place being within the jurisdiction of that court, endance of his wife. they then came there to state the case .- Mr. Payn. STABBING A WIFE .- George Frost, a labourer, was

brought up for final examination for a murderous assault ter asked why they had not applied to the police on his wife. The wife of the prisoner attended, and said | ter assistance in the matter .---- The applicant she had been married 32 years ; that she was very hasty, said she was informed by a female that and considered herself as much to blame as her husband. the sergeant on duty in the district of She thought it a hard thing to be obliged to swear Knightsbridge was in the habit of going to her

against him. Mr. Clive observed, that the witness must house and taking brandy and water with her daughter. Mr. Paynter desired Inspector Havill to be sworn, and recommended her to be careful that the send a man with the females to the B station at Pimaccount she now gave did not vary with the statements lico, in order that proper inquiry should be made into the matter and a report of the result made at she had made at the police station on Sunday night. The witness having been sworn, deposed that, on Sunday last, she and her husband had both been partaking that court. freely of beer, and had some high words. Her husband

SOUTHWARK.

did not do any more to her than, in attempting to pass PUNISEMENT FOR NOT ROBBING .- John Boultwright, a her husband, she tound her arm cut, and went out; and all, well-dressed young man, and John Smith, a diminu. being seen by a policeman, he took her to a doctor's to tive boy, were charged with attempting to rob a lady in have it dressed. Mr. Edwin Fennell, surgeon, proved passing along the Waterloo Road. A policeman of the division, stated, that he observed the prisoners and another man in company together near the Victoria Theatre, and knowing them to be bad characters, he watched them for some time. At length he saw a lady walking along the road, and when she got near the stage

tion, proved that the wife had stated to him that . he and entrance of the Victoria Theatre, the boy Smith went her husband had some words, and he threatened to thb her behind her and rubbed down her pockets, which attracted He took a knife out of his pocket, and opened the blade. her attention, she turned round, and at this moment the but he did not stab her with that one, but one from of other prisoner came up and pushed the lady against the the table. She then struggled with him, threw him wall. He was about to rob her, when she called out, serve a writ on a defaulting tenant, who, when he found what he had got, sent hisservant boy after him to shoot him; but was providentially prevented by a neighbour making his appearance at the time. Un being questioned by Fenix why he ran after him with the gun (which was loaded with ball), he said he was

# Chartist Intelligence.

CHARTIST READING AND ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 83, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.

These rooms was crowded on Sunday last, No vember 1st, to hear Dr. M'Donal lecture on and re'ute the objections that have from time to time been would be a warning to him not to practise such larks urged against Chartism. Mr. E. Stallwood was una nimously called to the chair, and briefly introduced the lecturer, who, in a long and able discourse, disposed of the many weak and tempory barriers crossing spectable appearance, presented themselves before the high road to Chartism, after which he entered with the magistrate to crave his advice and assistance. much eclat on the subject of opening the ports, declared the present scarcity on manufactured one, got that she was the wife of Mr. Roger Penny, who for up for the occasion by the "Rogues in Grain," said the last twenty-five years had the conveyance of the the government of France ordered those things better, the last twenty-nve years had the conveyance of the government of trance of deret mose only a second who were now grown up. The one had been con-victed as a lelon, and the other was living under then took up an article, in the Weekly Dispatch, in the protection of a gentleman belonging to the Ad- which it was advocated the doctrine of carrying out miralty, by which means she was also supporting her "Cobden's principles," viz., of becoming the grain brother. The misconduct of her children had commerchants of the world, he (the Dr.) could never consent to this "buying cheap and selling dear" traffic in the food of a people, he thought it most in-human, and a traffic that a government of the people would undoubtedly prevent.

The lecturer, on sitting down, was loudly ap-plauded. An animated discussiou in which Messrs. pital in London, and the daughter had persuaded Hanley, Greenslade, Skelton, D. W. Ruffy. Jones. and the lecturer took part ensued, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

The Land Company received some additional shareholders, and the National Petition scroll of signatures was materially increased.

### KILBARCHAN.

A soirce was held in the Christian church. Kilbarchan, on Friday the 30th of October, in honour of Mr. Alexander Maxwell, secretary to the Abstinence bers presented him with a silver watch and appen dages, as a token of their regard and esteem for his valuable services. The chair was taken by James Buchanan, at seven o'clock, who gave a short ad-dress, after which William Barr delivered an ap-propriate address, eulogizing Mr. Maxwell's useful-ness as secretary and his zeal as a teatotalar. Mr. Maxwell delivered a pathetic reply, in which he exhorted all people to rally round the standard of Al-stinence. Mr. Peacock and Mr. George Caldwell of Paisley addressed the meeting at some length. The party broke up about eleven o'clock, highly delighted with the night's entertainment.

### MANCHESTER.

Mr. Robert Wild, of Mottram, lectured in the People's Institute' on Sunday last.

ELECTION OF A CHARTIST TO THE TOWN COUNCIL. -Mr. William Cottrell, a sterling democrat, has been triumphantly returned for the Meddock Street Ward in opposition to a Whig named White, who had represented the ward for six years. The Whig got 195 votes and the Chartists 252 votes. Great praise is due to Mr. Alexander Dearden and the other canvassers for their noble exertion, which have been crowned with such eminent success.

### SHEFFIELD.

The Chartists having resolved to nominate Mr. Briggs, the well-known defender of the Charter, for election for the ward of Brightside, at the Municipal election just concluded, went to work in earnest to secure his return. This they have accomplished, Mr. Briggs having been triumphantly elected; pol-ling as many votes as both his opponents polled together. The broad-cloth gentry are terribly morti-fied. In the evening, (Monday.) the Chartists celebrated their victora by appropriate entertainments at the democratic assembly room.

ABERDEEN.

A meeting was held last week for the purpose of sent. re-organising the Chartist Association, Mr. John A CONSTANT READER.-The supposition that member o

ning, November 9, to commemorate the birthday o the late Henry Hunt. The committee will meet on Sunday evening, at the Artichoke Inn, at 7 o'clock precisely to receive unsold tickets, and to make other necessary arrangements. All tickets not ac-counted for at the above time will be inadmissible. LANCASHIRE MINERS - The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held on Mon-day, the 16th of November, at the house of Mr. Edmund Turner, the Grapes Inn, Ringley, near Bolton, chair, to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by several of the accredited agents of the Miners Association. Chair to be taken at

three o'clock, A M. SALFORD.—A meeting will take place on Sunday, November 8, at two o'clock in the afternoon. MANCHESTER .- Mr. P. M'Grath will lecture here

Sunday evening next.

Messrs. CLARK and M'GRATH will visit the follow ing places during the ensuing week-viz. Wigan Monday; Bolton, Tuesday; Preston, Wednesday; Eurnly, Thursday, and Todmordan, Friday.

Mr. O'Connor will deliver a public lecture in the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-read on Mondaý evening, the 9th of November,-Subject, "Chartism, the Land, and in the famine in Ireland," Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ROCHDALE.—A meeting will be held in the Char-tist Association Rooms, 1 Mill street, on Sunday fternoon, at two o'clock.

MANCHESTER. - A meeting will be held in the Peoples' Institute on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

HUDDERSFIELD. - A meeting will be held at Turner's Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday evening

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. — A meeting will be held Martin Jude's Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

## To Readers & Correspondents.

IMPORTANT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO. OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY .--- We have received from a number of places notices to members to attend meet. ings for the purpose of furnishing the serve aries with accurate information as to their residences, trades, &c. It is impossible for us to find room for such notices; instead of which we hereby warn every mem. ber wherever residing, that he must forthwith supply the secretary of his district with full information of his residence and trade or calling. Members who cannot attend the meetings must forthwith communicate the necessary particulars by letter to their respective secretaries.

ME ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, Halifax. - The papers were posted on Friday evening, in due time for post We really cannot account for the non-delivery, but we will make enquiry. The remittances are punctually re. ceived. A better agent we could not desire. The notice in the Star had no reference to you, or to any other of our Halifax agents.

ME, J. HOLT, Cleveland Iron Works, Lanarkshire,-We do not publish Mr. Hill's Fifteen Lessons. Apply to Mr. William Love, 10. Nelson-street, Glasgow, who can procure them of his London publisher-Mr. J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row, -See his advertisement in this day's paper. W. W .- Received.

MB. JACOBS.-Neither the Glasgow Post por the Edinburgh Express, has reached us,

ABNOTT.—The address will appear in our next; rt. ceived too late for insertion this week.

KENSINGTON .- The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, residing in this locality, express

their thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his services. J. A .--- The acrostic has been received. No room at pre-

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the gun (which was loaded with ball), he said he was of upbraiding him for his duplicity towards her in not only going to shoot crows.

letted at a hotel in this town, were turn d out of the quantities, at different chemists' shops, until she pro-The horses of the 2nd, or Queen's Dragoons, bilstables a few nights ago by some countrymen, who insisted that their horses should have a preference. The dragoons, finding their horses turned out, returned the compliment, and the countrymen, no way daunted, endeavoured to reinstate their "Rosinanti," when a scene of pulling and hauling commenced which alarmed the neighbours, several of whom remonstrated with the countrymen, who, at length, very reluctantly gave way.

### THE POTATO CROP.

Within the last week the quality of the stocks sold in the Dublin markets showed a marked improvement over previous supplies, being, compara-tively at least, dry and palatable instead of being as hitherto spongy and nauseous to the taste. There has been, too, a considerable reduction in the prices. the fall ranging from 2d. to 5d. per stone. The last advices from America have had a most beneficial effect in pulling down the moustrons rates obtained for all kinds of provisions since the commencement of the food panie. The following gratifying statement is from the Armagh Guardian :-

"We are happy to state that several accounts which have reached us confirm the hope that the disease in the potato crop has ceased its ravages among the greater portion remaining. Captain Rodgers, of Eden Cottage, Loughall, informs us that he had a cart-load of as fine potatoes as ever he saw in his life, drawn home from his field on Tuesday last. They are of the sort called Rallygawley pinks. and from different other gentlemen we learn that this kind of potato has generally escaped. A gentleman who has just travelled from Derry, through Stra bane, &c., informs us that on his way he inquired particularly of those who were digging their potatoes, and that one-third of the crop, at least, is safe. In our own county the proportion is even greater."

THE ANTI-BUSSELL MOVEMENT. The gentlemen constituting the Poor Relief meeting of Inchiquin in the county of Clare, have put forward a series of resolutions for the instruction of the Irish government, among which is the following :--

That our distance from the seat of government renders it difficult to make our exact position duly appreciated ; but we feel that if a British Ministry could view the destitution that exists amongst the poor, and comprehend the embarrassment and ruin in which the classes above them must be involved, by casting the entire burden of this visitation of Providence solely on one species of property, and which may ultimately lead to a destruction of the union, as well as the best interests of the empire, they would not, they could not, hesitate to adopt some more equitable principle, by which the mortgagee, the annuitant, the fundholder, and all classes of the community would be compelled to contribute, with the aid of national funds, to meet this most direful national calamity.

The Clare Journal, a conservative paper, commenting upon a reply from the commissiarat to an application for a loan or grant from one of the District Relief Committees, says :--

We tell Lord John Russell that he has but to pursue a little longer this course, and he may depend on it he will heal the breach amongst the old and young Ire- | charges of a similar character would be brought forward landers. He this day gets a significant hiut, in the resolutions we publish from the Inchiquin Committee, of the "evils of having the seat of government so distant." He and his officials here, by their insane and heartless conduct, will do more to swell the ranks of Repealers, than all the monster meetings that O'Connell could con gregate for a hundred years. A few days more, and he may find that if Clare was before now the first amongst the many to prove what a people could accomplish, she will be found again to take a lead in the national movement to drive from office men who proclaim by their sub. ordinates they disregard the sufferings of the Irish, and who, by their own acts, prove they are unable to meet such an emergency as we are now only in the commence ment of. They had sufficient warning of the condition of the people of this country. They were not a week in office when they were told that the food of this country had disappeared; they let things take their course without any effort to ward off famine. They depended upon Providence to work miracles for them, like the carrier who called upon Jupiter to take his wheel out of the mire without any effort on his own part. The rebuke of the god brought the carrier to his senses; but we might as well expect the cart to right itself as to remove the dog. gedness of the little fretful Minister with whom this country is just carsed.

livulging the fact of his having already a wife. Subsequently she purchased a quantity of laudanum, in small

cured as much as would destroy several persons. She then proceeded to Yardley's house on Sunday, and requested to have an interview with him, declaring that she was about to leave town, and that it was the last she where Yardley and his wife were sitting, and, after addressing a few words to him, indicative of her feelings, drew forth a small bottle from her pocket, and, conveying She was quickly conveyed to Guy's Hospital, and by the

When placed at the bar she appeared weak and tremuown sorrow she had been recently made acquainted with the intimacy that existed between her husband and the woman, and had at present a husband alive in Lundon. The defendant said shat if all the circumstances were known, it would be found that her conduct was not so blameable as Yardley's wife would insinuate-that she regretted now that she had attempted to deprive herself

was sent to gaol.

### MARYLEBONE.

ABTFUL FRAUD UPON LINENDBAPEBS, - Eliza Clarke, a very genterlly dressed young woman, was placed at the bar, charged with having, by means of false and fraudulent representations, obtained goods from linendrapers, &c., and it is imagined that the prisoner has recently T. E. Evans, High-street, Hampstead, deposed that, on Wednesday, the prisoner came to his shop, stating that

shawl, and that she wished some to be sent for her to choose from. She (prisoner) selected four, remarking that she thought one of them would suit, and while he (prosecutor) was putting them up in paper, he asked her how her master and mistress were, to which she replied that her master was always better in winter than at any other time of the year, and she also made some observations with respect to her mistress being a cross-tempered woman, who could not hear to be contradicted. Believing that was all right, and having been in the habit of supplying Mrs. Collins with drapery, &c., he gave the prisoner the parcel containing the shawls, and she then went away, when, hearing nothing respecting the goods he had parted with, he, after some time had elapsed, went to Mrs. Collins, from which he ascertained that no one answering the description of the prisoner was in her service, neither had she authorised any person to call upon him for shawls or any other article on the day named. It further appeared that, on Friday, the prisoner called at the shop of Mr. Naylor, in Hanby-street, Kentish Town, and asked for some plaid s hawls for her mistress, a Mrs. Brown, of Hanby-place, to whom Mr. Naylor immediately applied, and finding the statement was false, he followed the prisoner to Camden Town into the shop of a stavmaker, and gave her into custody. The prisoner denied having been into either of the shops, and it being understood that other

against her, she was remanded.

### MANSION HOUSE.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT THE BLAKWALL RAILWAY STATION .- A well dressed young man, who stated that his name was Alfred Simpson, was brought before the Lord Mayor, on the charge of having attempted to pick the pocket of the Rev. Mr. Bird, of Chadwell, in Essex. Blackwall Railway, through the doorway, I felt my pocket pulled, and on looking round, I saw my coat pockets Simpson, of Newington. I did not think that a satisofficer.

tor, why he did not give him into custody at the Lon- committed for trial. don terminus, the prosecutor stated there was no police

wife intentionally, was fully committed for trial, upon the charge of cutting and wounding with intent to murder. His wife fainted on hearing the decision.

## WORSHIP-STREET.

A TRUANT WIFE,--- A young man of respectable ap. pearance, applied to the sitting magistrate for advice would require. She was then shown into the apartment and assistance under the following circumstancee :-About a month since he was convicted in the penalty £2 for an assault upon a man named Smith, who lodged in the same house as himself. He and his wife had been it to her mouth, immediately swallowed the contents. quarrelling, and Smith having interfered, complainant struck him. A warrant was subsequently applied for aid of the stomach pump saved from inevitable death. and obtained by Smith for the assault, complainant's wife appearing against him as the principal witness. lons. The wife of the man Yardlev stated, that to her | Complaint was fined in the above penalty, or one month's imprisonment for the assault ; he, however, preferred the latter. His term of imprisonment expired on Saturdefendant. She had made some inquiries relative to the day last, and although he had not been visited by defendant, and ascertained that she was a married his wifeduring that period, but had, on the contrary, heard that she had, the second day after his incarceration, sold every particle of goods they were in possession of, he lost no time in proceeding to his late domicile but on his arrival there, he found that every vestige of clothing and furniture was removed, and his wife, alof life, and hoped the magistrate would permit her to though she had been advised to go to her friends, and return home. Mr. Secker said that he should not feel which she promised faithfully to do so, was gone nobody justified in allowing her to be discharged after making knew where. The magistrate said she certainly had no such a determined attempt to destroy herself. The right to take his goods away, and directed the officer defendant was then ordered to find bail, and in default who had charge of the case in the first instance, to assist the applicant in seeking the truant wife.

### CLERKENWELL.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A MOTHER BY HER DAUGUTER. -Ann Parke was charged with having attempted to murder her mother, by strangling her. Elizabeth Jennings deposed that the prisoner lodged in th same room with witness and her mother, who was a washerwoman, victimised tradesmen to a very considerable extent. Mr. at No. 5, Vernon's-buildings, St. Paneras-road. At three o'clock that morning the prisoner came home intoxicated. A quarrel ensued between her and her mother. her mistress, Mrs. Collins, of Heath-street, required a when the prisoner seized her by the throat; they struggled together for some time, until the prisoner forced the mother down to the bed, and held her until she was black in the face. Witness separated .hem, and the mother lay on the bed apparently lifeless. Witness instantly sent for a surgeon, and called in a policeman, who took the prisoner into custody. A surgeon attended, and the mother was restored to her senses. She said "She (meaning the prisoner) did it." Haines, 149 S. deposed that, at half-past three o'clock, he was called in, and charged." ound the mother to all appearance dead, lying on the bed. When she came a little to her senses, he inquired who it was that offered the violence to her ? She replied, " She did it," meaning the prisoner. Witness took the latter into custody. The prisoner said several times, "I did it ;" and exclaimed "I will do it for all of them. one after the other," Witness produced a surgcon's certificae to the effect that Henerietta Parker was lying in a dangerous state from the effects of violence by strangulation .- Mr. Combe inquired of the witness Jennings whether the marks of violence on the mother's neck were caused by the prisoner's hands !- Jennings : I cannot say whether by the hands or strings of the petticoat. -Mr. Combe asked the prisoner if she wished to say anything to the charge !- Prisoner (sullenly' and indifferently) : I came home and she was drunk ; she began. with me, and struk me on the nose first .- Mr. Combe : Your mother's life is in danger ; this is a serious charge against you-percaps she may die, 1 shall remand you

until her fate is known. She was remanded. HIGHWAY ROBBERY,-Thomas Lavender, was charged

by Miss Jones, of Islighton, with having stopped her on the Queen's highway, putting her in bedily fear, and stolen from her person a silk shawl. The prosecutrix, whose face exhibited marks of violence, deposed that on Monday evening she went to a party, where she was de-The complainant said-Between three and four o'clock | tained until twelve o'clock, She had made an appointon Saturday, as I was going along the platform of the ment to meet her mother at the Temperance Hall, South street, Islington, to proceed home with her, and as she wason her way, the prisoner accosted her, saying, "It is pulled out, and the prisoner withdrawing his hand, my a fine night," and he solicited her to take his arm. She purse at the same time falling down into my pocket. I declined this invitation and walked on, but he continued accused the prisoner of attempting to rob me, which he to follow her, and several times importuned her. On denied, and he passed on to a railway carriage, into her arrival at the corner of South-street, near Britannia which I followed him. I there renewed my accusation, Fields, the prisoner seized her and told her to open her and he again denied it, and I asked him whether he shawl, when she called out "Murder," "Police,"keeping could satisfy me with a respectable reference or address. | tight hold of her shawl. The prisoner then struck her s After some hesitation, he said that his name was Alfred violent blow with his clenched fist on her mouth. which lacerated her lips, loosened several of her teeth, one of factory reference, but he would give no other, and upon which was knecked out, and, dragging the shawl from arriving at Blackwall, I gave him into the custody of an her shoulders, he ran off with it. She bled very much, and was nearly stunned, but she called out "Stop

In answer to a question from the prisoner's solici. thief," and the prisoner was taken into custody. He was Six Irish labourers were charged with creating a riot,

from appearing against them. Boultwright declared that the policeman had told falsehoods; that he was a respectable man and not a thief. He did not know the latter prisoner. The policeman said that both the prisoners associated with the swell mob, and were to be me with daily in the "flash houses" on the south side of the

water. Four years ago the prisoner was in custody for a robbery, and that on a more recent occasion he was snmmarily coavieted for felony. The prisoner said that he had reclaimed since, and had never put his hands into another persons pocket. Mr. Secker had no doubt the prisoners' intentions were to rob the lady, who was deterred from appearing owing to the threats of their associates. It was to be lamented that she exhibited such dread on the occasion. As, however, she had not been robbed, he should therefore dispense with her attendance

three calendar months to Brixton, and the boy Smith, his accomplice, for one month to the same gaol.

on the present occasion, and commit Boultwright for

### MANSION HOUSE,

On Tuesday, a poor destitute-looking woman, named Isabella Ingram, was placed at the bar, before the Lord Mayor, upon the singular charge, according to the terms of the police-sheet, " of loitering about Seething-lane, annoying the complainant, and refusing to take two orders of admission to Marlbourough-house. Peckham." The assisting relieving officer to the City of London Union, at Seething-lane, said that on Tuesday the prisoner applied to kim for relief, when he gave her

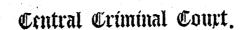
be passed there; on which he gave her a second rdero she was not satisfied, and he therefore gave her into day evening, the 17th instant.

custody. The Lord Mayor-What ! for being unwilling to proceed to Peckham ? I am not at all surprised at her disinclination to do so. I have visited the place myself, and it s unquestionably a disgrace to all concerned in it. The relieving officer observed that a number of able-bodied men and women resorted there who were well able to work, and therefore ought to maintain themselves.

The Lord Mayor said that might be the fact, but that was no reason for providing, or rather tolerating, a place so grossly ill-managed as Marlborough-house was. The Lord Mayor then said to the prisoner-"You are dis-

ROYAL FREB HOSPITAL, -A deputation from the Royal Free Hospital, waited upon the Lord Mayor, to inform him that in deference to the opinion so strongly expressed by his lordship, and which the committee found also existing in the minds of many other influential friends of the institution, that the system of admitting into the hospital any casual poor who had previously been in any of the unions or poor houses of the metropolis was decidedly objectionable. The committee of management had resolved that in future no person who had recieved shelter in any of the unions should be admitted; but that such parties should be ing. sent back to the union or workhouse from whence they came. The Lord Mayor said he considered the practice of sending the poor from union or workhouse to the hospital as wholly incapable of being vindicated, inasmuch as it went to relieve those who ought to be parochially relieved, and to turn the benefits of the institution away from its intended channel, the relief of the destitute sick. There was no principle to which he objected more

strongly, After some further explanation the Lord Mayor said that he should take an early opportunity after the close of his year of office, to investigate the present charity. In the meantime he felt satisfied at the resolution to which the managers had come, and which was calculated to prevent the abuse of a charity.



On Monday, William Vine was sentenced to transport tation for seven years, for attempting to extort money from William Stoddart, A companion named Webb was tried last session for the same offence, and transported.

The prosecutor was walking across Hyde Park in the evening, when he was assailed by the accused parties, who threatened to accuse him of an atrocious offence, unless he complied with their demand for money.

John Brown, who was accused by John Cook of indecent assault, surrendered to his bail. The prosecutor | evening at six o'clock. prevaricated grossly, and gave a very unsatisfactory ac-

Fraser occupied the Chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. M'Donald, Findley., Henry and Macpherson. Recolutions, affirming the right of the people to the suffrage, and the propriety of re-organizing the Association, were unanimously adopted. Before the meeting separated a goodly number joined the Association.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

Our enthusiastic friend, Mr. Elmes, has been labouring with great success at Buckfastleigh, and Ashburton, where he has addressed large meetings. At Buckfastleigh, 43 shares in the Land Company have been taken up, and 20 at Ashburton.

HAMMERSMITH AND WESTMINSTER. We have received a report of the proceedings at the two last meetings of the above districts. covering nine folios; the contents of which constitutes instructions to the delegates for their guidance at the forthcoming Land Conference, but if we were to publish the instructions given to all delegates, we should have little space for other matters.

VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTÉE.

The Committee met, on Wednesday evening last, at the office, 83, Dean'street, Soho. Mr. Antill in the chair. Correspondence was read from Mr. Wm. Crabtree. (enclosing 10s. for the Chartists,) of Derby, the Veteran Smart of Leicester, and others. The sub-secretary read the state of the finances an order of admission to the poor-house at Peckham, with which she went away. After the lapse of some time she was found to be £2 3s. 3d. On the motion of returned, complaining that she had been robbed there (a Messrs. Grassby and Shaw, 10s. each was ordered to statement which he did not give credit to), and she ap- | be sent to the Veterans Davenport, Richards, and plied for assistance to enable her to reach her homeoo,r t Smart, and Mrs. Ellis. After instructing the subsecretary to appeal to the country and the transaction for admission to the poor-house at Peckham. With this of the business, the Committee adjourned till Tues-

### NORTH BRIERLY.

On Sunday evening a Public Meeting was held at the Faint-Revived Inn, to adopt the National Petition, Mr Sheppard wascalled to the chair, who explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. Hurley proposed the adoption of the Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Jennings, supported by Mr. Smyth, and unanimously adopted.

Several persons in the meeting expressed a desire to hear the Land plan explained-Mr. Ross spoke in favour of the system as the only mode of rescuing the working man from the fearful inroads of machinery. And was followed by Mr. Fox.

Several members entered the association, and North Brierly and Shelf will shortly become a flourishing district for both the Land and the Charter.

### Forthcoming Meetmys.

BOLTON .- A meeting will be held in the room over | court, James Privett and Joseph Lock, two young the entrance to the Commercial Inn Yard, or men, were charged with poaching. Henry Galton, Monday, November 9th, at eight o'clock in the even- steward to Baron Goldsmid at the Wick, stated that

on Sunday evening, at six o'clock precisely. BRASSFOUNDERS' ARMS, WHITECHAPEL ROAD .- Mr. | them, he found a set of snares on Privett and a phial

ect : opening the ports ' NEWTON ABBOTT. — A meeting will be held on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at the Bear Inn.

SHEFFIELD .- A meeting will be held in the Demoeratic Temperance Rooms, 33, Queen-street, on Monday evening, November 9th. UNITED PATRIOTS' AND PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SO-

on Wednesday and Thursday; Nayland on Friday; get enough by bird-catching to maintain yourself ? and Assington on Saturday.

Donovan, will deliver the first of a course of three though there was no game found on you. It is neceslectures, on Irish History, in the school-room of the sary to put a stop to this poaching, and therefvre, Working Man's Ilall, at six o'clock in the evening. LIVERPOOL - A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Henry Smith, at Mr. Sorrall's, Temperance Hotel, back) to find sureties .- Clerk - No. Sir, no.-Major 4. Cazneau-street, chair to be taken at seven o'clock. | Willard : Eh ? What ?--Clerk : No, no, Sir. Major When ?]

Whittington and Cat, on Sunday evening, at six is a distinction made as to night and day poaching. o'clock precisely. At half past eight Mr. Thomas You are each fined £2 and costs, or one month's Mills, will commence his adjourned address.

A MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS OF Bradford, will be accuses the law of being too lenient in this case.] - held in the Temperance Room, Victoria-buildings, ERRECTS OF SUPERSTITUTION — An inquest

the House of Commons are paid for sitting on Railway Committee's is a popular fallacy. If any of the M,P.'s do receive pay, it is" under the rose.' J. BENTLEY. - The advantages and disadvantages of money-clubs, must be understood by every one.

AN IEISE CHARTIST, -The poetry shall have our attention, we have not had time to read it this week. H. LENTON,-To the first question, "Yes :" if the peraon desiring to rent his own house, adheres to the plan of the other houses and pays all extra costs .-- To the

second question .--- "Yes;" ABERDEEN.-Persons wishing to correspond with the Aberdeen Chartist Association, will direct to Mr. B Henry, 65, West North Street. r. R. SMART.—Your excellent letter shall be inserted as

soon as possible. J. GREER, Glasgow,-Received. GEORGE MIELS .- No room this week.

A YOUNG CHARTIST, Linlithgow,-We cannot at present answer your question.

ROBERT TURNBULL .- Next week if possible. W.F. Barrhead.-Received.

MESSES. M'GRATH AND CLARE .-... Mr. Wheeler having informed the Chartists of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, that Messrs, M Grath and Clark, would visit that locality in the course of their presenttour, those gentlemen are requested to correspond with James Nishett, No. 6. Gibson, street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stating the date of their intended visit.

BARNSLEY .--- We have received the copy of Mr. Hunt' Lecture, but have not yet had time to look through

ABERDERN.—Had the report reached us the latter end of last week, or the beginning of this week, it should have appeared in full. When Mr. Doyle visits Aberdeen, we hope our friends will not only send a gold report, but also send in good time.

THE KEIGHLEY TURNOUT .--- We direct the attention of our readers to the account of this turn out which will be found in our 6th page. We earnestly appeal to the public to afford their aid to the oppressed working-men of Keighley. Never was there a body of men more worthy of being sustained by public sympathy. The combination of the Free-trade tyrants of Keighley to bring these men to a state of utterslavery is a foul conspiracy, which should be put down by the united resolves of the entire community.

PEACE Society .- Tuesday evening a very large assemblage of the members and friends of the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Pcace, took place in the great room of the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of hearing from Dr. Bowring, M.P., a lecture on the political and commercial advantages of peace. The honourable member was listened to with much interest, and greeted with great applause.

A SUSSEX MAGISTRATE.-At the Brighton Policebetween 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning he was on the NOTTINGHAM. — The next meeting will be held at the Hope and Auchor, Chapel-street, New Radford, gardens of Baron Goldsmid. They were also seen by the gardeners, who took them, and, on searching S. Kidd, will lecture here on Sunday evening. Sub- of gunpowder upon Lock.-Clerk : Were they have "What good will result to the people from or rabbit snares ? They would catch either .- Major Willard : Yes, but there is a great difference between hare and rabbit snares. Witness could not speak as to this.—Clerk : They did not say what they were for ? They said they were bird-catching .- Had they nets ? There were nets in another field 300 yards off. Privett said he was out bird-catching, and found the snares. Lock said he worked in a brick-yard ; but lately he CIETY .- Mr. D. W. Ruffy, will visit Colchester on had been a bird-catching .- Major Willard : Do you Yes .- Major Willard : It is a very clear case. No OLDHAM. -- On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Daniel doubt you were there for an unlawful purpose. alyou are committed to the House of Correction to hard labour for one month, and (calling prisoners Willard: Read the Act. Mr. Verrall accordingly BETHNAL GREEN .- A meeting will be held at the read the act. Major Willard (to prisoners): There

hard labour, and to find sureties .- Clerk (again in-THE CHARTISTS OF NORTH BRIERLEY will meet in | terrupting the magistrate): No, no, Sir .-- Major the large room of the Faint Revived Inn, on Sunday | Willard . No? (To prisoners.) That is all .- Prisoners were then removed. [llis worship no doubt

SUSPENSION OF PUBLIC WORKS.	there. It was the same spot the Lord Mayor was rob-	and violently assaulting several constables of the S di-	sel for the defendant, returned a verdict of not Guilty.	Changide on Sunday morning at ten delack A	EFFECTS OF DUPERSTITUTION An inquest was
The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation to	bed of his watch and seals. and at that time a similar	vision, and a number of other persons. At seven o'clock			neid, on wonday, on the body of Mary Wolley, and
the inhabitants of the barony of Upper Tulla, county	complaint was made. The Lord Mayor gave the pri-	on Monday morning the prisoners attacked indiscrinately	ar a start a carta a source Sin P Thonin	wanth huilding at two o'clock in the afternoon	
Clare, and adjoining districts, in which, after stating			ger, on behalf of Mr. G. C. Lewis, one of the Poor Law	Bringer -The members of the National Chartist	in the same house lost some money, when, not being
presentments to upwards of £20,000, had been agreed	ference on the following day, or being sent to prison for	ine succes automing. A ponceman constitut in andea.	Commissioners, moved for a rule to show cause why	Association and monasted to most in the lunger room	able to discover the thief, she called upon a fortune
to by the government, and all necessary prepara-	fourteen days. "Which does he prefer ?"-" He prefers	voured to protect a gentleman whom he saw assaulted.	leave should not be granted to Mr. Lewis to file a crimi-	of the Woolcomhan's Arms Hone Street at five	teller, who told her that some person in the house
tions made for setting the people to work, and that	the latter, my lord." (Great laughter.)	when he was made added added white, and it was her until i		a deal on Sunday navt	had stolen the money. Sile, in consequence, no
in some places operations had already begun, his lord-	TLANDEDOWINGT	a large remotectment of ponce came from the station-	two letters published by Mr. Ferrand in the Times news-	STATEPREDOR -Mr. Sampon Walker will lecture	cused the deceased of the robbery, The charge hap
ship proceeds to say, that he " has learned that the			paper of the 8th and 10th of August last. These letters	in the Association room King street Stalshridge	such an effect upon her mind, that on Friday inst
preparations made have, for the present, been fras-	EXTRAORDINARY IF TRUE A young Irish female, was		Mr. Ferrandhad admitted to be his.	(When ?)	sne was found suspended by a handkerement to the
trated by a system of insubordination and outrage	charged with having threatened to drown herself. The prisoner said she would not deny that she threatened to	fine of 20s., or be imprisoned one month.		LERDSTo-morrow evening in the back room of	bedpost. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."
which endangers the lives of the officers and overseers,	drown herself. She belowed to Fronkfold in the	SOUTHWARK.	alleged irregularities at the K-ighley Union, and charged		GREAT DISTRESS IN PARIS120,000 persons have
and deters the pour and peaceable innaoitants from	drown herself. She belonged to Frankfield, in the county Cork, and was a Protestant: She left Ireland	(A TARE I A mult dranged noung man man 1171	Sir J. Graham with having instigated a false report to be		already caused their names to be inscribed as appri-
	about three months ago for the supers of assime her sig	liom Quan man placed at the hun hateve Mr. C.	need to the domage of Mr. Forrand in Purligmant and	Unywoon -In the Association room Hartley	cants for relief at the different mayoralities In
The Lord-Lieutenant desires most earnestly to	ton who lived near Bateliff highway On seeing to her	than Show, was placed at the bar before Mr. Secker,	also Mr. Lewis with having been guilty of wilful false-	Street on Sunday November 8th, Mr. Clegg will	Paris.
point out to the people the serions consequences to	ter, who have hear hatchin-highway. On going to her	Charged with scening three whips, the property of Mr.	hood and perjury in the evidence he gave before the An-	botune on " Shekomere" in the afternoon - and	
themselves from such a course of conduct. The ob-	her bushand and put knowing what to do on where to	matthews, a boot and shoemaker, near the root of Black.	dover Union Committee. Sir F. Thesiger stated he had	My Wyigley will lecture on "America" in the	DEATH OF A CHARTIST Died at Sutton in Ashfiel
struction to officers in the discharge of their duties	an she wandered shout and meeting two woman decreed	stated that on Mandar efternoon while attending to a	affidavits from Sir James and Mr. Lewis, denying the	MIT. WINGLEY WIN ICCOURD ON INNOUTON IN THE	on the 25th ult., George Hayes, aged 30 years, leaving
creates in the nrst instance confusion and alarm; it	like ladies who looked hard at her she saled them if they	stated that on Dionaay alternoon, while attending to a	truth of the allegations against them. The Court granted	MANCHESTER. On next Sunday evening, Novem-	with and and shild to mourn his loss. The deceased was
has the ulterior effect, includy apparent, of neces-	could recommend her to an honest lodging on the had	taken some whips away which were exposed for sale at	thomalo	ber 8th, Mr. Richard Manders of Preston, will lec-	whe and one child to invariants loss. The deciling dente
sarily suspending all influer progress in the works;	nine sovereigns with her ' They said they could and they	the door, and had ran down Holland-street with them.	inerule.	ture in the People's Institute. Subject-The present	an nonest man, anectionato nust and, and tassociation
and, combined with the outlages committee on pri-	took her to a house, where she remained a week. She	The wort in auronit and just as he turned the same		dearth and its causes. Chair to be taken at half-past	Chartier Land Company and several other popular
vate persons and property, must rechure a vatienpo	could not tell the name of the streat but she could	met the prisoner coming towards him. He instantly		dearth and its causes. Chair to be taken at han-past	societies. Both his private and political friends deep'f
for the continued cimpioyinent of the destilate poor.	show the house if any one were sent with her. While	chanad him with the robbery which he at first during	Bankrupts.	PRESTON.—A public meeting will take place at the	deulone his donth
The works in the district have, in con equence, been	she was there she spent part of the money, and was	but afterwards laughed at him, exclaiming at the arms	wittine indexe	Temperance Hall, Preston, on Wednesday evening.	deptore ms death.
suspended.	robbed of seven of the sovereigns, and being quite dis-	time that he did take them but it was flout of a Lat #	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	Manambar 11 for the adoption of the National	
He then states that he has made and calls upon	gusted with the mode of life she was leading she laft at	and had hid them in a doorway in Holland-street, where	[From the Gazette of Tuesday, November 3.]	Petition: Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. R. Mars-	Definited by DODGAL MGOWAN, of 16. Great Windull!
rangements for repressing outrage, and enter optimition	the expiration of the week with the intention of going	they were subsequently found. The prisoner made	Sarah Wilke, Fore-street, Cripplegate, wholesale mil-	den and other friends will be present, and take part	Printed by DODGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great while the street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the City of Westminster at the Pre-
all parties to follain from introl observester	to the Magdalen Institution, in the Blackfriars-road. On	ouite a joke of the affair while in the dook and asid he	l liner-Lydia and Charles Henry Wood, Willow-walk,	in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at eight	
or injury to persons engaged in laying out of the	her way she was met by a Catholic clergyman Mr.	was a respectable man, and that he did not intend to	Bermondsey, carpenters-John King, Buckingham, scri- vener-George Knight, Weybridge, Surrey, dealer in	o'clock - A meeting will be held on Monday evening	prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and F
intending public works. He will blen glady different	Moore, who, seeing she was an Irishwoman, spoke to	commit any act of felony. Mr. Secker said that it was a	manure-Robert Crow, Newcastle-upon Type, draper-	at Hool's Temperance Coffee-house. The Registra-	by Handland and the Destate of St. Mary Her
consistion that they will prove the means of pre-	her. She told him where she was going, but he said she	very dangerous sort of lark : his answer did not a page	Joseph Hall, Carlisle, victualler-Samuel Roden, Welling-	tion Committee will meet at the same place on	don-street, walworth, in the Lanst the liffice. No 10
sarving the people from that destitution and ruin	had better not go amongst Protestants, but that if she	very satisfactory to him. Prisoner: The fact is, your	1 ton, Shropshire, retail brewer-Thomas Thomas, 10stock,	Thursday evening.	Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City
which a persoverance in their past line of conduct.	would come with him he would keep her for a fortnight.	worship, the man who gave me in charge is, as you per-	beidestersinie, draper- Daniel and John Durton, Middle-	BRIGHTON,-A democratic supper will be held at	
must, he fears inevitably produce."	till he could get her into a convent. She went with him	cieve, a dwarf, and on that account all manner of tricks	ton, Lancashire, cotton spinners-Mary Dent, York,	the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Monday eve-	Saturday, November 7, 1846.
manal an rears maineantly brannant		,, was on that account an manuer of tricks	DOOKSCHEF.	I and reaction that a stand of the reaction of reacting and	) (1)