









## General Intelligence.

the sons of Ibrahim Pacha are now under the care of Dr. Heldenmaier, president of the Pestalozzian school, at Workshop, in Nottinghamshire.

SEVEN MEN SHOT.—An officer in the Pacha's army was lately shot at Pomeroy's Pillar, for having murdered his wife by hanging her for the sake of her jewels.

TO PREVENT ROT IN POTATOES.—Eat them before they begin to decay. —(American paper.)

PRETTY WELL.—The "Novelliste" of Marseilles, states that in a few days ago, a female of that city was taken to the gallows, and three girls, who were with her, met their end, saying, "adieu!"

**GREAT INUNDATION IN SICILY.**—On the night of the 30th of September, a tempest of wind and rain ravaged the Melazzo and Marsala. A terrible flood ravaged the former town. The inhabitants were surprised in their sleep; trees, sheds, and houses were carried away, and a hundred persons perished.

**CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG EXERCISE.**—Colonel Chalmers, who attended to Captain Warner, has just 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 experiments.

**PIRATES.**—It is rumoured that seven large pirate vessels have been destroyed by an English man-of-war coming from Singapore, and bound for Bombay.

**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 and Italy. According to a letter from Nice of the

20th ult., there had been heavy falls of rain for several successive days which has caused the rivers to overflow, and several bridges to be demolished. This gentleman expired at the residence of his mother, Lady Stewart Carnock, Falkirk, N.B., on Friday morning last, at eight o'clock, after a painful and protracted 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 YENNESS 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.

**THE MARCH FOR £50.**—On Tuesday the match between Mr. Robert'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 JOURNALIST MURDER.**—After making the tour of Lancashire and Scotland, the relic of humanity has found a resting place at the Cosmorama, Regent-street.

**DEATH OF MARSHALL BOURMONT.**—Accounts have been received of the death of Marshall Bourmont, at his residence in Anjou. The Marshall was 73 years of age.

**IMPORTATION OF FLOUR DUTY FREE.**—Leopold, King of the Belgians, has decreed that till the 1st of December, 1846, flour of all kinds originating in

THE CHINESE GAZETTE is the oldest paper in the world, and is supposed to have been commenced several hundred years before the discovery of printing in Europe.

**COST OF CLEANLINESS.**—A writer in the "Builder" estimates the annual expenses of the metropolis at five million per annum, and proposes the formation of an extensive washing company. (What is to become of the laundresses?)

**PUNCH'S STATUS.**—A Mr. Livingston has opened a new inn at Hull, which he has called the "Punch Hotel." The name has been greatly amused by a colorful and grotesque figure, and the anecdote by his dog Toby, which has been erected outside.

**A STARTLING INCIDENT FOR THE GREAT NOVEL-GRINDER.**—The celebrated French novelist, Alexander Dumas, who with his father and a party of friends, eight altogether, set off a few days since to visit the various ruins on their way to Arras, had a near escape from being robbed and probably murdered, on the road from Toledo to Arras.

**JEWSH 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 the purpose of raising a regiment, has purchased land to the value of £24,000*r.*

THE Ipswich and Bury Railway is rapidly approaching completion.

A STRANGE VISION.—On Monday, one of those rare birds, the bitters, 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, when he was precipitated into the water, when he lost his footing, and was drowned into about twelve feet of water, and was procured.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—At a meeting of the vestrymen of St. Pancras, held on Monday last, the "potent, grave, and reverend signors" amused themselves by a "game of cards," and afterwards, a charge against a man named Pike, of having "chucked" a vestryman's servant girl under the chin! Ultimately the unfortunate Pike was ac-

**DEATHS.** EFFECTS OF BRITISH CHOLERA.—At Torhouse Moor, by Wighton, 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 since died. There are still four more of this family lying ill.

**NEW OPERA.**—Mr. Frederick Bowen Jenson, the celebrated pianist and composer, is at present engaged in producing an opera, founded on the story of *Ami Robart*, the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth*.

**THE GLORES FRIGATE, and Steam Ship Pottinger on Shore.**—These vessels grounded off Goree 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 command of Captain Carr, completed their drill in the Park. The 10th Regiment of Foot Guards is postponed till the 13th of November, when, should the weather be favourable, all the divisions will be inspected in Hyde Park by the Commander-in-Chief.

**NINE HUNDRED POUNDS.**—Stolen, or Lost, from the coat-pocket of Mr. H. Aldhouse, of No. 37, Marylebone Road, a gold watch, and a gold chain, and a Bishopsgate church, Bishopsgate-atreet.

**PUBLIC BATHS and Washhouses in Liverpool.**—On Wednesday morning the new public baths and washhouses, just completed by the wealthy corporation of Liverpool, for the benefit of the working classes, and for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the poor, were thrown open to the public for inspection.

**AN ASSOCIATION for the Reduction of the Duties on Tea,** is now fully organised.

**THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT** has decided that all its civil functionaries, &c., all its clerks, and such people as are engaged in any engaging industry, should be exempted from military service.

**THE GLOVE TRADE** of London has been reduced to a lower ebb during the past month than it has been known to have reached for years.

THE EXPLOSION of British Gunpowder was formerly prohibited, but such restriction has been discontinued, and the late explosion at the present time, in a French barque is lying at Epsom, is the severest. loading with this destructive material.

A NEW PARK ENTRANCE.—Workmen are employed in forming a new public entrance, leading from Grosvenor-place to Constitution Hill, Green Park, at the north end of the private gardens of Buckingham Palace, and nearly opposite Fattall's.

THE CANAL TRADE.—Railways, which had somewhat revived during the month of August and September, has declined again to so low an ebb that the first houses are now only working four days a week.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, the start of a luggage train, named Hagan, on the Brighton and Chichester Railway, has been broken in a shocking manner by the wheel of the engine.

EXPLOSIVE INVENTION.—A letter from Vienna states that Dr. Heller, of that city, has prepared two in the same way has been only used for cotton, and that the explosion does far more considerable.

PURITY OF ELECTION.—The *Bristol Times* say that the disagreement between Lord Fitzharding 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 country and Garrison.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.—Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, George Thompson, and Frederick Douglass, are expected in Inverness, in the course of their anti-

**SLAVERY MISSION.**—We observe that the haters, trousers, drapers, and coathers of Ayr, have agreed to shut their places of business in the evening at seven o'clock.

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY BETWEEN PAISLEY AND GLASGOW.**—It is proposed to construct a railway, to be worked on the atmospheric principle, between the above cities.

**SILVIO PELLIQO,** whose name is so well known in Europe, by the account of his sufferings, is now on a visit to M. de Lamarzine, at his chateau in -Burgundy.

**A THIEF CUGHT.**—The clerk, Cowap, who absconded from Wingoat Colliery with a large sum of money belonging to Lord Howden, has been arrested at Ghent by the Belgian Consul here, with the property in his possession.

**AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERIES.**—A supplement extraordinary of the *Southern River News*, published in London, mentions the discovery of coal, and of a new port, in Western Australia.



THE NORTHERN STAR.

"We wish we could participate in the expectation of the *Morning Chronicle*, that a measure for the reclamation of the six million acres of Waste Land in Ireland is certain to be introduced next session; and that upon terms which will give the needful assistance from the State to ensure their cultivation, and ultimately leave those by whose labours they have been reclaimed in free proprietary possession of that wealth which they may be said to have created. So far as the admirable articles in which this great and valuable measure has been advocated are concerned, we are inclined to believe that a considerable impetus has been given to it. But we do not see that the Government, either here or in London, show any signs of readiness to act upon enlightened suggestions. We should really very much like to hear Lord Esborough, or Lord John Russell address to the Irish landlords the following admirable speech respecting these waste lands, which we find in the columns of our contemporary:—  
"Gentlemen, you have had five centuries to think what use you could make of these lands. In the time that you have not contrived to make them fertile arable produce or profitable pasture, yet your distinguished ancestors, if in any one year—if six months ago—you had done one overt act, had moved one sod towards reclaiming these lands useful, either to yourselves or others, whatever you had even touched with that object which would have made us proud to have been told of by your own. But you have not done it! and the time is now come when a public necessity requires that what you have omitted to do should be done for the general good by the representative and organ of its people—the State. We are going to take the view from the other side, and we have no less reason for it, for the purpose of rendering it productive, whether with your leave or without. Now, therefore, your modest proposition is, that after we have drained, fenced, built upon, and manured this land and made it worth as many hundreds of pounds as you can afford to give for it, that you have agreed to pay mortgage to the amount of our expenses, *you bid back to you.* And this you demand in the name of property. But, by your leave, your right of property stands good only for the slings and arrows, those notorious slings and arrows which have laid out your money in vain. It will be added to those stillings by our capital, and by the labour of Irish peasants, are either theirs or ours—not yours; and to make them yours would not be repaying your property, but preventing it. You would have it gratuitously settled in addition to you. This is a thing which you must absolutely require yourselves to doing without. It will not, cannot shall not, be done. We are not so charmed-with the use of your having made of what is already yours, as to be desirous of adding more to it; and besides, there is no room for such people as you have failed to do before you. Your necessities, we, are great, but those of seven millions of poverty-stricken penitents are greater. We must take care of those first. We must give them justice before we give you charity. I am sensible myself with the reflection, that by doing this for these people, that you have failed to do, shall at the same time relieve your estates from what you perpetually complain of as their greatest burthen; a burthen which must indeed be insupportable, for otherwise, men with the charitable feelings you lay claim to, would not surely be disposed to risk their lives and limbs in trying to get rid of it. They would say, 'It is but another instance of tenantry on the high roads, or to perish of hunger, or to die in beggars like themselves the mercy they have not experienced from the rich man who has lived off their labour. What you can only offer for your own sake is to let me starve, or to let my wife and children starve, freely and effectually. Let that suffice you.'"  
That is a speech "according to our own heart." Its appearance in such a quarter ought to be a warning to the Irish landlords to set their house in order; for, though it has not yet been spoken by any member of the Government, yet its appearance in an old and faithful Whig organ indicates the existence of some such sentiments prevail in official Whitechapel circles.  
But it is not only in the *Chronicle* or the *Times* now promoted to the dignity of leading ministerial journal, that we find indications of a growing conviction of the public mind, which must force the carrying of such a measure. The *Herald*, *Standard*, *Spectator*, and other metropolitan journals join in the cry. It is echoed from Ireland, and by that journal which, at the present moment, perhaps most faithfully represents the public voice of the country—the *Nation*. That journal thus emphatically warns the "landed interest" of Ireland:—  
"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 fully manifested before them every time it re-appears. Eleven years ago, if they had unanimously urged on Government the abolition of tithes, and the reduction of rents, and manured and sowed all the rest of it. But now, when more than half the lands reclaimed, and inhabited by their own tenants. Now, all men seem disposed to deny them all claim to it; and the world were surprised—at least on this new land let us see no more mortgaged and co-ownership—on this virgin soil let a race grow up whom you may call their heirs and their soil their own."  
And even now, if the Irish proprietors would acknowledge the terms, they might save their territorial privileges over the present arable and pasturable wastes, with all the rest of the powers, rights and manures, and all the rest of it. But your commissioners and engineering tourists, and the gentlemanly difficulties of Dublin Castle, devour the arc of the rainbow but a little longer—and when the Sybillic fields of Ireland are offered to you, you have failed to do better than to turn the bottom of their hearts' wishes had brought them sooner of the requirement of the time.  
Prophetic words! Each time the question recurs it will be with added demands. Already the *Chronicle*, no longer confining its attention to the waste land, has pronounced 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 by the Lord Lieutenant, are a gratuitous boon to the landlords. To this boon no one supposes that the landlords, as such, have any claim. They give no equivalent for it. They have in no way either enriched or deserved it. The government, accordingly, does not give it to them for their own sake, but intends them as the mere channels through which the benefit is to reach a portion of the community rather than themselves. Well then, to this unintended 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 lands improved permanent proprietary interests in the soil. The condition would not be onerous. The land would be given back to the landlord greatly increased in value, and he him self content with that increase, and bind himself for ever that there at least his demands shall stop." "Let him part to every tenant a perpetual lease, on a fair valuation of the land after the government has drained it." We should greatly prefer an arrangement much more liberal than this. We should require him to divide with the tenant the bonum incrementum of his soil, and to permit the tenant to pay a rent much below the full value of the improved land. But we should hail with joy even the more liberally arranged; and so, we venture to say, would the tenantry. The immediate gain to the landlord would be a manifold equivalent for remuneration of his title's fee.  
We propose this plan as the supplement and completion of that which we have already advocated with respect to the waste lands. We propose it as the means, the readiest means, by which the "admirable social and economical effects of a property in the sole management of the tenant, and the consequent improvement of the population than those who may become settlers of his waste." We propose it also as susceptible of immediate application. The Lord-Lieutenant has only to signify to every body who asks for it; he has reserved to himself a full dominion. He has only to vary his conditions. What they should be is to us very clear.  
Such is the present stage of this momentous agitation in Ireland. The *Star* was the first newspaper which recognised the paramount importance of the "Land Question." At the risk of much abuse, and the loss of



THE TEN-HOURS BILL.

THE FACTORY KING'S TOUR.

We understand that preparations are being made throughout Yorkshire to re-commence the Short Time agitation on a most extensive scale. The following is Mr. O'Connell's intended route, commencing next week:—

Huddersfield	Tuesday, 10th November.
Halifax	Wednesday, 11th "
	Thursday, 12th "
	Friday, 13th "
Bradford	Monday, 16th "
Leeds	Wednesday, 18th "
Keighley	Friday, 20th "
Wakefield	Monday, 23rd "
Barnsley	Wednesday, 25th "
Holmfirth	Friday, 27th "

Mr. O'Connell will also visit Sheffield and Knarborough, 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 people rally in their thousands for O'Connell and the Ten Hours' Bill.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Irish news this week presents one or two new features. The intimation a week or two since that the potato crop had rallied, after being generally given up, seems now to be confirmed from various quarters, and the statements that they have fallen considerably in the Dublin market appears to be an additional corroboration of the fact. We trust sincerely that this may be the case generally, and that the aid arising from this unexpected source will, in conjunction with other still indispensable measures, prevent the people from enduring that general and extreme famine, which was recently apprehended. The Lord Lieutenant has been obliged to stop the public works in the county of Clare, on account of the interruption and ill-usage given to the officers who have the laying out of the superintendence of these works. It would seem that this in some measure at least arises from a dislike to such work, although it is stated that the price of such work has been put rather higher than it would otherwise have been, in order to enable the weak and inefficient labourer to earn a good day's wages. It is deeply to be regretted that the works should be stopped from such a cause. Our Irish brethren should remember, that the money expended in these works is in reality wrong 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 wages." Task work is a test of value in return for the wages paid, and although there may be peculiar circumstances in the case of the labourers in Ireland, which renders the principle inapplicable, it is one, which, providing the calculation be based on equitable grounds, is manifestly promotive of "a 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 complaints and the proposed remedies heard at head quarters. Much of the discontent would appear to be attributable to the disgraceful system of jobbing, indulged in by what one writer calls "blackguard class of small folks, who avail themselves of this relief for their own requirements and patronage." From the statements of this writer it would appear, that this heartless and selfish section of the community regard the very misery of their fellow-countrymen as a source 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 forsook 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 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.

Nations are not made great by extraneous agencies. Trade does not mend in the manufacturing districts, the voice of triumph over the free Free Trade victory has scarcely subsided into silence; the banners which fluttered over triumphal processions are barely folded, when short time and low wages in the midst of scarcity and high prices, is announced as an indispensable and unavoidable cause of action. Explain away the fact, as the partisans of the manufacturing system: there it stands. The inference we draw from it, 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 hundreds of thousands to poverty and distress, without their being in the slightest degree able to alter 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 healthy system. Agriculture is the only true basis of national wealth and prosperity. It ought to be the primary employment of the people. Manufactures, mines, fisheries, &c., are each and all essential elements, but they ought to be kept in due proportion. We want more farms and fewer mills.

The Municipal Elections took place on Monday, without producing any feature calling for extended notice. At Leeds two Chartists Councilors were turned out, and the council is now composed of the usual mixture—Whigs and Tories. At Sheffield and Manchester the Chartists succeeded in placing a representative in the Municipal Council. The interest, however, formerly attached to these elections seems to have very much abated.

The agitation for the Opening of the Ports continues, but, upon the whole, it is a languid one. It evidently lacks heartiness, and the people take no interest in it. In reply to the Yorkshire Deputation Lord John Russell stated, that if he thought the measure necessary, or saw "a probability that prices were about to rise," he would not hesitate to advise his colleagues to open the ports.

The Chartists, which has been throughout the warm advocate of the measure, looks upon this declaration as tantamount to the abandonment of the measure. Another upward move, or a clear "probability" of another upward move, and there is an end of the duty. We, by no means draw that deduction from the Premier's statement, although it is not impossible that the little man, being fond of squabble materials, and pressed by his own supporters, may 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.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OP. ATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR, SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£.	s.	d.
Sheffield, per G. Carrill.	1	0	0
Leeds, per M. Angier.	1	0	0
Leeds, per J. Dickenson.	1	0	0
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower.	1	0	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Hurry.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. T. West.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Griffiths.	1	0	0
Sheffield, per J. Warren.	1	0	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Ashdon-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson.	1	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray.	1	0	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith.	1	0	0
Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last week).	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.	£.	s.	d.
Sheffield, per G. Carrill.	1	0	0
Leeds, per M. Angier.	1	0	0
Leeds, per J. Dickenson.	1	0	0
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower.	1	0	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Hurry.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. T. West.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Griffiths.	1	0	0
Sheffield, per J. Warren.	1	0	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Ashdon-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson.	1	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray.	1	0	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith.	1	0	0
Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last week).	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

PER GENERAL SECRETARY, SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£.	s.	d.
Soverly, Long.	1	0	0
Leeds, per M. Angier.	1	0	0
Leeds, per J. Dickenson.	1	0	0
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower.	1	0	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Hurry.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. T. West.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Griffiths.	1	0	0
Sheffield, per J. Warren.	1	0	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Ashdon-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson.	1	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray.	1	0	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith.	1	0	0
Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last week).	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.	£.	s.	d.
City of London.	1	0	0
Leeds, per M. Angier.	1	0	0
Leeds, per J. Dickenson.	1	0	0
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower.	1	0	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Barnsley, per J. Ward.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Hurry.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. T. West.	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Griffiths.	1	0	0
Sheffield, per J. Warren.	1	0	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach.	1	0	0
Newcastle, per T. W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Hurn.	1	0	0
Ashdon-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson.	1	0	0
Manchester, per J. Murray.	1	0	0
Glasgow, per J. Smith.	1	0	0
Manchester, per M. Murray (omitted last week).	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

TOTAL LAND FUND.

SECTION No. 1.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connell, Section No. 1.	14	0	0
Mr. Wheeler.	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

SECTION No. 2.

SECTION No. 2.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connell, Section No. 2.	14	0	0
Mr. Wheeler.	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHANS' FUNDS.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.	£.	s.	d.
Croydon, per J. J.	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.	£.	s.	d.
Westminster.	1	0	0
Camden.	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FOR WILLIAMS AND JONES.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.	£.	s.	d.
Soverly, Long.	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHANS' FUNDS.

T. Salmon.	£.	s.	d.
	1	0	0
<b>Total.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, between the Brighouse and Eland stations. Two plate-layers heard a luggage train upon the up-line, and stepped on the down-line of the up-line, and the luggage train, which was moving at a great speed, struck them, and both of the men were killed before they could get out of the way. The morning was very foggy, and it is thought that the men did not see the express train in time, and that the noise of the luggage train prevented them hearing it.

INQUEST.—INSALUBROUS DWELLINGS.—By Mr. Mills, at the White Horse, North-street, Fitzroy-square, on the body of Caroline Warren, aged three months, the offspring of Sarah Warren, a dress-maker, who had been placed out to wet nurse with a woman named Brown, the wife of a porter, occupying an apartment over a close stable in North-street, adjoining the above house. On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, Mrs. Brown was called by the deceased, afterwards lying down by her side, and she was found dead at 8 o'clock on Monday. Ever since the child was born it had been afflicted with weak eyes, which had latterly become very sore and bad. The deputy coroner remarked that he would have died any one to have cured the ladges while the child lived where it did; and the effluvia arising from the straw in ill-ventilated stables was the cause of so many horses going blind. It was, he considered, a great pity, that where efforts were made to improve the dwellings of the poor, and a law passed forbidding living in kitchens, that stables, like the one they had witnessed, and other places similarly conducted and unwholesome, had not been closed. There being no record of any case, a verdict was recorded of "Found Dead."

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young woman of respectable appearance, was charged on Monday, at the Greenwell Police Court, with attempting to destroy herself. Mr. J. W. Billington, an undertaker, in Greenwell-churchyard, on Saturday afternoon, he observed the prisoner lying on a grave, and as she appeared to be struggling, he went up to her thinking she might be in a fit. On approaching her, he discovered that she had drawn an apron tightly round her throat, and was leaving the apron during her absence she left her house, and she was black in the face and insensible. A person named Frederick Jackson, stated that the unhappy woman was his wife. The only manner in which he could account for the rash act was, that they had a quarrel on Friday morning last, and that during her absence she left her house, and she was black in the face and insensible. A person named Frederick Jackson, stated that the unhappy woman was his wife. 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## Chartist Intelligence

He then states that he has made all necessary arrangements for repressing outrage, and calls upon all parties to refrain from further obstruction or injury to persons engaged in laying out or superintending public works. He will then gladly direct the immediate resumption of those works, in the conviction that they will prove the means of preserving the people from that destitution and ruin which a perseverance in their past line of conduct, must, he fears inevitably produce."

**HAMMERSMITH.**

EXTRAORDINARY IS TRUE.—A young Irish female, was charged with having threatened to drown herself. The prisoner said she would not deny that she threatened to drown herself. She belonged to Frankfield, in the county of Wick, and had been married for three months ago for the purpose of seeing her sister, who lived near Ratcliff-highway. On going to her father's lodgings she found that she was at Plymouth with her husband, and not knowing what to do or where to go, she wandered about and meeting two women, dressed in black, she took refuge with them, and when they found her she recommended her to an house, lodging, and she remained sovereigns with her. They said they could, and they took her to a house, where she remained a week. She would not tell the name of the street, but she could not show the house; say one was sent with her. While she was there she was asked to go to the house, and she was robbed of seven of the sovereigns, and being quite distressed with the mode of life she was leading, she left at the expiration of the week with the intention of going to the Magdalen Institution, in the Blackfriars-road. On her way she was met by a Catholic clergyman, Mr. O'Connell, who, seeing her, asked her name, and she told him. She told him where she was going, but that she would not better not go amongst Protestants, but that if she could come with him he would keep her for a fortnight, and she could get her into a convent. She went with him

**SOUTHWARK.**

A LARK.—"A well dressed young man, named Will. Snow, was placed at the bar before Mr. Seeker, being seized with sealing three whips, the property of Mr. Hewes, a boot and shoemaker, near the foot of Blackfriars-bridge. The prisoner, a French shopman, who had been taken on Monday afternoon last, while attending to a customer in the shop, he was informed that a man had been in some whips away which were exposed for sale at the door, and had ran down Holland-street with them, and he had been taken by the corner he had turned, and the prisoner coming towards him. He was seized with him with the robbery, which he at first denied, afterwards laughed at him, exclaiming at the same time that he did take them, but it was "out of a lark," and he had taken them in Holland-street, where he was subsequently found. The prisoner was taken to a joke of the affair while in the dock, and said he was not a respectable man, and that he did not intend to commit any act of felony." Mr. Seeker said that it was a pity that the prisoner's answer did not appear in the newspapers. He said that he was a French shoemaker, the man who gave me in charge is, as you perceive, a dwarf, and on that account all manner of tricks

**Central Criminal Court.**

Monday, William Vine was sentenced to transportation for seven years, for attempting to extort money

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

Nov. 9.—A meeting will be held in the room over-  
hanging the Commercial Inn Yard, on  
November 9th, at eight o'clock in the even-  
ing.

**A SUSSEX MAGISTRATE.**—At the Brighton Police-court, James Privett and Joseph Lock, two young men, were charged with poaching. Henry Galton, steward to Baron Goldsmid at the Wick, stated that

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Saturday, November 7, 1846.

PHAM. — On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. D. van, will deliver the first of a course of lectures on Irish History in the school-room.

**BZARS.**—10-morrow evening in the oak Room of the Bazaar, the discussion on the land 'will be read.

**SHAKESPEARE.**—In the Association room, Hartley Hall, on Sunday, November 8th, Mr. Clegg will lecture on "Shakespeare," in the afternoon; and Mr. Wrigley will lecture on "America" in the evening.

**MANCHESTER.**—On next Sunday evening, November 8th, Mr. Richard Manders of Preston, will lecture in the People's Institute. Subject.—The present

and its causes. Chair to be taken at half-past

**PRESTON.**—A public meeting will take place at the Temperance Hall, Preston, on Wednesday evening, the 11th, for the adoption of the National Temperance Committee. Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. E. Marsden, and other friends will be present, and take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening at the Temperance Coffee-house. The Registration Committee will meet at the same place on Tuesday evening.

**WILMINGTON.**—A democratic supper will be held at the Artichoke Inn, William-street, on Monday evening.