naid for our tame endurance of so many years of

lander, and so much political profligacy? Go.

Brother Chartists, and thank God I have been the

hamble instrument by which this holy union has been accomplished, and "hot-headed" and "comical genius" as I am, don't be under the slightest apprehension that any untimely or indis-

creet use will be made of the opportunity. Rely

mon it that I will bide my time and strike the blow

when circumstances warrant. I am sure you par-

ficipate in my joy in witnessing the glorious progress of the Land plan, while every day's practice

confirms me in the certainty of success. Next

week, I trust, we, the Directors, will be able to submit a programme of the business to be brought before the next Conference, which will give universal

satisfaction; and from which the several branches.

whose communications were necessarily withheld,

will find that they have not escaped notice in the

proper quarter, while their publication at length

would have monopolised all our space; the matter

contained in them being applicable as advice to their

several delegates only. Upon the other hand, I trust that we shall see such a representation of the

company in the next Conference, as will convince the members that we are a protective, and not a

destructive body; that we are for advancing the

project instead of retarding its progress; in short,

that we shall have a representation of the feelings,

wishes, and desires of the members, instead of a

reflection of the spleen and spite of those who are

disappointed with our success. The election of your

delegates should now be the all-absorbing conside-

ration. I now close the ninth year of the Star's

existence, by subscribing myself Your ever faithful and affectionate Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

### NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

IRELAND.

NO. IV. In perusing my narrative the reader must always bear in mind, that my principal, indeed my only object, is to familiarize him with those traits in the Irish character which have escaped the notice, or been thought unworthy the observation, of other writers, and to this fact he must ascribe that minutenes of detail, which, though apparently unimportant will be found in the end to constitute the value of my research; the present bearing of my mind inclin ing me to the conclusion, that the virtues of the Irish people are characteristics of their nature, while their vices are consequences of oppression and misrule. There has been much speculation as to the cause why Ireland should present the one solitary exception to the otherwise universal progress of civilization and improvement, and, in my opinion, the solution of the problem will be found in imperial misrul and neglect of domestic duties rather than in the unfitness of the Irish character to hold its place in the ouick step of progression. There are some subjets which a passing glance rather tends to mystify than elucidate, and the varied character of Irish society comes into that category of jumbles. I am notaware that that class which constitutes the lower order of Irish legal society belongs to any of thos tribes of tourists. from whose manners and customs the people of other countries form an opinion of the Irish character. Solicitors and barristers in inferior practice constitute the Irish Quarter Sessions bar. as it is considered "infra dig." to take Quarter Ses sion's business, and to this fact, I presume, we may ascribe the very indifferent appointments to the high and important office of assistant barrister, those judges for the most part, if not altogether, Owing their elevation, not to the bias only, but to the thin supporters of the parties in power being always preferred without the slightest reference to fitness or qualification. It has been my fortune to mix extenlively, both at home and abroad, with the higher rooted political and religious prejudices, justice same class of any other country that I have associated with. It is true, that home, the fireside, and family circle, constitute the sphere wherein true domestic worth shines with the greatest lustre, and it is not less true, that the total disregard of those household virtues by the higher orders has. more than any other circumstance, tended to denote a faggot vote,) who will Darby, alias Jereretard social improvement in Ireland. The virtuous miah Hoolihane, vote for next election."

16, Great Windmill & Jr

VOL. IX. NO. 473.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

PLAN OF AN ESTATE SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF REDMARLEY D'ABITOT IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, LATELY PURCHASED FOR Beale The Sum of £8,100, D' Winton. FOR THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY The Estate is 110 Miles from London. It is within 12 miles of Cheltenham, 9 of Gloucester, 9 of Tewkesbury, 42 of Ledbury, and 2 of Malvern, all large and important Market Towns. Ledbury is a rapidly improving place, having a direct communica-tion with the Estate by means of a canal in the immediate neighbourhood; on which there are several extensive Corn and Flour Beauchamb Forty Green ⋪ Loza

their own country, something after the following | gentlemen, fill your glasses, I'll give you the health | check upon all proceedings save those tinged with manner:-" O don't mention Ireland, or the horrid wretches, if you don't mean to offend me; I'm sure we never let papa rest night or day till we left Ireland, and I hope never to see it again. I do so love the French, you can't think, but as for the Irish, they are really worse than savages, as you can tame a savage." I once heard a conversation of a to tame the wild Irish?" And to which she replied -"O it would be impossible." And he rejoined-'Máis (but) you cannot tell till you try it." I feel assured the reader will pardon this preliminary digression, especially, as my narrative is intended as a key to the condition of Ireland, and which, I fear, 1 | a toast. shall be compelled to trace mainly to the desertion of

the higher orders, and to the depraved social habits of those to whom they have delegated their duties. And now, I propose introducing the reader to the ordinary, or sessions bar, as the profession terms it. Thirty-four sat down to a most substantial and excellent dinner, the senior attorney officiating as president, and one of the grand jury, WHO COULD CARVE, acting as vice. There was nothing remarkable occurred during dinner with the exception of the celerity with which the wine passed, and as soon as the cloth was removed, there was an unanimous call for THE MATERIALS, which was answered by an abundant supply of whiskey, hot water, sugar, and lemons, and now the fun began. I was curious to see whether the teetotal principle of Father Matthew had been imbibed by the Irish bar, but was specdily relieved of all doubt by the worthy president, a most jolly looking fellow, calling for a bumvery rancour, of their politics, the most thick and per, which was soon followed by a general cry of "all charged," when the president gave-"Long life and good health to Father Matthew," amid shouts of laughter. It was not long before the 'craythur' had made a very visible impression upon the orders of Irish society, and, apart from their deep spirits of the party, when the conversation became a perfect babel of politics, legal disputation, sporting compels me to admit their vast superiority over the pretensions and celebrity, with a trite anecdote sharp hit, telling repartee, and good joke. At length

performance of social duties by the resident Peer or! This appeal was followed by a general roar of Squire will invariably win those below them in the laughter, and shouts of, "Oh, by the holy, Buck, social sphere to emulation in the same course: Grub did you, you devil; why didn't you give old Indeed, if I may be permitted to suggest the means you live the Captain will eject him."

there was a slight pause, when the president said to

a junior, who sat near the foot of the table, and who

it appeared was being initiated in the liberal prac-

tice at sessions, that is, in registering the liberal

voters-"Well, Buck, (buck is the Irish term to

"What the devil could we do after the Captain's of Ireland's improvement, without laying myself open the restoration of the Irish Parliament with ad. affidavit man."

means of insuring that reciprocal dependance between he'de hang a priest for a naggin of whiskey, ogh, rich and poor which would compel the Irish landed Buck, you're a johnny raw, by Japers, but you'll Proprietors, from interest, to live amongst those to lose Cork for the Liberator."

whom they owe high and important duties, which "Never mind," said Buck, "the Association has cannot possibly be discharged to their own or so- the tin, and we'll appeal, but bad luck to that ould ciety's advantage by delegation. I dare say there woman of a barrister, sure it was Lord Bandon's are few travellers who have not been disgusted with interest that got him made, and if we have an electhe bad character invariably given to the Irish tion before we can appeal he'll ruin us."

People by the Irish aristocracy who visit England, "Why, man alive," observed the president, "to be and travel or reside upon the continent; ever jus- sure he will, he's a sound protestant, and only obeying tifying their own desertion and abandonment of duty, the general's command to fight our battle in the by the exaggeration of vices, which, great or small registration courts, Buck, that I mightened sin, but are consequences of their own neglect and bad we'll write to my dear Ray, and have your name example. I also presume. that many travellers, struck off the list for promotion; how Grub would like myself, have been disgusted at he means have passed Darby jumping, you gillygawous, you by which mothers and their daughters recom- should always have the three most respectable neigh-

of Serjeant Buck and the liberal interest." The toast was drunk with tremendous cheers and

laughter, in which Mr. Buck most good naturedly than mere political and party distinction, and who joined, satisfying himself with the retort, "Well, is kept in some check by barristers of considerable never mind, we're in, in spite of you."

Beauchamp

youngster, "as long as there's a shot in the locker astonished at learning that the appearance of a barsimilar nature at the public table at Basle, in Swit- but, be the holy post, the last week's balance shee, zerland, when an elderly gentleman, who I took for looks rather blue, and but, I'm thinking of ratting a Frenchman, observed-" Madam, did you ever try | I'll give you, 'Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland."

all but unanimous applause, but was followed by indications of rather a personal nature, when the President, who appeared to be the very soul of good nature and good feeling, rose and demanded silence for order as witnesses, and friends to supply the means

"Come gentlemen." said he, "I'll give you the Liberator and Old Ireland, and success to corruption: an enemy. In short, as if, from the barrister to the he'il die a good stout Torv. Buck."

As soon as the cheers and laughter that the president's toast elicited had subsided. Mr. Buck rose very importantly and demanded a hearing, which being cheerfully granted, he spoke as follows:-

men, I feel myself imperatively called upon to put a stop to personal reflections upon private character. (Hem and laughter.) I am here to discharge a national and sacred duty—the duty of trying to rescue my country from an odious faction's oppression, and I beg to state emphatically, through you, Mr. President, that, although I am addisciple of the moral force principles of the Liberator, that yet I shall take any reflections upon his character and political integrity as a personal insult to myself, and shall tice. REPRESENTATION, contaminated by a demand that satisfaction which is due from one gen- partisan judge, order enforced at the point of the tleman to another." (Shouts of "bravo" and bayonet, and the exposition of the law left to the in-"moral force," which drowned the remainder of the genuity of uneducated attorneys, while the chief relearned gentleman's sentence, and in the midst of liance of the contending parties, I was assured, was in which he resumed his seat.)

Whereupon the president immediately rose, called for a bumper, and said-

"Come now, gentlemen, as the fox never preys at among ourselves, therefore I call upon the com- without reference to its or the tenant's improvement. pany to stand up, bow to, and beg pardon of Mr. Buck, for the offence offered to him through any un- the delegated power; the jury was of their class; the generous reflection cast upon the political integrity police owe their appointment to their favour; they of the Liberator, and further to drink Mr. Buck's were the magistrates; the witnesses were, for the very good health, and success to litigation."

This appeal was most good humouredly responded to, amid tremendous cheering, and had the happy ef- guests. These facts, added to the assurance that the private dwelling house of Mr. H. Shank, situate fect of restoring perfect harmony and good humour. Although by this time all were very merry, yet there sessions' practice, and the enormous amount which, besides destroying a deal of property, was marcs, four stallions, a dromedary, and some slabs of was not one of the party in the slightest degree in- that was thus actually frightened out of the while the abandonment of those domestic duties Catchpole a naggin to swear he'de give £50 a year, toxicated; and there being a general desire for a game poorest of the poor by the dread of the condeprives their tenantry and labourers of wholesome and make all the fences? Did you see Grub taking of cards, the "materials" were dispensed with, when queror's laws, rather than the hope or expecta-bours perceived flames issuing from the first floor example upon the one hand, and leaves virtue unre- down the covenants, be this and be that, Buck, but the whole company, without an exception, commenced tion of justice, solves the problem of Irish murders, Warded and vice unpunished upon the other hand. you'll have a job in defending Darby, for as sure as playing at whist, lanscannette, loo, blind hookey, and I Irish vengeance, Irish hatred of English laws and five eards, which appeared to be the national game. I English dominion, and confirmed me in the belief, they had broken through the door and were ascend-workmen are not employed on the premises, but do was amazed as well at the amount of stakes played that England must either govern freland by the mild to the charge of political bias, I would recommend evidence," said Buck, "and sure Catchpole is his for, as at the perfect good humour with which the spirit of her laws, or lose Ireland by the spirit and unlucky bore their bad fortune. The society was so | vengeance of her misgoverned, outlawed, and insulted | don | Brigade were soon at the spot, and the fire was | Mr. Richards, who always paid wages himself. The ditional representative power to the people, as the "Catchpole, his affidavit man, why, man alive, novel to me, and upon the whole so amusing and people. cheerful, that I remained at the whist table till a late hour, when I retired to my bed room, and thus reasoned upon what I had witnessed.

> "It is impossible," said I, "to entertain other than the most kindly feelings for those men from whom in a great measure the lower orders of Irish 2000; internal navigation, 5000. Total, 15 300 [It dreadful manner. The remains were placed in a men, and over a period of six or seven years, the imbibe that taste for litigation, art, and cunning, appears the Yankees consider the darkies good for shell and conveyed to the workhouse, where they re- total amount embezzled would not fall short of which leads to so much domestic calamity, and from which foreigners, mistaking cause for effect, receive Poisoning.—A case of poisoning, ten years ago, their impressions of the Irish character."

of the poor man's cheap and convenient justice. In the stomach. ral, of the Lord-Lientenant of the county, and the a libel on police-officer Scott; so, take it all round, resident country magistrates, who act under a vigi- we conceive ourselves to be in a 'bad fix." mend themselves to foreigners by abuse of bours to swear they'd give £10 a year more. Come, lant popular centrol which imposes a wholesome American Paper.

political bias, while the legal department is, in gene ral, administered by a barrister of something more eminence, who graduate upon their respective cir- Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor "Aye, and we'll stay in, too, Buck," added a cuits in these legal Normal Schools; while I am in the chair. rister at an Irish Quarter Sessions is of rare occurrence, the whole business being conducted by the very lowest class of attorneys, who rely more upon To my great surprise, this toast was received with the hardihood of witnesses, and their ability to bully his worship, than upon their legal knowledge, or the merits of the case. From the little I had seen I discovered that the poor relied solely upon their own of defence, while they, whether justly or not, appeared to look upon everyman with a good coat as last man upon the jury had been retained by some higher authority, not to judge, but to punish. This I learned, in part from the general discontinuance of all conversation, and the suspicious look that ever followed the approach of a gentleman; and, truth to abolish the Poor-law, but to induce the rich to come "Mr. President, members of the bar, and gentle- say, I saw ample grounds for the most jealous reserve and worst suspicion, as the whole court and the proceedings presented to my mind the appearance, indeed the reality, of a tribunal where the conquerors evinced their power over the conquered. Indeed. Lord Denman's celebrated definition of the for relief. They could only affird it to three; and Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Mr. | what, let him ask, was to become of the other O'Connell's case was familiarly illustrated, as all seventy-two? They could not go to one of the law appeared to be "a MOCKERY, a DELUSION, sent institution was to meet such cases as and a SNARE." I had seen the very source of jus- these, and he hoped the City of London would a witness that would stand the CROSS (cross-exa-mination). There was an entire delegation of all motion of Mr. L. Hensard seconded by Mr. Wire, those high and sacred duties which appertain to the possession of land to those who have no interest save nome, and as we can expect no benefit from a quarrel in screwing the highest amount of rent out of it, The judge seemed to belong to them as a portion of most part, their process servers, bailiffs, and affidavit

(To be continued weekly.)

Darkies .- The number of coloured persons in the

has been brought to light in Sutton-on-Trent. The deceased George Taylor was poisoned with mercury The Court of Quarter Sessions should be the source by his housekeeper, and treated as for an aleer in bed.

NATIONAL ANTI-POOR-LAW PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT UNION.

At a public meeting cenvened to promote the objects of this institution, was held on Thursday afternoon, in the large room of the London Tavern,

Scale of 4 Chains to an Inch.

Mr. B. B. CABBELL, M.P., one of the chief founders of the Institution, detailed the proposed plan to alieviate if not remove the distress and sufferings which prevail amongst the working classes of the country. In the early part of the last session it was admitted by many public men, nay, even by the Queen herself in the speech from the throne, that the new poor law had been found to be not only defective, but in some respects cruel and oppressive and yet the session closed without any decisive steps being taken to remedy the evil. It was mainly to this fact that they were indebted for the formation of a society whose chief object was to devise means for hattering the condition of the working classes) f he country, and he was happy to inform the meeting that since its foundation at St. Alban's, only a month ago, communications had been made to the heads of the church and leaders of the clergy, the majority of whom approved of the objects of the society, and promised to use their influence in its attainment. It was not then intended to seek to forward and assist the poor, who were anxious to do the best to relieve themselves to steer clear of the Poor-law. He might mention that seventy-five young ladies, who had been brought up in the lap of huxury, and who had till the evening of their lives filled the offices of governesses in the highest famities of the kingdom, had applied to the society existing union workhouses. Well, then, the prenot be backward in supporting it. (Hear, hear.) The proposed union would consist of three classesfriendly societies, building societies, and insureance societies. It was proposed now only to approve of the principle of the plan, and a future meeting would

details. unanimously agreed to, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by several gentlemen who have equently distinguished themselves in advocating the cause of the poor. A vote of thanks was afterwards carried by accla-

mation to the chairman, and the meeting which was

numerously attended, broke up. DRRAPFUL FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE. - On Friday morning, betweeh 8 and 9 o'clock, the neighbourhood of Goswell-street. Clerkenwell, and its vicimen, while the attorneys were, in general, their nity, was thrown into a state of the greatest exciteat 18. Powell-street, East, King-square, Clerkenwell, has determined on sending a present of four brood attended with fatal consequences to a young man, aged 24, a clerk in a mercantile house in the city. About half-past eight o'clock, some of the neighback room, in which the young man was sleeping. ment. The prisoner had been for many years in the An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised, but such a service of Mr. Richards, hat manufacturer, Manstrong held had the flames already obtained, that chester, as clerk and 'putter-out' of work. The ing up the sraircase with such fury, that Mrs. their work by 'the piece' at their own homes. On Shank and her family had the greatest difficulty bringing it in completed, they received a bill for the in effecting an escape. The engines of the Lon- amount of wages they were entitled to draw from got under. Upon making an inspection of the pre- practice of the prisoner was to make these bills out mises, a most awful speciacle presented itself. In for a greater amount than the men were entitled to the first floor back room, lying on the remains of a draw, and then to affect to have discovered the error bed, was perceived the body of the unfortunate when they withdrew, and obtain the amount of overyoung man Rigdon, burnt almost black as acoal, payment from them on pretence, and, with the un-The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of derstanding, that he would repay it to Mr. Richards. American : ea service is estimated as follows :- In the leg were protruding through the end of the bed. Small as the separate amounts he thus obtained the merchant service, 6000; naval, 1400; whaling, The other parts of the body were burnt in a most were, yet practising it with a great number of workmain until the inquest shall be held. To state how £2000. The prisoner was remanded till Friday. the fire originated would be impossible, but it is the He had no legal adviser, and offered no defence, or prevailing opinion that it was caused from a spark objection to the remand. having fallen from the deceased's candle into his

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER has, as usual, been signalised by numerous accidents from fire-works and England a high dignity and importance is given to IN A "Fix."—A Pittsburgh paper says, "The other causes, arising out of the ridiculous custom of this branch of the law, by the attendance, in geneeditor is absent, the Local is confined to his bed by
of honouring Gny Fawkes;—a custom "more honillness, and the junior partner dedging a warrant for onted in the breach than in the observance."

connected with the trial can deduce on the relation of honouring Gny Fawkes;—a custom "more honillness, and the junior partner dedging a warrant for onted in the breach than in the observance."

For exampled the chair, and amongst the gentlemen outed in the breach than in the observance."

> said to have been poisoned by his wife, who had formed an improper connection.

Public Amusements.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE. An equestrian drama called "Le Cheval du Diable, which has been played with great success at Franconi's, has been adapted to Astley's, with the title of "The Demon Horse." The human hero of this drama is a young miller of ambitious views, who, by a compact with the powers of evil, becomes answered of a "down horse." on condition that possessed of a "demon horse," on condition that every time he makes use of it he shall forfeit five years of his life. He rises gradually in power till at last he becomes a reacçade and Mussulman, King of Damascus. His progress gives occasion to various scenic effects, including a tournament, a stag-hunt with real deer, and an attack on Damascus by the Crus ders. He is ultimately saved by the persuasion of his mother but his story is much less interesting than the scenes which are exhibited. The piece is a brilliant spectacle.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE.

Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" was revived at this house on Wednesday evening. "Isabella" was beautifully and grandly played by Miss Laura Addison. Her scene with Angelo was magnificent. Equally powerful was the scene which follows with her brother Claudio. How grandly did she, the feeble girl, inspirit the timid brother to accept death rather than dishonour; and how superior in the native dignity did she appear to those who could consent to set life in the one scale and honour in the other. The Angelo of Mr. George Bennett was a fine piece of acting. Mr. Phelps, as the Duke, went through a very heavy uphill character with the best taste and judgment. Mr. Marston's Claudio was finely conceived. Mr. Scharff acted Pompey with that grotesque humour which almost makes him unique in his profession; and the foppish Lucio was played by Mr. Hoskins in a manner so pointed that scarcely one of his speeches but told upon the audience. The house was crowded to suffication.

On Monday Herr Steinbrecot, Stallmeister (translated in the bills "Master of the Horse") to the King of Prussia, and his beautiful horse Setel Vennat, made their first appearance here. This gentle-man's exhibition does not consist of the usual equestrian feats. His part was merely to display the fine training of his steed, which is certainly one of the most beautiful animals that can be imagined. He put it through a variety of the most graceful paces. showing, at the same time, his own admirable scat on horseback. The other performances were, as usual, excellent.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Of all the contemporaries of Shakespeare, perhaps, Massinger in the delincation of human character, where strong feeling and ardent passion are evinced, ranks the most celebrated; indeed, some writers have estimated his powers so high, as to place him have estimated his powers so high, as to place him equal to the bard, who wrote not for "an age but for I time." Massinger's play of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was selected on Wednesday evening, at the Princess's, to give the English public an opportunity of witnessing Mr. J. R. Scott, from the principal American theatres, in the character of Sir Giles Overreach. The denouement of the piece abounds with an impressive lesson, wherein avarion. abounds with an impressive lesson, wherein avarice, pride, and ambition meet with that ruin and disgrace which such vices seldom fail to engender. The character is ably and vigorously drawn, but displays, throughout, a tissue of hardened and heartless villainy, almost incredible for human nature to assume. Messenger, true in his delineations of life, has not in this play established a fiction; he studied the vices as well as the virtues of mankind, and has given to posterity in this ambitious man, a picture revolting to humanity, and which, in our own day, amidst the progressive intelligence around us ever can have a parallel. The character, odious as it is, was admirably sustained by Mr. Scott, and the contending passions that invade the breast of Sir Giles frustrated, were exhibited with a power and that indicated not only just conception but likewise great talent in the histrionic art. We have seen in former days the renowned Edmund Kean in this character, and if acomparison can be made, we would give the palm to the acting which we witnessed on Wednesday; for, with all Kean's transcendent talent, he was often too extravagant in those ebullitions and gusts connected with the darker feelings. Mr Scott's performance bespoke an intimate knowledge of his art, and his efforts were amply done justice to by the unbounded applause of a crowded audience. The play was in every respect well cast. Mr. James Vining's personation of Wellborn was excellent, whilst Mr. Compton's Marrall, if it had lacked a little less subserviency, would have been all that could be desired. Mr. Granby's Justice Greedy excited much laughter; his propensity for gormandising foreibly reminded us of those "fat and greasy citizens" of the present day. who, amidst the wretched condition of many of their poorer brethren that at this moment are perishing by famine, never lose sight of their gorg ous feasts. The piece was announced for repetition, and we doubt not that the manager will meet with a just reward for bringing forward an actor, who, from the specimen of his abilities which we have seen, bids fair to become the first actor of the day.

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.

This Arena of Dramatic art, still continues it brilliant career, under the auspices of that popula caterer, Mr. John Douglass, who has recently produced magnificent spectacle called "Nelson, Wellington, and Napolcon," embracing an epoch of each of the abovs heroes lives, in which all the talent of the Theatre ha been put in requisition. Messrs. Rayner, Cowle, J. Douglass, T. Lee, the latter playing in an incomparable manner the renowned Molly Malony, Biddell, Philips. Mesdames Campbell, and Elien Hodson, the latter lady possesses a fine figure, has a good voice, and her musical education has been by no means deficient, if she would throw "a little more devil," into the scene, in addition to handsome person she would become a graceful, and something more than a respectable actress. The scenery was exceeding good, a new drop scene, painted by Mr. Bell, from West's celebrated picture "The death of Nelson," was exhibited on the occasion, and was greeted with a hearty round of applause. The highly fascinating Miss Martin, is still exciting the admiration of the visitors of the Marylebone, and causing "laughter to hold both sides." We understand that the patriotic lessee, with his usual liberality has placed this house at the disposal of the managers of the Assembly and Rending Rooms, 83. Dean Street, Soho, for a benefit in aid of the funds of that institution, on the most advantageous terms, and that the benefit will come off on Tuesday evening, December the 8th, when we hope to witness a bumper.

CITY OF LONDON THEATRE. The benefit got up by the brave Chartist lads of the Tower Hamlets, in support of the present agitation for the People's Charter, came off at this Theatre on Wednesday evening, November 11th. The house overflowed in every part, thus exhibiting another proof of the great popularity of Chartism. The pieces selected for the occasion were" The Black Doctor, or the Seige of the Bastile, and Revolution of 1793," "My Wife's Dentist" and "The Reprobate," and excellent selection for the occasion, exceedingly and well performed. The acting of Mossrs. Lyon, Webster, J. Herbert, Craven, Mesdaines Honner, Bennett, Harcourt, and Dorrington, were particularly good, Miss Harcourt, in the course of the evening sung, "I'll be no submissive wife," in good style, and elicited an unanimous encore. The scenery and incidents, with the excellent acting, especially in the destruction of the Bastile scene, elicited the loudest applause. The performance evidently sent the Chartist be called for sauctioning and carrying out the lads and lasses home, well pleased with their evening

COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK.

This magnificent exhibition continues to attract admiring thousands who gaze with delight on the magnificent picture of London, or have their senses charmed by the melodious and soul inspiring strains flowing from the stupendous organ. The statuary continues the theme of wonder and admir tion, whilst dane nature in her representative, the far faned novelty, the "budding aloe." has also her countless admirers. The holiday prices so suitable to persons of limited income are still continued. Our friends, who wish to enjoy rational and instructive pleasure for three or four hours will do well to visit this admirable Institution.

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN .- The Pacha of Egypt alabaster to the Queen.

EMBREZELBMENT AT MANGRESTER, -On Wednesday, at the Borough Court, Manchester, an elderly man named Sydney Wroe, was charged with embezzla-

TRIAL BY JURY .- Some seventy or eighty gentlemen partock, on Thursday, of an entertainment at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, in commemoration of the institution of trial by jury, more especially as connected with the trial and acquittal of Hardy, Fox occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen Mone Poisoning,-A man at Loughborough is present were Messis Saul, O'Leary, Galloway, Green, Phelps, Parry, Beckwith, Moody, Cummins,

EXTRAORDINARY CURES HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcorous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a

Magistrate. I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my hat flow from it cannot be pure. life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Pace and Leg; With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to gonerinea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imseveral Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every progress. day and the malady on theincrease; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinboxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the pro- ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a gress of the disease was so much arrested that I was short space of time, without confinement or the least exenabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The posure. sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above ease of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first ap- packed, and carefully protected from observation. plied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment. I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to he a most in London may be hed, he "Silont Prima"? to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend,"

vonderful cure. (Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Portune. A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court, Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sr.,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to de so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure. (Signed) GRACE MORO,

\* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

To Professor Holloway, SIB,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle. without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent the Kingdom. Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and years standing, and recovery of strength will be read amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect rof our parish. JOSEPH GILDON.

(Signed) The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated scres.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway, SIB,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that Thave tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind oftreatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad

Breasts I have also found your Cintment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive It to be a most invaluable remedy. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Signed) Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite

of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes. Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances wh en using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood,

and invigorate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

disorder are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on

Human Frailty. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concenled cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established 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 means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a fanduar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten 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 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 confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as 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 perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim fruit folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by eadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to these who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the mean 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 constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir- engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box. egularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, atal impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price ils., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for \$35., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

#### THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active Martin's lane, Cannon-street, merchant—John Lamb, principles throughout the body, ever penetrating the Oxford-street, haberdasher—Rosetta, Edersheim, Manprinciples throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina- chester, draper-William Imray, Liverpool, stationer- the officers have subscribed most handsomely to not a descent of a thousand, no, nor one of five hundred tions, and i-ppurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbid virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, lthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unbappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful

form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, Zore serious affections are visited upon an innoser vife and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is pelluted, the streams

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

Oxford-street, London. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general ocupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of

he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

N.B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTCALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough,

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have especially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the per fect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Is. 11d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Cheand was attended with; welling and inflammation to an mist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, London. Sold alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

with much interest:-SIR .- I beg to inform you that for the last twenty

years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have land journey to India, to meet and to be married to a been under medical treatment with but little relief, and gentleman whom you had never seen or spoken to upon have not for many years been able to walk more than the subject?—Complainant: I did, sir (laughter). half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day repeated her statement about the young gentlemen being the stake, and refused to have his face covered with a walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost in love with Miss Dodd, and said that the money was white cap wishing, as he said, to enjoy the fine specrenewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. only applied to the necessary expenses. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries r specting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, MARY COOKE. (Signed) Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845. Sin,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr.

ough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but | punishment. derived very little benefit from them: but since I have made trial of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, your's truly,

To Mr. CROFT.

SARAH FLETCHER. Saffron Walden,

July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two N.B .- Directions for the guidance of patients in every surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly,

To Mr. KEATING. P.S .- I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

Sir, - I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you rould send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow. Feb. 12, 1845. To MR, KEATING, St. Paul's,

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during laying down in bed, which continued for several hours inessantly, and after trying many medicines without the lightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)

9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

Feb. 17, 1845. To MR. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside.

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention vas lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM WHITE. (signed) To Ms. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia. August 15, 1846.

To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lizenges, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. SIR, In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer, we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient

Steamers, via Liverpool, for Yours respectfully,

N.B .- To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are

#### Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, November 10.] William Townbridge, Lawrence-lane, wollendraper-David Pattie, St. Alban's-place, Edgeware-road, stationer
—William Allen, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields, saleboard
manufacturer—Henry Godfrey, Milton, next Gravesend,
builder—William Bond, Holborn-hill, linseed victualler— John Blyth, late of Burges, Belgium, wine merchant—Robert Milner Jerman, Rocking, Essex, chymist—Richard Glover, Mitcham and Mordam, Surrey miller—Thomas Harris Beal, Whingham, Kent, grocer—Thomas Wyatt, Oxford terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, builder—John Ball, John Lester, Pen-y-gelle-lodge, near Wexham, Denbigh-shire, farmer—Edward Pipes, Derby, plasterer.

A frightful case of a bad Leg cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mr. Thos. Clark, a retired captain from the South Sea trade, residing in Globe-lane, Mile-end, had had a bad leg for five years, there were about twenty holes in it; several pieces of bone had come away, the told that his leg must be amputated; and he, like hun dreds of others, has just got it soundly healed by means of these surprising remedies, which are infallible in the cure of all wounds, sores, and ulcers.

ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES. - Although changes in the temperature are more prevalent in the temperate zone than in other latitudes, there is scarcely a spot to be found where such great differences exist as in Great Britain, varying in a 12 w hours some twenty degrees or more. The effect of such rapid changes on the bodily affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the eviis of an imperfect
cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to
be attended with the most astendishing effects, in checking
be attended with the most astendishing effects, in checking
be attended with the most astendishing effects, in checking
be attended with the most astendishing effects, in checking
be attended with the most astendishing the beautiful and Rheumatism. Happily for those who are
prairies, and effectually re-establishing the health medicine, Blair's gout and Rheuprairies, and effectually re-establishing the health medicine, Blair's gout and Rheuprairies, and effectually re-establishing the health medicine, Blair's gout and Rheuprairies, and effectually re-establishing the health medicine, Blair's gout and Rheuprairies, and effectually re-establishing the health medicine, Blair's gout and Rheuprairies, and effect as the deceased's death, he was apdual the passengers were robbed, One person lost
dual the passengers we constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility matism Pills.

gave the name of Keziah Siddons, but who is better known in Croydon as Anne Trust, was examined last

week on the following charge:-

£10, but she returned her £5. They proceeded from Sutton to the Red Hill station of the railway, and from thence by train to Dover, intending to go to France, and proceeding by the overland route to India, to meet her over. While they were at Dover, however, some genlemen from Croydon overtook them, and the prisoner was taken into custody, and the witness returned with

In answer to questions, the complainant said she had egun to have suspicion of the prisoner, but she was inluced to accompany her on account of her threats of ersonal violence, and she repeatedly threatened to shoot er if she broke her promise to go to India.

Mr. Adams, who appeared for the prisoner, asked the omplainant if she knew anything of the prisoner before his transaction ?-She replied, that she had known her or two years, and she added, that she believed she got her living by fortune telling. Mr. Adams: Has she ever told your fortune ?- Com-

olainant: Several times. Mr. Adams: Did you never have the curiosity to make ny inquiry whether there was any young gentleman at Addiscombe of the name of Anderson ?- Complainant: No, I did not, because the prisoner said that if any inquir'es were made, it would spoil all (roars of laughter). Mr. Adams: Then did you never see the gentleman, or have any personal communication with him? Complainant: No, sir. The prisoner said he was tall and fair, him to kneel, exhorting him in an earnest manner to The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty and I recollected a gentleman answering that description coming to the shop, and that his name was Anderson, and this was all I knew about him.

Mr. Adams: Then you actually started upon an over-The prisoner, upon being called upon for her defence,

The magistrates said there was no doubt that the prisoner had acted in a most crafty and wicked manner, although at the same time they considered it was most calling out in a firm voice to the Executioneer—"Screw extraordinary that a young woman of the age of Miss Dodd should have been so credulous as to allow herself ceased to live, and the crowd separated with the followto be duped by such an absurd story. They were of opinion, however, that the evidence did not support the charge, and they were therefore compelled to dismiss it; but they, at the same time, remarked that they saw quite enough of the prisoner's course of life to induce KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long | them to caution her to be careful in future, or she might time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad depend she would get into a scrape, and receive some

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE FREE-TRADERS AND THEIR WORKPROPLE,-We are not much in the habit, says the Carlisle Patriot, of following the strong temptation to draw a comparison every week between the misery of the working classes and the alleged prosperity in many of our manufacturing establishments; but this week we cannot avoid directing the attention of our readers to the simple but harrowing facts which transpired in a case of death, apparently from starvation, before the Coroner on Monday last. An old man of seventy-eight years died suddenly. He could not work, and one daughter did not seem to be occupied, so far as any evidence transpired, but rather the reverse as the Coroner's report states :- "His wife and one daughter wind hobbins in Messrs, Dixon's factory; week, Is. 8d. were left in the wareroom for rent; pany, the lessee of two theatres, the proprietor of one the remaining 2s. 6d was the only means of support for the whole family. During last week, however, their wages amounted to one shilling, after the reduction of rent, and upon this four human beings had to procure the means of existence for seven days. On Friday their only sustenance was a threepenny loaf; and on Saturday four halfpenny biscuits, three of which formed the only food the wretched family tasted that day, the fourth biscuit being reserved by the wife and children for the old man's breakfast on Sunday morning" God help him! He died-and as far as man can judge his fate, it was well he did. But will some of these Free-traders tell how the bobbin-winders live upon this flourishing system of Free Trade which their employers have helped to es-THE LAND THE REMEDY .- There is a feature of

our Foreign advices which we regard with a lively the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours in mode of dealing with Irish complaints and grievances. Instead of doubling the troops, or even the police, and passing Coercion bills, as would have been done a few years since in view of apprehended famine in Ireland, the British Ministry has resolved pay the bill for the stays and for the shaw! to provide relief on a gigantic scale for the suffering Irish by civing them employment. No new Poor-Law Bastiles or Curfew bills, but new Canals, Railroads, bog-drainings, &c. &c.—these are the means food. Meal in vast quantities is sent into Ireland, farther improvement? How many thousands on fate of the millions !-Albany, (U.S.) Anti-Renter. thousands is not England supporting in Poor-houses, year after year, who, with an acre and a cottage to incurably infirm, ultimately take this shape alto- from regarding a clearly traceable descent as a blessing, universal application ?— New York Tribune. are new enjoying privileges formerly unknown in the example-Who would have dared to tell our present British army: they have now a library that would amiable queen, if history had not preserved the names do credit to any institution in England It consists and deeds of her fore-fathers, what a race she has sprung evid nce. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which battalion's own property), including ancient and her family annals present such a precious set of thieves, you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard the whole of the late campaigns in India, nearly all quarrelsome savages, unnatural monsters, smotherers of maps on a very large scale, maps of India, America, cannot be named; a catalogue of characters so leprous Great Britain, and all Her Majesty's colonies. The with crime and disreputable that no honest sweep would men are furnished free of expense, with copy books, care to own kinship with them: But his of your pens, ink, and every accommodation in the library, sand pens have blazoned this everlastingly abroad, and so that the man who objects to go to the regimental school may here improve himself. Those men who do not wish to attend either school or library can do not wish to attend either school or library can do not wish to attend either school or library can do not wish to attend either school or library can do not wish to attend either school or library can do not wish to attend either school or library can sions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions of pure blood; and satisfied us that if any man school may here improve himself. Those men who weaved all the mischievous mystery and proud pretensions. The mass minimation was a surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the surgeon was sent for, and after bleeding and the s barracks, such as cricket (of which there is an ex- with crimes which ought to have been visited by the where he had more drink, and he believed she must cellent club, including many of the officers), racket, hangman or the axe." We do not mean to assert this have put some deleterious drug in it to take away quoits, skittles, and foot-ball; and in the evening, melancholy truth, and one which, for the happiness his senses, as when he got home he thought he could

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES .- It is a prevailing opivaluable Medicines," and to copy that, subjects the limb was often the size of a childs body; it frequently caused the most excruciating pain. The captain was to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, the captain was to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, the captain was to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, the captain was the captain was to the public, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps, the captain was t Packet. If all Proprietory preparations are to be classed glory, like the course of population and refinement, under the head of Quack Medicines, "James's Pever turns not backward on the riging but towards the cotting Powder," Dover's Powder," "Singleton's Eye Ointment,"
Battley's Sedative Solution of Opium, and many others, which are constantly prescribed by the most eminent of History of the English Aristocracy. the Faculty, would come under this denomination. Upon this subject the Pharmacentical Journal, of the 1st of August, 1846, page 51, under the head Pharmacertical

assigned for the secrecy was, that if it were known that having had a narrow escape of meeting a similar the two relieving officers mentioned. he was corresponding with any young lady, the authorities might deprive him of his commission. A gentleman Packet, but escaped the massacre, Captain Jones ties might deprive him of his commission. A gentleman learned the following particulars:—Two or three learned the following particulars:—Two or three days after the vessel's arrival, three boats were sent to the shop, and she believed the information made to days after the vessel's arrival, three boats were sent days after the vessel's arrival, three boats were sent finally examined at the Brentford Petty Sessions, and while the crew were and while the crew were and while the crew were punishment. rom time to time upon the subject. In August, the pri- so employed, the natives attacked them, and every oner showed her an advertisement in a newspaper to one of them were killed. The canoes then pushed the effect that the communications were still to be kept off to the ship, on board of which were Cant. Powell, up through "a friend," and she said this advertisement ten English, and four coloured men. They were came from Mr. Anderson, and referred to her. The permitted to come upon deck, Capt. Powell being prisoner told her that everything must be kept very unconcious of the fate of those whom he had sent secret, and it would be necessary, as her lover had been ashore. For a few minutes they behaved themselves sent to India, and that she would follow him there to be in their usual friendly manner; having surrounded married, and she, the prisoner, was to accompany her, and it was necessary that she should have an outfit. In commenced. The attack was so sudden, that not consequence of this, witness gave the prisoner several the least resistance could be made; the captain, dresses, and she said her lover was to meet her at Ben- with the whole of the crew, were killed. The four gal, and they were then to be married. The prisoner coloured men were not molested. The bodies of the then said she must have some money to prepare for the murdered crew were taken ashore and devoured. royage, and witness sold out some stock belonging to The ship was then ransacked and pillaged of everyher, and the first sum she gave the prisoner was £ 19, thing of value. She had 700 barrels of sperm oil on accompanied the prisoner to the Greyhound Inn, at Sut- whose lives had been spared by the natives had ton, where they remained until the Wednesday, and during that period she gave the prisoner another sum of had been takon on board by a French vessel.

#### EXECUTION IN SPAIN.

On the 28th ult. a notorious brigand, named Clavero, expiated a host of assassinations by the ignominious punishment of the garrote. The instrument of punishment is no other than a tourniquet fitted to a stake, against which the patient is seated; an iron collar is passed round his neck, and after two or three turns of the screw, which is armed with Archimedean force, the culprit is strangled. Jose Clavero walked with the firmest step from his dungeon to the scene of expiation, courteously bowing to his friends and the surrounding spectators; one would have thought that he was no exhorted him in vain; he shrugged his shoulders, and smiled at the numerous pretty woman whom he descried. His coffin preceeded him, borne by penitents; the scaffold was before him; and yet, like Fieschi, he could joke and chatter. Arrived before the fatal stake, he leapt rather than walked up the steps of the scaffold, examined the fatal machine with all the attention of a connoisseur, asked for a glass of wine, which he swallowed at a draught; and then, taking off a handkerchief which bound his hair, he gave it to the priest, and begged him to transmit it to be his Pepa. All the priests obliged reconcile himself to his God, whose image they exhi bited before him—in vain! he turned away his head, and asked if they were going to teazehim much longer. The curates at length left him, when addressing the crowd in a sonorous tone of voice, and with marked emphasis, he said, that." If he had had 2 500 reals to buy justice with, he should not be in such a plight." He then sat himself down with great nonchalance on the bench backed by tacle before him till the last moment. The executioneer applied the screw. Scarcely two seconds separated Jose from the great gulf of eternity, which he employed by tight-screw tight ?" An instant afterwards he had ing moral reflection upon the corpse :- "Era un valiente." —(He was a brave fellow.)

An American Plenipotentiary.—In a report of a singular case of bigamy, honourable mention was made of a Mr. Earl, one of the witnesses. Respect ing this gentleman the Liverpool Journal publishes the following interesting particulars :-Mr. Earl's life is romantic, and one chapter of it relates to Liverpool. Some two months since he arrived here in a packet ship from New York, and although not

encumbered with superfluous luggage, he patronised Mr. Lynn, at the Waterloo. He had all the ease and elegant appetite of an accomplished gentleman, and the cook was delighted at having in the hotel so admirable a critic of the productions of his cuisine. He drank no wine but claret, save and except a pint bettle of champagne during the process of mastication, and his habits were exceeding regular. Like the Irish Dragoon of Washington Irving, he gave the house a world of trouble, but everybody was delighted with him. He talked so pleasantly, and promised so liberally, that the waiter was delighted to obey his orders. To us he described himself as being the agent of a great American land comnewspaper in New York, and the editor of another. His means were ample, and no one asked him for money. To the Mayor, on his arrival, he applied respecting the police, and he invite I half the Town Council, from time to time, to dine with him. Almost every day a guest or two honoured him to dinner, and the resources of the Waterloo were sufficient to satisfy them all. Among other projects which brought him to England, was to negociate with the London assurance offices to open an office in America, and, in the way of business, he appointed an advertising agent in the Gorce. In his moments of leisure he sauntered up and down Bold-street, by way of encouragement, he gave an order to one for £150 worth of ladies' stays, and from another he ordered a twenty guinea shawl. He received them, but did not pay for them! In due time, he announced his intention of departing, took his berth in the Halifax boat, and ordered his bill. He expressed his astonishment at the noderation of the charges, put the bill in his pocket,

walked out, and-did not return that day nor the next. He will no doubt return-for he is an honourable man-THE GREAT IMPOSTOR .- Mr, Daniel O'Connell has probably met his match at last. His shameful alliances with the unprincipled Whig Government have hitherto been sanctioned by the Irish leadables as resorted to in preparation for an expected searcity of often as he chose to make them. But the young Ireland party have broken ground with him at last and and work devised at which the poor are to be steadily | they are likely to get the better of the hoary Queenand usefully employed until the crisis is past. Such worshipping impostor. This is of importance. The is the new safeguard against the anticipated turbul- great drag chain on progress in the British Islands ence and sedition of starving millions; who will say has for the last 40 years been Mr. Daniel O'Connell. that it is not an improvement on the devices of for- He humbugged and misled a people that could not be mer ages? Who does not see that it suggests still cowed and beaten down. But such has ever been the

BETTER NOT TO KNOW TOO MUCH OF OUR ANCESTORS. -It is an old saying that it is a wise chi d that know its each family, would more comfortably support them- own father. We may rather call that a happy child selves? Why should not public charity, to all but that scarcely can tell who his own father is. So far gether, and secure to each unfortunate a place to live | we look upon it as one of the greatest curses. What a and a chance to work, rent-free and inalienable, in- throng of fools, villains, and spotted characters is heaped stead of subsisting him at a heavy annual charge in on that devoted head, which can count up a long string an alms-house? Is not the principle susceptible of of ancestors! What a real blessing it would be not evento have known one's own grandfather! for then all the hor-IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARMY. - The 2nd battalion rors and shame of the past are buried in oblivion, and of Grenadier guards, stationed at St. John's Wood no one could upbraid us with the crimes of our ancestry. barracks, commanded by I.t. Col. Sir O. Honyman, To take the highest family in these kingdoms for an of nearly one thousand volumes of various works (the from ! What mad head would have dared to assert that the new works of our modern writers, together with innocent children, tearers out of eyes, burners of people biography, geography, &c., with the most excellent alive, killers of wives, and perpetrators of offences that men are furnished free of expense, with copy books, care to own kinship with them? But history and a thouhave copy books in the barrack-room, free of expense, has an advantage in this respect, it is he who possesses tempted so rash an act, replied that he had received by applying to the pay-serjeant of their company. the benefit of want of evidence against him, and, be his his advance note from the shipowners on the previous The daily and weekly papers are also taken in at the blood what it may, can boldly say-"Let him who can library, together with the monthly periodicals. charge my ancestors with wrong, do it; but I myself can Various sorts of games are also followed up in the charge the ancestors of the highest boasters of high blood every accomodation is afforded in the library for and dignity of humanity, has been too much overlooked, chess, draughs, and dominoes, where to a or coffee is as affecting only our royal race, but as affecting all royal provided extra for those men who may wish for it. and all noble races (so called) whatever. You have only The members of the library (which is open to all) to look through the most authentic records of any nasubscribe one halfpenny weekly, and a number of tion, or of any family, to convince yourself that there is years, which is not crowded with such a throng of cruel, bloody, unprincipled, unnatural, murderous, covetous, nion that all Proprietory Medicines come under the denomination of quackery, such is not the case. Having the maker's name affixed to the Government Stamp "is that it is not in the past that we are to seek for the merely a guarantee against all Spurious Imitations of honour of ourselves or human nature, but in the present. It is not from savage and ignorant antiquity, but from the civilised and christianised present, that we must have permitted the words KEATING'S COUGH LO. ZENGES to be engraven in the Stamp affixed to each from others, but from ourselves. The course of true turns not backward on the rising, but towards the setting

sun. It travels not eastward, but westward .- Hampden's BRIGANDS. The mail from Corunna to Madrid

Choydon.—A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave the name of Keziah Siddons, but who is better known in Croydon as Anne Trust, was examined last week on the following charge:

Miss Elizabeth M. Dodd deposed as follows:—I reside with another young woman, also a factiful many annumbers.

Robbery at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring, was obtained, and served upon him, and would have entered last week, and a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and carries on the house were entered last week, and a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and carries on the house were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring, in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were entered last week, and a sum of upwards of £170 been disposed of on Saturday. Ellis had become was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and carried was abstracted from the desks in the rooms and carried with another young woman, also a factive day.

The carries were, to marry her, and in consequence, an information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information, with a view of affiliating the offspring in officers' rooms at the Leeds Workhouse were information. with my aunt, Miss Markley, who carries on the business tion has now been received from Sydney that the bare had been well acquainted with the premises acquainted with the premises acquainted with the premises acquainted with the premises acquainted with another young woman, also a facof a stationer in Croydon. I know the prisoner. About last May she came to me and said that a young gentle-last May she came to me and said that a young gentle-ly years) had fallen into the hands of the natives of and the arrangements of the offices, from these two Subsequently deceased and Ellis met, but what man belonging to the East India College, at Addiscombe, the New Hebrides, Sandwich Islands and these bewas anxious to pay his addresses to me, and that he had longing to her, excepting four hands, savagely murbery was the one immediately preceding the pay-day, nothing was seen of the deceased afterwards, until was anxious to pay ms addresses to me, and that he had longing to her, excepting four hands, savagely muremployed her as his agent to convey messages and letters between us. She described him as being tall and fair, and said that his name was Anderson, and said that his name was Anderson, and second the reason Sydney from the New Hebrides, on the 9th of June, assigned for the convey messages and letters between us. She described him as being tall and fair, and conducted himself in a manner to create the utmost indignation of the two relieving afficers mentioned.

The particulars have been reported by Capt. when, of necessity, they must have had a large her body was got out of the canal. The prisoner was mount of cash in their possession; and, secondly, amount of cash in their possession; and, secondly, self in a manner to create the utmost indignation of the two relieving afficers mentioned.

young woman whose daring and singular robbery of the deceased was found drowned, but how she came

FIRE AT A COACH FACTORY.—On Sunday morning the coach factory of Messrs. Witham and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, was discovered to be on fire. The surrounding property was saved with great difficulty, in the city would be destroyed. The fire was not expounds was burned.

FIRE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL .- A fire broke out ber of the railway perters and constables, was extinguished before much damage was done.

BURGLARY AT THE MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE .and cheese rewarded their search.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. - On Saturday a gentleman of long and high standing on the press, and who has lately filled the situation of official assignee in the Bankruptcy Court, attempted to destroy himself. The circumstance occurred on Friday morning about eight o'clock. The servant having called her master at the usual hour, he rose from his bed, but not having come down stairs, the maid, as was her custom in such cases, knocked again in about half an hour, to learn if anything was wanted. He replied that he did not want her at present. In about ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, the servant again knocked at her master's bedroom-door, when she was told, in a weak and inarticulate voice, to come in. On entering she was horror struck to find her master hanging over the side of the bed, and holding his hand to his hand to his throat, in which there was a deep gash, more than an amateur observer of the scene. The priest and from which the blood was pouring in a copious stream. The surgeon found not only the throat cut with a razor, but a large incision also made on the left wrist of the unfortunate gentleman. Every possible assistance was rendered, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. There are various rumours as to the motives which led to the rash act. One thing which may aid in throwing light on the causes which led him to attempt his life, is the circumstance of its having occurred on the first anniversary of the funeral of his wife, to whom he was most warmly at-

> FATAL ACCIDENT.-Three young men who reside at the New British Iron Company's works, Abersychan, went out for a day's shooting on the adjoining mountain; and on their return in the evening, upon descending a steep road, Parfitt being in advance a few yards, Wandsworth and Arnold following, the latter's foot slipped, and the trigger of the gun unfortunately caught in some part of his dress, the muzzle pointing towards Parfitt, the contents (a heavy charge) entered the poor fellow's back between the shoulders, and lodging in the heart and lungs, caused death instantaneously.

on the body of a miller in that village who a few days | a rapid speed towards town, and before either could before had while employed in his garden, accidentally reach the footpath, they were both knocked down by overturned a skep of bees. The insects attacked the the cart which the driver did not stop, but continued intruder, and stung him so dreadfully, that he died to drive at the same rapid speed until out of sight. a short time afterwards. The jury found a verdict | One of the men was carried to the nearest surgeon's,

mills of Echarcon (Seine-et-Oise), had his arm caught wound, and other injuries. He expired a few hours by part of the machinery, and was drawn with his after. The other man is going on favourably. When reast over the cylinder, highly heated with boiling the police were made acquainted with the circumvater, and thus underwent the double torture of having his flesh burnt and his limbs dislocated. In persons in charge of the cart, but owing to the time this frightful state he lingered forty-eight hours, and | that elapsed, the delinquents effected their escape. then expired.

Limerick Reporter. Suspected Poisoning.—A case involving a strong suspicion of poisoning, which took place two years ago, has been discovered at Sutton-upon-Trent. The person, whose death is in question, was a tarmer of Carlton-upox-Trent, Taylor, who died on the 26th of November, 1844. Some remarks having got abroad relative to the cause of his death, orders were given for the exhumation of the body, and a jury was empannelled, which sat on Friday and Saturday last. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was unmarried, and that a woman named Elizabeth Smith, who was described as somewhat eight years of age, took care of his house. In September, 1844. Taylor was attacked more than once by severe illness, during which his housekeeper nursed him with great care, but he ultimately sunk named; his disease, being, in the opinion of the medical attendants, ulceration of the stomach. After his decease, the woman Smith showed signs of much mental suffering, and at length confessed to other parties that she administered mercury to her master at two separate times, which she put in his coffee. It appears that a preparation of arsenic is frequently kept by the farmers to steep the wheat befelt great remorse. The inquest was ultimately adjourned that the contents of the stomach of the de-

ceased might be taken to London for examination. bsconded with £25 belonging to the company, has been taken by the police at Chelmsford. It seems he had dissipated the whole of the money he ran off with, and on reaching Chelmsford, and finding himself destitute, he gave himself up to the county police, and confessed the embezzlement. He was handed over to the Metropolitan force.

A WEALTHY THIEF .- Last week Charles Donellan, a labourer of East Ham, was discharged from Ilford Gaol, where he had undergone an imprisonment of twenty-one days, for stealing some cabbage plants at East llam. It seems that in this case poverty was not the incentive to his crime, for on his being searched at the prison, the sum of £95 in gold was found upon him, and also £2 5s. in a little bag. It appears that he had, on the evening he was taken into custody, drawn the money from the Barking Savings' Bank, and we understand he also possesses £500 in the funds. He formerly kept a small shop, and was always noted for his penurious habits .-Essex Paper.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUICIDE.—A determined attempt at suicide was, on Monday, made by a sailor, named Thomas Kimber, belonging to the Britannia East Indiaman, while under the influence of drink. Kimber, together with his wife, came home late, and about half-past four o'clock in the morning, Webb, his landlord, was aroused by a loud kicking noise in the passage, and on going down stairs to learn the cause of the disturbance, he found his lodger suspended by the neck with a rope, one end of which was fastened to the banisters. He was The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. kicking and plunging about dreadfully, and his face was quite black. He was immediatel cut down, and morning, and having got it cashed, he was spending it somewhat freely when he fell in with a female, who he accompanied to a house in Tooley-street, not do better than hang himself, which he accord-

ingly did. SEDUCTION, DESERTION, AND SUICIDE,-Bradford Monday.—A case of a most deplorable and heartless character, which has occupied the attention of a Coroner's Jury for several days, was brought to a conclusion, this afternoon by Mr. Jewison,, the Borough Coroner, at the Wharf Hotel. The circumstances are briefly told. Between six and seven o'clock, on Sunday evening last, an infant, carefully wrapped up in a shawl, was found lying upon the banks of the canal. The suspicion being entertained that the mother of the child was drowned, the canal The opinion of the law officers of the Crown has was searched, and the body of a young woman, been taken as to whether a conviction for perjury named Elizabeth Smith was found. In the excite- could be obtained, and these authorities have decided ment that prevailed in the neighbourhood, it was re- that it could not as regards the men Bulfoy, Feans, ported that she deceased had (the previous evening) and Stevens, because they were not on oath when Ellis, who was the putative father of the child, and opinion was received, the above-named constables that the tatal result had arisen from this difference were dismissed from the force. With respect to Parbetween them. Suspicions being entertained of his sons, Kempton, and another constable, no opinion was stopped on the 30th ult. by a band of brigands, being concerned in the deceased's death, he was ap- has as yet been given, they, therefore, remain under

ties of matrimony, and who ever nad the misfortune extraordinary credulity and impost ure loss of AFWHALING SHIP.—MASSACRE accidents, Offences, & Inquests, was the result of their intimacy. He refused, however, to marry her, and in consequence, a those present. The Jury, unable to obtain any fur-THE BURGLARY AT EALING.—On Saturday, the ther evidence, returned an open verdict—"That

THE LATE MURDER AT BRISTOL.-The Bristol

Mercury contains the following particulars relative to the murderess and her victim :- White, the desurrounding property was sived with great difficulty, coased, was an Irishman, about thirty years of age, and for some time it was feared that every building during the last sover of the last during the last seven of which he has acted as a conin the city would be destroyed. The live was noted, stable in the St. Philip's division of our police; his murderess, Ferris, is a married woman, with two children; her husband was formerly a carrier, residing in this city; but about twelve months ago, at this extensive hotel, Euston-square, on Saturday in consequence of domestic disagreements, he sepanight, but, by the speedy assistance of a large num-rated from his wife, and went to reside at Mathern, near Chepstow, where some say he has a small pro-White lodged and boarded with Mrs. Ferris, and it is feared that an intimacy of an im-Last week, some thieves broke into one of the proper kind had subsisted between them; to jealast Friday week, upon the prisoner's representation that everything was ready for their journey, the clandestinely packed up her clothes and left her aunt's house, and accompanied the prisoner to the Greyboard Inn at Substated Detween them; to jealousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may, offices attached to this workhouse in which the delousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may, of getting the iron hoops; and after stripping the cuments and papers are kept, evidently with the extended to this workhouse in which the dolousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may, very probably be attributed. We are informed that pectation of providing money, or articles of value.

They were disappointed; nothing but some bread prisoner and particularly in relation to the Greyboard Inn at Substate Detween them; to jealousy arising out of which the dreadful crime may, very probably be attributed. We are informed that pectation of providing money, or articles of value.

They were disappointed; nothing but some bread prisoner and particularly in relation to providing money, or articles of value.

They were disappointed; nothing but some bread prisoner and particularly in relation to providing money. nexion with White, which make her, to some extent. an object of commiseration. She was married at the early age of sixteen to her husband, Ferris, and had by him three children, one of whom has since died. We are assured by these who had the means of knowing, that her conduct as a wife was unexceptionable; and that her separation from her husband, rendered necessary by continuul domestic differences did not arise from any misconduct on her part. After he had left her, her mother and stepfather consulted as to the best means of supporting her, and they took and furnished the house in Lion-street, under the idea that, by taking in lodgers, she might half contribute to the support of herself and children. In an evil hour for them both, Patrick White, who had for a long time been acquainted with her, went to lodge with her. He had before made overtures of an improper nature to her, which she more than once rejected, and there is too much reason to believe that he accomplished her ruin by means of drugged liquors. After a time she became pregnant by him; and, it is said, in order to avoid the disclosure of their joint dishonour, he prevailed upon her to adopt means for procuring abortion. What his motive could have been in plying the two women with drink, on the day of his murder, and, contrary to his habit, abstaining from it himself, can only be inferred. The remains of White were interred on Thursday afternoon, in the burying-ground attached to the New Catholic chapel, at Clifton. Notwithstanding that pains had been taken to keep the time fixed for the funeral as secret as possible, intelligence of it got abroad, and many hundreds of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the buryingground to witness the ceremony. The chapel was crowded to such excess as almost to impede the performance of the service. DEATH FROM RECKLESS DRIVING .- On Tuesday, a

young man in the service of Mr. Wheatley, coach proprietor, at Greenwich, met his death under reckless circumstances. The deceased and several shopmates had been to a supper, two of them stopped to speak before they separated. At the moment a An Inquest was held last week at Hemsby, Suffolk, chaise cart containing two individuals passed by at where it was ascertained that he had received a A FEW days ago a man, employed at the paper tracture of the base of the skull, a severe scalp stances, a mounted messenger went in pursuit of the

CRUELTY TO A DONKEY .- At the county magis-Horrible Affair.—We have been informed that trates' office, Rochester, on Monday, William Tagthe master of the Ennistymon workhouse has been | sell, a blacksmith, living at Chatham, was charged committed to Ennis gaol for having confined two with having poured boiling water into a donkey's little boys in the black-hole or refractory ward, and ear. The donkey, belonging to a wood-dealer, was that having forgotten he had left them there, he passing through Rhode street, when the defendant found them dead when he went to look after them .- came out of the forge, and, holding the animal by the ear, poured the water into itifrom the saucepan. The donkey, writing with agony, ran back some distance, and it became necessary to place it under the care of a farrier. The magistrates, after severely censuring the defendant for his cruelty, convicted him in a penalty of 20s., including costs. [The wretch should have been flogged with a cat-o-nine-

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE,-On Monday the neighbourhood of York-terrace, Westminster. was thrown into a state of considerable alarm, in consequence of a report that a young man, who is connected with a respectable family in Gloucesterprepossessing in appearance, intelligent, and twenty- shire, had committed suicide. On inquiry it appeared that the unfortunate gentleman, whose age did not exceed 28, had been estranged from the society of his triends, and had abandoned himself to indolence and dissipation. An allowance to the extent of £10 under the complaint and died on the day above per month was made to him, which he regularly received through the hands of the legal advisers of the family, a solicitor of Gray's-inn. Some time ago he became acquainted with a young girl, a dancer at the Opera, and who was known by the name of Ellen. She continued to live with him for some time, joining with him in his excesses on the receipt of the monthly allowances, which was soon spent, and the remainder of the month they were often in a comfore sowing, and this preparation is commonly plete state of poverty. About a fortnight ago this known among them by the name of "mercury." The girl received an authority to receive his allowance witness who spoke to having heard Smith confess her which, it is stated she did, and absconded, leaving having administered the drug, said that at the time her paramour in the greatest distress. He comshe declared her only intention was to make her menced selling what little furniture they had, the master ill, but not to cause his death, for which she proceeds of which he spent in drink, and on Saturday repeatedly said he should not survive it. No notice was taken at the time, but on Monday morning h**e** not appearing as usual, his neighbours became A Collector of tolls at Waterloo-bridge, who alarmed, and the landlord's agent went to the rear of the premises and discovered the unfortunate man lying weltering in his blood, which was fast issuing from his throat, in his bedroom. The doors were broken open, and the wretched being, who was alive, but perfectly insensible, was conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, when it was found he had inflicted so severe a wound in his throat, that although the carotid artery was not separated, but little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

ALARMING FIRE NEAR REGENT'S PARK.—On Tues-

day evening, between the hours of seven and eight. a fire of a very alarming nature broke out in the residence belonging to Mrs. Needham, No. 12, Stanhope Street, Park Place, Regent's Park. It appears that whilst the inmates were in the drawing room they were alarmed by the crackling of wood. Upon examination it was ascertained that the upper room was in flames. An attempt was made to subdue the flames by pouring buckets of water upon them, but the fire had already obtained a strong hold, and bursting through the roof the flames rose to an alarming height. Information having been despatched to the stations several engines speedily arrived. Unfortunately, however, the firemen had to wait upwards of twenty minutes, before any water eould be procured, and meanwhile the fire continued to descend down the staircase and through the flooring into the rooms beneath. Water naving at length been obtained, the engines were set to work, and the flames were by nine o'clock entirely extinguished. The damage done is considerable, but, fortunately, Mrs. Needham was insured in the County Office.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Sunday night to Shap, a distance of about sixteen miles, to celebrate the completion of the railway, and for that purpose procured two engines belonging to the company, we understand entirely without their consent. On returning, one of the engines went on in front, and arriving at its destination first, was incautiously left standing on the rails when the second engine arrived. A collision ensued which dashed the first engine to atoms, and dreadfully injured those parties who were on the latter, who were thrown off in all directions. One man, Smith, was dashed into the furnace of the engine, and dreadfully scorched and otherwise injured; so that no ho e remains of his recovery. Another person had his thigh lacerated, and others were injured to a great extent. The engineer has absconded.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—Three of the policemen who committed perjury before the coroner's jury in this case have been dismissed from the police force: had a quarrel with a young man, named William their first statement was made. As soon as this paid his addresses to the deceased, who was about until then.

# Poetry.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON.

NO. XLIV. "HEAVEN AND BARTH,"

" Heaven and Earth : a Mystery" is in the list of Byron's dramatic writings, and is acknowledged by Byron a manufacture to be a master-piece in its way. It is the oest that passage founded on the story of the deluge, and that passage in Genesis where we read "And it came to pass that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose." The "sublime in description and the beautiful in poetry," fascinates us from the commencement to the close, nevertheless we rise from the perusal of this "Mystery" with a feeling of inexpressible pair, at the thought of a drowing world with all the attendant horrors which may be conceived, but which even the pen of a Byron cannot adequately describe. Happily our feelings have this relief, we cannot believe the monstrous fable. as impious as improbable.

" Can rage and justice join in the same path?" No! But enough, the story is well enough on which to build the beautiful though appalling creations of the painter and the poet. We are compelled to give only a very brief extract.

Enter Mortals, flying for refuge. Chorus of Mortals. The heavens and earth are mingling-God! Oh God!

What have we done? Yet spare! Hark! even the forest beasts howl forth their prayer! The dragon crawles from out his den. To herd in terror, innocent with men: And the birds scream their agony through air Yet, yet, Jehovah! yet withdraw thy rod Of Wrath, and pity thine own world's despair!

A Mother (effering her infant to Japhet.) Oh let this child embark! I brought him forth in woe.

But thought it joy To see him to my bosom clinging so. Why was he born? What hath he done-My unwean'd son-To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn? What is there in this milk of mine, that Death Should stir all heaven and earth up to destroy my

Hear not Man only but all nature plead!

And roll the waters o'er his placed breath? Save him thou seed of Seth! Or cursed be-with him who made Thee and thy race, for which we are betray'd! .

Japhet.-Peace! 't is no hour for curses, but for prayer. Chorus of Mortals. Fer prayer!!! And where Shall prayer ascend, When the swoln clouds unto the mountain's bend, And burst.

And gushing ocean's every barrier rend.

Until the very deserts know no thirst? Accurst Be he who made thee and thy sire! We deem our curses vain; we must expire: But as we know the worst, Why should our hymn be raised, our knees be bent Before the implacable Omnipotent, Since we must fall the same? If He hath made earth, let it be his skame, To make a world for torture.

Enter a Woman. Woman. Oh, save me, save! My father and my father's tent, My brethren and my brethren's herds, The pleasant trees that o'er our noon-day bent And sent forth evening songs from sweetest birds, The litle rivulet which freshened all Our pastures green,

No more are to be seen.

When to the mountain's cliff I climb'd this morn, I turn'd to bless the spot. And not a leaf appear'd about to fall ;-And now they are not !-Why was I born? To die! in youth to die! And happier in that doom, Than to behold the universal tomb

Why, when all perish, why must I remain? SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE. No. XXV.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT,

Am thus condemn'd to weep above in vain.

(Air, "Nancy Dawson.") Here comrades, give your labours o'er, Let's sit awhile upon the floor, And chat of things that went before We got our present knowledge. It makes me smile to think how strange The world wagg'd on before the change, When mind attain'd a wider range,

Since we have been to College. Our fathers' no improvement found, They follow'd as the mill turn'd round, Nor dream'd to rise to higher ground, But took things as they brought 'em: We trod their steps—their very peers. Month followed month, and made up years, Led blindfold by our asses ears, The true bred sons of Gotham.

We rais'd the corn—the idlers eat; We fed the ox—they got the meat: We shear'd the sheep-and heard him bleat, And look'd about as silly: The world grew full—our toil increas'd: Our days grew long-our pay decreas'd; When meal time came our standing feast Potatoes and thin skilly.

We made the cloth—for others' wear; The stockings wove-our legs were bare; We made the shoes—ourselves no pair ; The hat—we went bareheaded; Gay vessels sail'd from shore to shore, Brought gold and gems and dainties o'er, We mann'd the deck and ply'd the oar,

Nor death or danger dreaded. The parson preach'd that all was right, Twas ours to pray, and work and fight, That white was black, and black was white, If our superiors teld us; With tythe pig cramm'd, he gravely said-This world was but for suffering made, We in the next should be repaid, But fobb'd himself the gold dust. At length to shake vile knavery's throne

The Northern Star in lustre shone. True knowledge spread from zone to zone, On sagest lore well founded; To aid its march a fearless band, Spread o'er the startled, list'ning land, Warm'd each true heart, nerv'd each true hand, And tyrants shook confounded.

The wondring millions heard the tale, By echo swell'd with every gale, And rush'd from every hill and vale, Their willing aid to tender; With glowing breasts, the joyous throng, For Justice firm, for Freedom strong, Rais'd to the sky the glorious song-THE CHARTER-NO SURRENDER!

T. R. SMART. Leicester.

### Reviews.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. PARTS IX-X. London: J. Bennett, 69, Fleet Street.

The mass of interesting articles contained in these two parts of the People's Journal is so everwhelming, that we are at a loss how even to indicate, in the limited space we must assign to ourselves, the beauties and merits which demand comment. Here we have the claims of our female and infant workers in pen of Mary Leman Gillies, with that power and sweetness, which so well becomes an earnest and nothe manufacturing districts, set forth by the eloquent ble woman pleading against oppression and wrong. Andrew Winter shows the feasibility of "Country Houses for the Working Classes," which by the aid of railroads, would furnish the working people with charms of poetry, and romance imagine then, how four or six-roomed houses in the country at a charge (including a free passage to and from London), not higher than is now paid for one or two-roomed dens in the murky, filthy back streets of the metropolis. He anticipates a time "when cities, instead of containing stagnating multitudes, will revolve themselves into vast bazaars-crowded or deserted, as the hours of labour began or ended for the day. We notice some excellent articles signed J. M. W. written we fancy by a female hand, pleading earnestly for the people, and amongst other sections of the people for those veritable and generally ill-treated slaves, "Servants of All Work." Julia Kavanagh affords us a glimpse of "The French Working Class," from which we cull the following

THE FRENCH WOLKMAN. tively idle life led by the recainers of wealthy families, which excites the animadversion of these rude, though proud, sons of toil. And, indeed, domesticity-not as the servant was as one of his master's family, but as great truth, that "all men are born free and equal." modern manners have made it—is sufficiently repulsive. He has been several times mobbed and threatened strongly is this feeling developed in France, that we once peril of his life was dragged through the streets of knew an indigent nailer, burdened with a large family, indignantly refuse to give his daubgter in marriage to a his body, and stones and brick-bats hurled at him, respectable young man, then a servant in a rich family, accompanied by cries of "Lynch him, Lynch him; and possessed of what, in his condition, the father might his escape from death on this occasion may be conconsider a fortune. It is true, this proud nailer was not sidered as almost miraculous. He had the gallows best authors of his country, but also a poet whose songs numberless letters containing challenges to fight him, may, for aught we know, still form the delight of the or fiendish threats of assassination. Lastly, the neighbourhood in which he resided.

In the eyes of the French workman, labour is a divine institution which hallows all that it touches. "He who labours, prays, is a favourite saying amongst the people. of the oppressed. We bid him good speed in his glolabours, prays, is a favourite saying amongst the people. This noble and beautiful thought, which has been strongly encouraged and confirmed by several eminent dignified tone, worthy both of our respect and admira-

in his contempt for the flunky crew; of all two- attempting legged animals bearing the form of men, the scarletplush gentry excite our most profound aversion. We should like to see more of Joseph Mazzini's "Thoughts upon Democracy in Europe" before expressing our own thoughts upon so important a subject: there has been a lapse of some weeks since out to them so rich a store of enjoyment. the second of Mr. M.'s articles appeared, without any word of the third being forthcoming. Abel Paynter gives us a peep into Holland, under the head of "A few Sketches in the Low Countries," very interesting. The intellectual and moral capa- Police," which deserve and have our warmest combilities of the black races finds a champion in Goodwyn Barmby; this gentleman seems to be laudably engaged in endeavouring to compensate for the the liberty of extracting entire; we shall do so, not nonsense he has published in his own publications, by the good sense he is making manifest in this from Mr. Howitt's articles, but because in a "plain Journal and in Jerrold's Magazine. In reply to the unvarnished "manner it exposes some of the pluncroakers against slave emancipation, we extract the dering and tyrannical monopolies of our present following from Mr. Barmby's article:-NEGRO JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.

It may be useful to inquire, what have been the doings of the emaucipated negroes in the West Indies? In con nection with a return lately furnished to the British Go sernment, as to the number of emancipated negroes who have become freeholders, etc., in British Guiana, is appended a list of estates which they have purchased either in partnership or association. From this list we ing to the general health, and when, in consequence, extract the following instances:-"Perseverance Estate .- 470 acres, purchased by 63

labourers in association for 5000 dollars; and 250 acres, singular that in the country and in the metropolitan purchased by 109 labourers for 1715 dollars, in the same suburbs scarcely a day passes without some fresh ob-

ourers in partnership for 9000 dollars. lars by 14 labourers in association. "North Brook Estate .- 500 acres, purchased by 84 la bourers in partnership for 10,000 dollars."

five large foolscap sheets of paper. From the fact ga- that river to a great extent, have placed notice-boards lets. The Druids had dresses with six colours, thered from them, we see no cause to doubt the wisdom that no person shall bathe in their water, even below the carried a wand or staff, a Druid's egg, enclosed in country where little labour is required for the sustenance for domestic uses, all bathing in it should be prevented, of life, they appear determined to discontinue the op- were it not that this Water Company, having by colours; officers and young nobles, three colours; pressive system of overworked hard labour. This they their act of Parliament monopolised the river all the soldiers, two colours; and the people one colour effect by becoming freeholders through co-operation, in way upwards for a good many miles-that is to where but the last-named class were generally attired in association, in partnership.

the image of God in ebony." The "ivories" are at length beginning to learn this lesson, but it appears that the image of houses of at least a mile in length. The two rows of houses facing tory of England. that the "ebonies" are in advance of them. Andrew he high-way, leading from Clapton-gate to Stamford-Delap gives an explanation of "The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," which cannot fail to interest a wide circle of readers. From an account of the of the venerable champion of the African races were tories, copper-mills, dye-houses, &c., fall into the Lea employed in the British commercial marine; the caught the rich sewerage of this swarming population, last letter he wrote was to Lord John Russell in be- there pump it up into the houses of the inhabitants from seamen? It were a noble mission for a man worthy diarrhoeas, &c. Luckily, I have a pump on the pre- to a journey on the Eastern Counties Railway .of it. "What is doing for the people in Dublin?" mises, but the commissioners of sewers, many of them, Punch. is answered by James Haughton, who shows that in I believe, very suspiciously, shareholders in this water Dublin, as in most other places, there is very little company, have, by a recent sewer, laid nearly every themselves. A great card in the People's Journal pack, is resource but this drainage-saturated water at a costly

Harriet Martineau. Her articles on "Household price above named. Now after this, does it not seem Education," so far as they have yet gone are ad- a rich farce to prevent people bathing in this water? As mirable; they should be read and studied by every | if sensible of this, and that no possible cause could make | how do do, Doctor, I'm dreadful glad I've found you children. We should much like to quote from these are offered to bathing above the works, but unfortunately get a quart of sperits, to put into some rutes and be rein articles, but have not room. II. M.'s 'Lake and again this is the very part where people should not barks, that I've been getting to cure my poor old vation. Mountain Holidays" are a rich treat; their de- bathe. It is the part of the river where houses extend karkiss!" "What is the matter with you madam? scription being the next best thing to a participation in the actual enjoyment. How we should have relished the sight of "Master Bob" in "a pair of the liver, and my that is in the meadows. To say the least, and to say the resolution of the liver, and my disguster is out of order! I'm troubled, too, with the sight of "Master Bob" in "a pair of the liver, and to say the least, and to say the resolutions colic, and have it sometimes so that it to be) the oastler's Sunday waistcoat!" From H. into which such a heavy drainage runs, this part of the l've a notion of trying these rutes and barks, if I can the following extract:

ABD-FL-KADER.

Many who read romances about the days of the Cruades, and whose hearts beat over the romance of are unaware that as great a hero lives in our day, and water up the valley far beyond the Clapton drainage. is conducting as holy and undying a struggle. How few ought to be compelled to convey the water from beyond yet, nor any Christian touched his white banner. His tribes are dispersed, his stores taken, his supplies cut off, drainage of Clapton, warns all people from bathing in is horses shot under him, his allies bound over to its water-course—doubtless, considering the water alhas worn out and brought to disgrace French field- veyance of goods, is a very suitable place for bathing, marshals; and caused destitute, as he himself is, an ex- lying off the highway, and at the foot of Clapton Fields. penditure of men and money such as a nation can long There people, and especially boys in great numbers, have endure for the sake of so wretched a colony. He has for the last sixty years been accustomed to bathe. now sent a summons to the tribes of the south to be Lately, however, the canal company have had ready to renew the war against the invaders; and all notice-boards erected, and also warnings painted in large but those who are within immediate reach of the French answer with fervour to the call, One cannot but look forward wistfully to see the issue, to divine the lot and the death of such a man:-to watch whether his power of hope can sustain itself against such odds; whether he dies on the field, or in a cave of the rocks,—as a warrior, or a prisoner, or as one of Nature's princes in one of Nature's palaces, the only thing we know is that the man himself—his soul—will never be conquered. Being well assured of this, it will be endurable that his country and native tribes should be brought under European sway, if there were a fair probability that it would be ultimately for their real good. But it is for their invaders to show that it would be so; and till thev do, our sympathies must inevitably be with the indomitable Abd-el-Kader, before whose majesty,-the native majesty of the soul,—every Mahomedan bows his head, and every Christian quails.

'weary" for them. We have yet to speak of those favourite writers who, more than any others connected with the People's Journal, have won for it its great and deserved popularity-William and Mary Howitt. In American men, William Lloyd Garrisson and Elihu Burritt. The eloquence of the writer invests the humblest thoughts and the simplest facts with all the full of interest must be the "lices" of such a glorious hero as Garrisson, and such a noble worker as Burritt, narrated by such a writer. The life of Garrison exposes a state of things in America of which we had no previous conception. Thus, in Boston, the place where the banner of revolt was first unfurled against the English aristocracy, in that birth place of Republican liberty, Garrison could not obtain a ple of meeting in which to advocate the claims of black Americans to those rights proclaimed in the "Declaration of Independence." Church, chapel, public ball, and private room, were

all shut against him—all but one:— THE DISCIPLES OF THOMAS PAINE;

Infidels by profession, offered him the free use of their plunge in weather equal in heat to that of India. Monohall, for his advocacy of the rights of man. In an infidel poly after monopoly pursues them. Those streams which hall, therefore, he first proclaimed "liberty to the captive, God has caused to flow freely through the country for the The French workman derives his feelings of dignity and the opening of the prison to them that were bound." good and refreshment of all are shut up by acts of par. publication office, bulletin office, editorial office, and pride from the high consideration he sets upon la- "I am a believer in Christianity," said he, at the close of liament. Canal companies, water companies, traders in printing office, and chamber, parlour, kitchen, dogbour. Foreigners could with difficulty understand the his course of lectures, "and Boston is professedly a fisheries, are empowered to expel every one from the house, and stable for the editor, his family, and profound contempt with which he looks down upon the Christian city; hence, I blush, while I am constrained to simple, natural, and necessary enjoyment of their waters. Cattle. He does all the composition, writing, selectliveried and pampered servant of the noble or the rich. acknowledge the superior humanity of what is called in- is this common sense, or common justice? If govern- ing, book-keeping, and marketing, himself. He It is not only the servitude, but especially the compara- fidelity, to the Christianity of the day." This circum- ments will grant certain uses of these waters by acts of says, with perseverance and economy, he thinks he stance needs no comment; by their fruits, ye shall know parliament to certain persons, ought it not to reserve them. carefully the original right of the public to drink of this GENERAL PRIM is now in England.

Boston by an infuriated rabble; his clothes torn from State of George has, through its Legislature, offered a reward of 5,000 dollars for his life. Yet the man

It is enough to say that the articles by William writers of the modern French school, has greatly contri- Howitt, are by William Howitt, what more can we buted to give to the character of the artisan a lofty and say to express our idea of their worth and beauty? For us to attempt to praise W. II.'s "Michaelmas," and the "Summer Day," and "Summer Night in the How heartily we sympathise with the proud nailer Forest," would indeed be to essay that vain task of

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly, And throw a perfume on the violet.

Let our readers read the articles referred to, and judge and enjoy for themselves. Sure we are that those who take our advice will thank us for pointing Besides the above there are excellent articles by William Howitt on the "Anti-Slavery League." the Proposed Whittington Club," and on the " Increa-

sing Obstructions to Bathing, and Misusc of the

mendation. The last named of the above articles we shall take because it is the happiest selection we might make social system. The despotism unveiled by Mr. II. is truly monstrous and intolerable:-

INCREASING OBSTRUCTIONS TO BATHING. AND MISUSE OF THE POLICE.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT. At a time when the public is every day becoming more sensibly impressed with the necessity of carefully attendbaths and washhouses are at great expense provided for struction being thrown in the way of bathing. It is a which may show what is now doing almost everywhere. In the populous neighbourhood of Clapton, the river ing this water, and it is a great neglect of government to see as I can help you about procuring sperits. Why allow private companies to monopolise rivers to such an extent as to keep out competing companies, and yet to "Water? well there, now, that beats all natural to the companies of the companies o extent as to keep out competing companies, and yet to

care to read of Abd-el-Kader! yet who will venture to that point by pipes, or private canel. This is, however, say that William Tell was nobler! The Emir Abl-el- ageneral neglect of our government, The sums levied them?" Kader is the indomitable foe of the French, who have on the public by private companies, as highway trusts, conquered Algiers, and colonised, or attempted to gas companies for lighting streets and roads, water comcolonise the neighbourhood. He is a Mahomedan, and panies, and the like, is 20,000,000 per annum, yet no hates the Christians. He is a native, and hates the care is taken in the acts effectually to restrain the extorint uders. He is a prince, and hates the conquerers of tion of these companies. They are let loose to fleece us his country. He cannot drive them out! but he has done everything short of it. He leaves them no peace or rest.  $\frac{1000}{1000}$  or these companies. Thus, the original £100 shares of the New River Company now sell for £21,000 shares of the New They in fact own no land but what they stand on. Every head that is put out beyond the cordon is cut off. the people by the company are far too high, and ought Every straggler from the camps disappears. The settlers to be reduced by government. There ought to be some cannot till the fields, nor go on commercial errands; for Abd-el-Kader comes down upon them whichever way they go. A company cannot pass from camp to camp they go. A company cannot pass from camp to camp wrong and imposition as prevails. Companies ought not be market place, he inquired of a number of lads who were there congregated, for the

Well, the company having got possession of the rich letters on the bridges, announcing a penalty of forty shillings to any persons bathing in the canal.

On inquiring what was the cause of this prohibition, I banks, and also used bad language. As to injuring the banks, that must be to a very trivial extent. What serious injury can naked boys do to strong gravelly language, it is no reason why they should have dirty

fellows in the country.

But what is more, to keep these boys, &c., out of the water, a policeman is regularly stationed on a bridge near makes their wives often come up, who, rather than the usual bathing place. If the boys had been permitted to bathe, and the policeman had been posted to prevent It appears that Harriet Martineau is "going forth mischief to the banks, or to the delicate ears of boatmen, on a long and uncertain travel to Egypt, and perhaps to visit some Asiatic countries." This annuncement is followed by something like a promise that paid by whom ! By the canal proprietors? No, by the the readers of the People's Journal shall have "Eur- country! We have made particular inquiry, and find veys from the bosom of the Nile, or the base of the this to be the fact. This is a gross abuse of the institu-Great Pyramid." We shall, as the Scotch say, tion of police. These men are intended to watch over the general peace, and over private property in a general chances to overhear, without the least reference to never more than two peace. [This in incorrect, for a loyal subject of the Queen he was unanimously way, not over particular private interests. This canal is a private property, and a means of profit to the company if, therefore, the property needs watching, it is clearly the business of the company to do it themselves. We have heard of country squires using the rural police to watch | not show, whereupon the chairman of the Eastern their game, to the non-necessity for gamekeepers; but this practice of setting policemen to watch a canal is, in garded him as the prima donna of the evening. A fact, to make the public pay for depriving themselves and lady present whisperingly suggested to Mrs. Hudson their children of one of the most necessary and healthy of indulgences, that of bathing. This must be looked

after by the public. But the mischief does not cease here. The bathers being driven from the canal, and not allowed to enter the water company's water-course, are obliged to resort to the river in the town meadows below the water-works. | pool Chronicle. Here, again, however, springs up a new opponent, and Water Company, and acts under a clause in his lease from I'am with a thousand." them. He also erects his notice boards threatening pro-

secution. Now where in the world are people to go to? They little bill!" "My dear sir," was the consoling reply, are driven from stream to stream, and at last find themselves without a single yard of water into which they can nity."

Garrison has been more than once put into prison, water, or to wash in it at suitable places! When the we conceive it in patriarchal and primitive life, when and once fined a hundred dollars for preaching the sanatory condition of the people is pronounced to be a most important public object; when baths and washhouses are deemed imperatively necessary for the people; and degrading to explain their aversion towards it. So with the "tar kettle;" and once at the imminent when we are threatened with Asiatic cholers, and every means of invigorating the system, and of cultivating habits of cleanliness, are strenuously recommended by medical men, are the people to be driven everywhere from the water, that canal boats may not be blackened by the language of rude boys, and that landlords may pick up shillings from anglers? The thing demands the immediate only a singularly intelligent man, familiar with the erected in front of his own door! he has received attention of government; and to secure that attention associations should everywhere be formed, not only to resist all groundless aggressions on the public right, but to procure numerous petitions to parliament, praying for a general act providing the necessary accommodation of the public as regards bathing throughout the kingdom. Amongst the illustrations in these parts, all beauiful, we can only find room to single out portraits of William Lloyd Garrison, and Elihu Burritt, said to be correct likenesses. We beg to hint to the editor that a portrait of William or Mary Howitt, to face the title-page of the second volume, would be very acceptable to the readers of the "People's

> HAND BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS ON EVERY PARTICULAR RELATIVE TO SE-CURING THE PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The title of this little work sufficiently explains its bjects. It has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, and contains full information on the subject treated of. It may be had of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Deanstreet, Soho; of Messrs. M Grath, Clark, and Doyle, now on mission in furtherance of the objects of the Charter Association, and the sub-secretaries of the the German Customs' Union. Association in all parts of the kingdom. No one who desires to possess a vote should be without this Hand Book.

#### Warieties.

THE LAND THE PROPERTY OF ALL. -"The land or earth, in any country or neighbourhood, with every thing in or on the same, or pertaining thereto belongs at all times to the living inhabitants of the said country or neighbourhood in an equal manner. For, there is no living but on land and its productions, consequently, what we cannot live without, the people in the metropolis and other large towns, it is we have the same property in as in our lives."-Thos. Spence.

BRITAN, THE LAND OF TIN. - Britain, signifying metal or tin land, is the most ancient name by which woollen tartan trowsers, or bracca, tied at the ancles, a tunic and short cloak, containing seven colours Dourers in partnership for 10,000 dollars."

Lea has till lately afforded the means of batking, but the Chains of gold around their necks, and belts the East London Water Company having monopolised encircling their bodies: their women adding braceof these enfranchised blacks. They have even set an works, under penalty of prosecution. Now it would ap- gold, on their necks, their heads shaved, and their example to the working classes of the whites. In a pear quite reasonable that, this water being intended beards long. The nobility were allowed to wear tartans having five colours; the governors, four Ssociation, in partnership.

We quite agree with Mr. Barmby that in all this set down their engine-house so as to catch the far bidies with a sea-weed called "woad," which asthe image of God in ivory might take a lesson from greater portion of the drain-go of Clapton. The drain-sisted in keeping them warm, and gave a fierce ap-

PITT'S PARENTS .- Pitt was disputing at a cabinet the seamen above the water-works. These water-works having thus complete 'negatives' to make such a 'positive' fel-

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.-A philanhalf of this noble but grossly ill-used class of our which it has been drained, at the rate of from £3 to £6 thropist has proposed a modified form of capital puncountrymen. When will a man with the energy of per house. I pay £6. As may be imagined, the water ishment. He suggests that all criminals condemned Clarkson arise to vindicate the claims of British is very unfit for culinary purposes, producing violent to death, should have their sentence commuted

A Summer's Evening is thus prettily described by llood :- "the flowers have shut their eyes; doing for the people except what they are doing for pump on the premises adjoining the main road most the zephyr's light has gone, having rocked the effectually dry, so that the inhabitants have no possible leaves to sleep, and the little birds have laid their heads under their wings, sleeping in feather

A COMPLICATION OF DISORDERS .- "How do do parent, and by all who can influence the training of the water worse, I am not aware that any obstructions at, home! I want you to give me a 'steffikit' to rousers made for a stout man, and (what appeared nothing of the nonsense of keeping people out of water seems as if it would screw me all up into nots, and M.'s monthly "Survey from the Mountains" we give the following extract:

Tom 11.

river might for public decency be avoided by bathers, if the median won't cure me." "Well, madam, you certainly have a comthe following extract: health of the inhabitants is greatly endangered by drink. plication of diseases, by your account; but I don't

> WHEN SOCRATES was told by a friend that the her fortune is estimated at £4,000,000. The Duke Judges had sentenced him to death, he replied- de Bordeaux is twenty-six years of age. 'And hath not nature passed the same sentence upon

JACOB AND RACHEL. "Jacob kissed Rachel! And he lifted up his voice and wept.'

If Rachel was a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we cant see that Jacob had much to cry about. -American paper. THE WRONG PULPIT .- On Sunday afternoon last young man was seen to enter Middleton, he was

habited Ranter alamode, that is, in a black coat of a pecutiar cut, white handkerchief, and a hat, the without its number being thinned. If there is a burning sun, Abd-el-Kader pounces upon the troops in their hour the rate of £6 ner annum. wrong and imposition as prevails. Companies ought not ber of lads who were there congregated, for the the rate of £6 ner annum. sun, Abd-el-Kader pounces upon the troops in their hour of lassitude. If wintry weather comes up from the But to return to the particular of bathing. At the Primitive Methodist chapel, "Primitive Methodist chapel, "Yes, the Primitive Methodist chapel," replied the mountains, Abd-el-Kader comes up with it, as if he rode Lea Bridge Water Works, the river is compelled into the Primitive Methodist chapel," replied the upon the blast. If snow blocks up the way, Abd-el- three separate channels. One from the canel running on preacher, for such he was afterwards ascertained to Kader issues from the thickest drift. If there is a towards Hackney Wick, Old Ford, &c.; the second is be. "Aw dunnot kno ony chapel o' that neme drought, he drives the foe far from the water brooks by a private canel of the water company, which goes to sup- aboawt here, dus theaw, Bill?" said the lad inquirharrassing them, flank and rear. He is always on the eve of being caught: but no man has ever caught him pursues the old course through the meadows.

a private canel of the water company, which goes to suplingly of one of his companions. "Aw dar say felly wants to get to'th Ranters' chapel," soid Bill. 'Yes, yes, the Ranters," said the young man. Oh, then, you mun goo deawn ehend o'th shamb tles, streight forrud, un you mun keep to yoar lift deliver him up; but he has always yet escaped. He is ready rich enough for East London. The canal runing from near the Lea Bridge in a parallel line for the conceeded forward, and soon arrived at a chapel with a stone over the door, called Providence Chapel, belonging to the Independants. He entered the chapel, found a numerous congregation, and he immediately ascended the pulpit, and gave out the the use of the public, beneath a handsome row of the Thames Police Office, Nicholas Ayres, a labourer, 30th hymn in the second book. After the congregatives, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly. tion had sung seven verses, the real preacher, who also came from Manchester, arrived, and the other had to descend, and went in search of the real Primiwas informed that it was alleged that the boys injured the live Methodist chapel, where he found the congregation had been for some time: however, he explained the matter, and then delivered a short sermon. STAGE COACHES.—In the year 1672, when throughbanks? Bad language it would be a subject of national out the kingdom only six stage coaches were going, congratulation if boys would avoid; but if boys have dirty a pamphlet was written by one John Cressent, of the Charter-house, for their suppression, and among the bodies too; nor is there any fear of their either con- many grave reasons given against their continuance taminating either the canel or the ears of the boatmen is the following:-"Those stage coaches make

with it, boatmen being notoriously some of the rudest gentlemen come to London upon very small occasions, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; nay, the conveniency of the pa-sage come such long journies on horseback, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats; and by these means get such a habit of ever after."

King Hudson.—The monarch of the rail has lately English by the use of all sorts of foreign words he charge of conveyance from Edinburgh to Leith was their applicability or significance. One of the latest merly the charge from Edinburgh to Leith was six- elected. some noble lord who was to have been present did that her spouse would do well to confine himself to a language he understood, and so avoid the ridicule which attended absurd displays like the one he had just perpetrated. Whereupon the hostess observed. 'Yes, I always tells George to give over his Latin, but the more he goes on with his parly voo."-Liver-

A STRANGE ARISTOCRACY.—There is an aristocracy orders them off. This is the landlord of the Lea Bridge among the slaves of the south, who, when they wish Inn, who rents the fishery of this stream, from the bridge to be very severe on each other, say, "go long, halfas far as Temple Mills, from the aforesaid East London price nigger! you wouldn't fetch fifty dollars, and

TIME AND ETERNITY. - Said Stubbs to one of his debtors, "Isn't it about time for you to pay me that 'it is not a question of time —it is a quesion of eter-

EDITORIAL LABOURS. - The Otaheite Gazette is printed in a barn, which answers every purpose for a

### Weneral Intelligence.

More Poles Arrested.—Several arrests have lately taken place in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in tineau, has been unanimously elected mayor of Birconsequence of the investigation that has been made mingham for the ensuing year. into the disturbances in Poland. A New Conspiracy has been discovered at Wa. Guizot has furnished Lord Brougham with copies of

the following as the future scale of wages for the Ge- barricades. neral Post letter-carriers:—60 men (seniors) at 30s. Pigeon Express.—On Saturday, a celebrated per week; 110 at 25s.; 130 at 23s. According to the new scale the cost of the general delivery force from Brighton to Brixton, a distance of fifty two will amount to 610 force. will amount to £19,504 annually, the force being miles, under an hour.

RIDING FOR THE MILLION.—In consequence of the Croydon and South Devon Atmospheric Railways are great success attending the running of omnibuses progressing speedily to completion. from the Strand to Paddington for 2d., the directors | Dr. Conneau, the accomplice in the escape of of the London Conveyance Company and Association Prince Louis Napoleon, has been released from prison, have started a large number of their vehicles from and intends, it is said, to come to England. Paddington to Tottenham-court-road (Oxford-street Gerring Ready. - The workmen are proceeding end) at a charge of 3d. each passenger, and from rapidly with the fortications at Sheerness; the Tottenham-court-road to the Bank for the same sum. musket-proof battery already assumes a formidable the King of Prussia for permission to preach, was ordered to leave Berlin immediately.

in the Caucasus. DEATH OF AN UNPRONOUNCABLE.—The eldest son of the Prussian Minister, Van Bodelschwingvelmede, recently killed in a duel.

GERMAN CUSTOMS' UNION .- A Hamburg paper states, that the English Government has given notice that it does not intend to renew the treaty with LORD NORMANBY has subscribed four thousand francs for the relief of the sufferers who have lost their all by the recent floods in France.

of 1,500 tons of iron rails, each rail to be 15 feet in length, and weighing about 70lbs, per yard.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE .- A working man, named Odebey, at Lons le Saulnier, stifled himself by wrap-ping round his head and face a wet sheet, folded health of the aged Chancellor of Austria. [The

rings are becoming abundant in the north. THERE IS A LAW IN HOLLAND which obliges the government to bring up, at its own charge, the tration of the Poor Law therein. seventh child of every family, in which there are already six living.

find the following :- "9th May, 1734.-A coach "Littlefield Estate.—500 acres, purchased by 12 lasubject which demands the earnest attention of the public, and the adoption of some measures to put a stop of the called "Brittannia." The first inhabitants came in days, being three days, being don, or any place on the road. To be performed in ensuing year. stout horses are stationed at proper distances.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.—There is now living in the town of New Salem (United States) a Mr. Thomas Adams, who is ninety-four years of age—his wife nincty-six. He is one of fifteen children, not tic collection, proverbially the richest of its kind in one of whom died under sixty years of age, three of Germany. whom are still living, and the sum of all their ages is more than 1200 years. SAID TO BE A REPUBLIC.—Three-fourths of all the its depth is 743 feet. houses in New York city are said to be the property

Phillipe, King of the French! A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- On Saturday excavations for the erection of a Roman Catholic hook. church in Dye-street, Bermondsey, was concluded. LORD RECTORSHIP of Glasgow University.—It is understood that Wordsworth, the poet, is to be nominated as a candidate at the approaching election. GREAT INCREASE of Shipping at Leith .- Since for Wednesday, the 18th inst. Sunday last one hundred vessels, chiefly from foreign ports, have arrived; nearly one half of these Moore, Ireland's most famous poet is on his deathare with grain. The docks, round and round, are bed. wide circle of readers. From an account of the wide circle of readers. From an account of the house; but much of the rest, as that of the poorer two negatives made a thing more positive than one are with grain. The docks, round and round, are bed.

Taylor, we are happy to learn that the last labours two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative possibly could. "Then" said Thurlow, houses, and various extensive brickyards and manufactive possibly could. "Your father and mother must have been two the Dine, and the Russian, are lying in friendly tories, copper-mills, dye-houses, &c., fall into the Lea

unity with the Dutchman, German, and Prussian. What good reason is there that the friendly crews of these ships should proceed at the bidding of rascally governments to cut each others throats? Think to have visited Charleston at the same time. A of the rationality of war! ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Monday, Mr. Gerald, of Anslie-street. Somers Town, was robbed of a bag injury. containing £147 in gold, whilst riding in an omni-

bus between Kingsland and Bishopsgate-street. THE MAYOR OF LEEDS .- Mr. J. D. Luccock, the ensuing year. REMOVAL OF THE WELLINGTON STATUTE from the Culture of the Queen and Prince Fulminating Cotton. — The Bavarian govern-Arch .- During the visit of the Queen and Prince

Albert to town on Saturday last, Her Majesty com- ment has just prohibited the sale of fulminating cotmunicated her decision to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the Wellington statute shall be removed fothwith from its present unsightly ele-STATUTE OF GODFREY DE BOUILLON .- The Place

Royale, Brussels, has been selected for the site of Godefroid de Bouillon. THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE.-Mr. Charles Cambridge for the ensuing year. ALARMING FIRE AT LIMEHOUSE .- On Monday even-

extensive cooperage at Limehouse. MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BORDEAUX.—The news of the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a RUNNING MATCH FOR TEN POUNDS .- On Saturday the half-mile race between Johnson and Fairbairn was decided in Hyde Park in favour of the former.

The half mile was run in two minutes and eighteen seconds. THE MODEL Lodging-house, St. Giles'.—This erection, situate in George-street, St. Giles', is proeeding very rapidly towards completion.

Monster Lobster.—Last week a large pea lobster 21 inches, and circumference 14½ inches. Opening of a Daily Exchange at Newcastle.-On Friday afternoon, the Exchange on Sand-hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was formally opened as a place of daily business, for the merchants of that port.

New Dock at Hull. - On Thursday the first stone of the Victoria Dock was laid at Hull by Mr. Beadle, the chairman of the dock company. PRINCE Michael Radzivill expired at the close of last month, on his estate, Podlicznim. The deceased was General and Commander of the Maltese Order. of his ribs were fractured, and his leg broken. THE BLIND TRAVELLER .- Mr. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, has returned to this country after an absence of upwards of six years, during which time he visited Portugal and Spain, Algeria, and all the places in the Mediteranian, penetrated Egypt and Syria, crossed the desert to Jerusalem. and, finally, made an extensive tour through the least frequented parts of the south-east of Europe. including Hungary, Transylvania, Servia, Bosnia. &c., travelling, as usual, alone. A Novelly in the Streets of London.—Seats are

now being placed, similar to those in the parks, tor trees, on the foot pavement in Piccadilly. BATHS IN MARYLEBONE.—On Saturday a special vestry decided unanimously on the establishment in Company. the above parish of baths and washhouses for the la-

bouring classes. MAGISTERIAL CHANGES .- Mr. Yardley, barrister of the Middle Temple, has recently been appointed a police magistrate of the metropolis, in the room of Mr. Bond, deceased, and will shortly commence his official duties at the Thames police court. Mr. Broderip, who has been a magistrate of the Thames police court for twenty-three years, removes to the Westminster police court.

Wick.—Eight Men Drowned.—Last week a boat with eight fishermen on board, off the coast of Wick. was upset and all were drowned. By this dreadful majority of the bakers in the metropolis again occurrence, upwards of thirty individuals have been lowered the price of bread one halfpenny in each plunged into want, and many of them thrown upon Albs. loaf. the charity of the world. THE PROJECT for establishing a Literary Institu-

tion at Southampton is very warmly taken up by raised whether a citizen of the United States can idleness, and love to pleasure, that the are uneasy many inhabitants of the town. The subscription set hold that office. Mr. Cripps was objected to on the afoot for the purpose has reached £1,4000. THE CHEAP Omnibus system, which is a novelty in taken to the decoration of his not particularly elegant | London, has long been common in Scotland. The opinion that that circumstance would be a legal

Counties said he was sorry for his absence, as he re- thrown out of employment for two days a week .- to other valuable papers, bank of England notes to Manchester Times. A PROLIFIC GOOSE .- Mr. George Wilson, of the and commenced laying again ten days ago, and will

no doubt produce another brood ere Christmas. THE NEW PLANET.—The present distance of the Marsh and Wall liberty. new planet, expressed in common measure, is about 3,100,000,000 from the earth. Another fatal Mine Accident occurred on Fri- drawn off many cels were discovered. day, at the coal pits of Messrs. Kenworthy, at

and Francis Charlesworth, his brother, aged forty, amount of Mr. Owen's bequest for the foundation of three, met with an almost instantaneous death, a College near Manchester will be about £100,000. whilst working in a shaft, 240 yards deep. THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL. - II. Laurence, Esq., has been elected mayor, for the ensuing year.

erous state of health. TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The High Court Justiciary

FANNY ELSSLER has had an interview with the

Pope, and been permitted to kiss the feet of his Holiness. Robert Martineau, brother of Miss Harriet Mar-

Louis Philippe's Advocate.—It is stated, that M. dowice in Callicia, and some arrests have taken place all the correspondence which has passed between Lord Palmerston and the French government on the NEW SCALE OF SALARY TO THE GENERAL POST- subject of the Spanish marriages, that his lordship MEN .- The Lords of the Treasury have authorised may be prepared to defend his chum the king of the

THE ATMOSPHERIC SYSTEM.—The works upon the

THE ABBE ROUGE having presented a petition to appearance.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS AT JOHNSTONE.—On Tuesday week the wife of a labouring man at Johnstone, DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS .- It was reported at gave birth to four children. Three of them lived only Galacz that the Russians had suffered a severe defeat an hour, and the fourth is still alive and well. They

were all males. THREEPENNY OMNIBUSES are now running from the Elephant and Castle, to the Eastern Counties Rail-

WORK FOR THE IRON TRADE.—About 1,700 tons of iron rails, and 600 tons of iron chairs, are wanted for the works of the East Lincolnshire, now in operation, The Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction also notify that they are ready to receive tenders for the supply PRINCE METTERNICH.—A letter from Munich, in

four times thick, and binding it tightly round his sooner the devil gets his own, the better.]

neck with a cord.

ANDOVER UNION.—Two very bulky blue books Shoals of Herrings .- We are happy to state her- have just been issued, containing the report from and minutes of evidence adduced before the Commons' committee, on the Andover Union, and the adminis-

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR £50 -On Tuesday the running match between Brookson, of London, A Contrast.—When the line of rail is completed and Mathews, of Birmingham, came off in the prebetween Berwick and N-weastle, the journey from sence of a large assemblage of spectators, near the Edinburgh to London will be a matter of fifteen or Plough Inn, at Wandsworth. The distance was half sixteen hours. Little more than a century ago we a mile, and the stakes £25 aside. Mathews won. A CLERICAL MAYOR.—The corporation of Appleby

will set out towards the end of next week for Lon- have elected the Rev. John Milner mayor for the RENFREWSHIRE ELECTION .- The Gazette of Tuesday contains the Speaker's order for a new writ for Renfrewshire, in consequence of the death of Patrick

Maxwell Stewart, Esq. OPENED TO THE PUBLIC .- The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar has opened to the public his numisma-POLISH SALT MINE .- The breadth of the salt mine

at Cracow is 1,115 feet, its length is 6,691 feet, and A HADDOCK was captured off the port of Whiteof three or four individuals, among whom is Louis haven last week, in the belly of which was found a considerable part of a joiner's two-foot rule! It is a wonder it did not "die by inches," instead of by a

> THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, which has been weighing down the Berlin market for several months (says a letter from that city.) has not yet ceased. THE GRAND POLISH BALL AT GUILDHALL is fixed THOMAS MOORE THE POET .- It is said that Thomas

THE DREADFUL HURRICANE, the effects of which were so disastrons at Havannah, on the 10th, appears portion of the roof of Trikity Church was blown off and the vessels in the harbour had sustained great

EXECUTION FOR MUTINY.—The execution of Samuel Jackson, a seamen on board one of the American war ships of Vera Cruz, took place on the retiring Mayor, has been unanimously elected for the 17th of September, with all the pomp and circumstance of judicial murder. The culprit had been

> Suspected Murder -A waterman at Davenport, named Davey, is in custody, on suspicion of having caused the death of a woman of indifferent character,

who had engaged his boat to carry her on board the Stromboli lying in Hamoaze. EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL IN BOHEMIA. EGER, Oct. 30 -This morning the powder magazine. Brown, proprietor, printer and publisher, of the situated outside the town, blew up with a terrific Cambridge Chronicle, has been elected mayor of noise, splitting the doors and smashing the windows of many of the houses. An officer had just entered. His mutilated body was found at 80

ing, a fire, causing great damage, broke out in an | yards fpom the spot. The sentinel on duty escaped unhurt. THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, it is said, is the insades, and whose hearts beat over the romance of history—the narratives of heroes like William Tell, who history—the narratives of heroes like William Tell, who ware against the invaders of their country where it is pure. The company having monopolised the ventor of a new species of marine battery, on the of the Prince, and will be tried on board a corvette

at present in process of construction. THE NEW REFORMATION .- At Brunswick, on the 30th ult., a grand banquet, at which there were ISO guests, was given in honour of the Abbe Ronge. Many toasts were given, and among them one to Pope Pius IX. THE SEWAGE COMPANY.—Notices have been given of the intention to apply to Parliament for an Act

to enable the Sewage Manure Company to make drains, tunnels, sewers, &c., under the City, to Barkwas caught at Port Iron, which weighed 8lb., length ing-reach where reservoirs, &c. are to be formed for the reception of the manure. Two children were burnt to death a few days ago

at Manchester, in both instances the children had been left without a competent person to take charge THROWN FROM A HORSE.—On Monday, Mr. Champ-

ney, inspector of the S division of police, was riding along Regent-street, when the animal suddenly took fright, and, coming in direct collision with a hackney cab, the rider was thrown with great violence, several FORGERY BY A POSTMASTER. - A reward of fifty guineas has been offered for the apprehension of Mr. James Morse, chemist and druggist, of Barnet. Hertfordshire, late deputy post-master, accused of forgeries to a very great extent on the money-order

epartment of the post-office.

poachers have been committed by the Buckinghamshire magistrates to Aylesbury House of Correction for terms of imprisonment, varying from seven days up to three months. Robbery in the London Docks -On Monday at was committed for trial charged with having stolen

six pounds of sugar the property of the London Dock

THE GAME LAWS .- During the past fortnight, 26

TREATMENT OF THE POOR. - On Monday, at Lambeth Police Office, William Stanley, one of those unhappy beings who, in order to obtain a wretched lodging and a piece of dry bread, night and morning, have to walk upwards of seven miles daily, was charged with having stolen a door-key belonging to the pauper's receiving ward of Marlborough-house. Peckham,. The charge was fully shown to have been "got up" for the purpose of annoying and oppressing the poor fellow, and Mr. Norton discharged

ANOTHER FALL IN BREAD. - On Wednesday the

A CURIOUS QUESTION .- At the election of the Mayor of Nottingham on Monday, a question was ground that he had, when in America, become a citizen of the United Stat s. The town clerk was of objection, and as Mr. Cripps avowed himself to be

Loss of £300.—On Wednesday the clerk of an STATE OF TRADE.—The adoption of short time in extensive linen draper, in Oxford-street, whilst prothe cotton mills in the district is becoming general, eceding from that district to Cornhill, either lost or and many thousands of our operatives will thus be was robbed of a pocket-book containing, in addition the extent of upwards of £300. Another Bridge over the Thames .- Application

Tercrosset, in Kingwater, has a goose, which has will be made to parliament, in the next session, for reared a brood of twelve goslings this last summer, leave to bring in a Bill for making a Bridge over the River Thames, near Essex-street, Strand, to the opposite shore, at or near to Dowsen's Wharf, in the

THE TRAFALGAR-SQUARE FOUNTAINS .- On Wednes-3,200,000,000 English miles from the sun, and about day the play of these fountains was suspended during the cleansing of the fountains. When the water was THE LATE MR. OWEN'S BEQUEST.-It is stated, on

Ashton. William Charlesworth, aged forty years, the authority of one of the trustees, that the full RAILWAYS .- It is expected that in twelve months there will be a continuous railway communication between London and Aberdeen, by way of Carlisle, MR. HARDY, M.P., FOR BRADFORD is in a very dan- and that the distance of 500 miles will be performed

in one day.

Hoarible —Some eight or nine unfeeling indivi-(Scotland) was occupied, during two days last week, duals, at Llandiio, put a builfto death on Friday with the trial of Janet Campbell, or M'Lel'an for week, by shooting it with guns; but so unskilfu with the trial of Janet Campbell, or M'Lel'an for the murder of her husband by poison. She was acquitted.

The Meader at Dagennam. — During the past week circumstances have transpired, which, it is hoped, will lead to something being done with reference to bringing the mystery which envelopes this murder to light.

were they, that they fired at the poor animal from the circumstances have transpired, which, it is ing to swallow a larch perch last week, was dioked to the bank of a pool, near Hereford, with the fish murder to light. Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful shall not be re-admitted without an order from the shall not be re-admitted without an order from the Board on Tucsday or Friday. The dampness of the Board on Tucsday or Friday. The dampness of the shed has been partially removed, and the directory of the oakum room improved, as well as its inmates crene. He will want neither readers nor admirers.—Morn-limited to the number required by Dr. Fanc. The

by ERNEST JONES,

Barrister at Law.

at contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of Frower, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beauti-Silthan any poetical work, which has made its appearance of the same of the sa Ilyintense than the scenes betweer Philipp, Warren McClare.—New Quarterly Review. Zublished by Mr. Newby, 72, Mostimer-street, Caven-

Orders received by all booksellers.

By the same Author THE WOOD SPIRIT; An Historical Romance, in Two Vols. An unequivocally strange and eventful history—

Dits quality.—Morning Herald, In every page before us may be discovered some fresh. MOTOUS and partical conception. The fearful breaking fawn of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's In realing "The Wood Spirit," we would were it pos Plote, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits of shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic leguage. We turn to such a work as "The Wood with sensations somewhat similar to those of the Seary travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour isoninue their course.—Bury and Suffolk Herald.

#### CHARTIST POEMS. BY ERNEST JONES. Price Three Pence.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED. The wish having been expressed in several quarters for and author to publish in a collected form his Poems sas thave appeared in the Northern Star, he begs to ansomethat a revised and corrected selection under the Whove title is now on sale.

toMr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or to M'Gowan. & Co., Printers, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London, where opies may be procured.

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By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print -richly coloured and exquisitely executed View of Hyd Park Gardens, as seen from Hyde Park, London. this beautiful Print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the n west style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double-breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts. The method of reducing and increasing them for all sizes, explained in the most simple manner, with the Uniforms, as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and other information .- Price 10s., or pist-free 11s.

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### LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

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The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it. PRICE FOURPENCE.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS. A N application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordiny delusion, considers himseif the sole patentee of the Photographic process h to restrain MR. ESERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 143, 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. His Honour refused the application in toto.

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a f-w lessons at a moderate tharge.
All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usua
at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

### Public Meetings.

FAMINE IN IRELAND .- A numerous meeting of the working classes was held at the Guy Earl of Warwick, viation of the existing distress in Ireland. Several addresses were made, and a collection was made in

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The second of a series of lectures, in the course of delivery under the auspices of the Society for promoting Peace, and for the Abolition of War, was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, by Mr. Henry Clapp, jun., who was announced as the editor blishment of a complete brotherhood and unity of feeling between the sons of Old and New England. with Christianity, and that the institutions which encouraged those passions, engerdered every species of moral corruption, and therefore ought to be abandoned. He trusted the day was not distant when the eagle, which formed the heraldic bearing of America, would be exchanged for the dove, and that the lion, which was appended as a supporter to the arms of Great Britain, would give place to the lamb. He contended that as the passions of retaliation and revenge would be checked in individuals, so it also ought to governed the domestic hearth, ought to dictate to nations their true course of duty. It was to give effect to these principles, that he and many of his countrymen desired to see a league formed, to abelish several interesting narratives in the course of his address in illustration of his arguments, and concluded fully attended, especially by the members of the So-

LORD MAYOR'S DAY .- On Monday the usual procession and formalities attendant on the swearing in clients. Now this is a large character, a great qualiof Sir George Carroll to the office of Lord Mayor, took place. In the evening the customary Banquet was given at the Guildhail. It appears from the accounts in the daily papers to have been unusually The Chartists, who will constitute Mr. Oastler's ausumptaous and splendid. The Ambassadors, Cabinet dience wherever he speaks, for the working classes Ministers. Judges, &c., were present; there was, however, nothing in the speeches worthy of note.

HUSSARS.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the of those immediate changes sought for by the struggentlemen who have formed themselves into a committee for "purchasing the discharge of privates inquest at Hounslaw, from the 7th Hussars," took | Oastler is its sincere advocate—and therefore are the place at the Biue Posts Tavern, Shoe Lanc, Fleet Street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the treasurer and secretary, and to determine on the most efficient me sures for carrying out the humane power. object of the committee. Subscriptions exceeding £30 in amount were announced. The requisite sum is £50, being £30 for Mathewson, as he has only been in the regiment a few months, and £20 for Cook who has been ten years in the service.

THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE. - On THESof the poor of St. Paneras took place in the board room of the workhouse, Kings Road, for the purpage of considering their reply to the recent report of the general treatment and management of the poor in St. Pancras workhouse. Mr. Churchwarden Howarth occupied the chair, and read the late comties, and that the dictary of the inmates of the eakum ward was also fixed by them. As to the man Wit—it is alleged that the employment in which he is called short time, and is followed by a relative r

the master should have deprived him of any privilege MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. on account of the evidence he gave, but refuse any compensation. As to remedies, the Directors have ordered that all punishments are to be recorded, and copies sent to the Commissioners. The able-bodied poor are to be allowed to leave the workhouse, but resolutions of the vestry, laudatory of the workhouse authorities, and by implication of the Board, having been appended to the reply, Mr. Douglas objected to them as a part of the reply; they were withdrawn and on the motion of that gentleman, the answer, as amended, was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The Board then broke up. TERTOTAL DEMONSTRATION .- On Monday night very crowded meeting of teetetallers was held Exeter Hall, Dr. Oxley in the chair, when, after upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Russeli was adopted, raying his Lordship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were writhing under the effects of famine. They marched to and departed from Exeter Hall in lo ges, preceded by bands of music. It was computed that there were

#### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

#### THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

There is no better system of warfare than indermining process, especially if the energy's camp is otherwise impregnable. Many a battle has been Agents are requested to send their orders to the author lost by ill advised and hasty operations, which might have been won by patience and perseverance. We tolerated Free Trade more for the power of which it stripped the old feudal aristocracy, than for any immediate lenefit it was likely to confer upon the popular army. Every feather plucked from the high flying wing of rampant authority brings it within nearer reach of that arm which has been so long but so hopelessly uplifted in suppliant imploring for justice or even mercy. Upon the same principle we now hail the renewed agitation for a TEN HOURS' BILL, though with the great improvement of machinery, increasing population and diminished custom, we would much prefer an Eight Hours' Bill. However, we do hail the resuscitation of the question, provided it is not once more to be made a stalking horse for some aspiring leader, or the sympathetic plaything of a goodnatured and pliant lord. In short, if the battle is I our extra Plates, and can be easily performed by any to be really fought, we shall cheerfully enlist in the person. Manner of making up, and a full description of volunteer ranks, but we will not " march through Coventry" with the feather bed commanders and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who have hitherto marshalled, disciplined, encouraged and led on, damped and halted, the Short Time army. With the noble lord who surrendered his fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one commission when his forces were ripe for action, and with the Short Time committee who treacherously offered to compromise the question without the consent of the forces, we will neither consuit, consort or fight. If, upon the other hand, we are summoned by our old and faithful General, who has never deceived or deserted us, and under whose bold command we have so often checked the enemy's march, we are ready for the struggle. If Duncombe takes the lead, we will follow, and we tell those most favourable to the measure, that unless those for whose benefit it is sought are thus assured at least of honesty, that they will not exert them- be defeated by the pliancy of generals, or the ina- he should abide the judgment of that tribunal to selves as they otherwise would.

We contend for the Ten Hours' Bill for the same reasons that we tolerated Free Trade, namely, because it would pluck the master quill from opprespompous high flying cotton lord. Indeed we have always assigned to this measure the very highest importance, as well for its undermining effect as for the great and immediate benefit that it would inevitably confer upon society at large, but more especially upon the industrious classes. There can very first importance, and consequently it must be a greater impulse to the Chartist cause.

Firstly—It would lessen the hostility of those who now fatten upon the slave toil of the over- Unions to the treachery of idlers, who lived upon worked operative, and

Secondly—It would tend to convince the enemies of Chartism, the proclaimers of the people's igno-Gray's Inn Lane Mr. D. Brick in the chair, to devise rance, that that ignorance was rather a consequence some means, according to their power, for the alled of Free Traders monopoly of the poor man's time, than of his disinclination to instruct and improve himself the room, the meeting having piedged itself to small and his family; as we feel assured that the time saved weekly contributions during the continuation of the from slave labour would be devoted to mental improve. from slave labour would be devoted to mental improvement, as well as to the discovery of the value of free labour. And here we fear is the rub. These two circumstances weigh heavily with the monopolists of the poor man's time. Nothing is more damaging to unjust authority than the education of the people upon of the Lynn Pioneer, published at Lynn, Massachu- the one hand, while, upon the other, nothing is more sets, in the United States. Mr. Clapp after describ-ing the anxiety felt by a vast body of his fellow countrymen, not merely for the maintenance of pacific slave's knowledge of the value of his own labour. relations between the two nations, but for the esta- For all these reasons, and others which we shall presently assign, we rejoice to learn that the good old proceed to argue that the spirit of war, based as it King of the Factory Children, Richard Oastler, has was upon retaliation and revenge, was at variance once more opened the campaign of the Ten Hours'

There is a great charm in humanity and vanity. Humanity we have ever considered as the main spring of justice-and honest vanity as the greatest impulse to useful action. In fact, without those two attributes, humanity and vanity, the popular leader would be but a cypher. Oastler undertook the cause of the be curbed in nations, and that the principles which Factory operative from humanity, while we feel assured that his honest vanity in being one day the successful actor in so noble a cause, makes him above purchase and above suspicion. Upon previous occaand exercise the spirit of war. Mr. Clapp introduced sions we have given it as our candid opinion, that Richard Oastler would very much prefer dying upon a lecture, which occupied upwards of two hours in the the floor of the House of Commons, proclaiming ladelivery, amidst general plaudits. The hall was bour's triumph and infancy's release, with his last breath, to having the Crown of England placed on his head, as the reward of his treason to his helpless fication, and one which should insure for the apostle on his mission that respect due to so much virtue. are now Chartists to a man, should bear in mind that PRIVATES MATHEWSO: AND COOK OF THE SEVENTH | the TEN HOURS' BILL has been adopted as one gling Chartists: that it is one of the things prayed for in our national petition; and, above all, that Chartists bound to give to the missionary of this branch of their creed, all the assistance in their

valuable advantages to be gained even by a "TEN HOURS' BILL." Firstly, it goes far to realize late inquest on the pauper, Mary Anne Jones, and change the 1,000 additional hands required by every sectional defeat sustained is a wound to the ago, under the sauction of eminent medical authori- the working day of twelve hours, whereas any miner. It is as follows:-

if the working day is twelve hours, a sixth is deducted from the wages if hands are only ALLOWED to work ten hours. It would lead to a more equitable distribution, because the manufacturers would be compelled to give to their hands one-sixth have to say. I am a Chartist collier, and therefore have abolished, or materially reduced, the duty on impormore of the profits than they now give; the one thousand in every six thousand being brought from the reserve into the ranks of necessity, and the sir, will you believe that some of our lecturers and other the trade of this district was in a more prosperous certainty of wages remaining as high, and, in our opinion, very much higher, inasmuch as a profitable some of them may find it hard to get supported by those disposal of the surplus hands is the one thing for who work, unless they have a grievence to complain of, which labour has most energetically struggled. So, then, the employment of an additional sixth not only benefits those who work at that branch of business, the law as a means of reducing wages, and seeing that at least, that branch is at a complete stand still. emperor with the fact that we are a great and peace but it makes them better customers with all other we have no grievance on that head, some of our lecturers Those employed and heretofore receiving good loving people, it is proposed that our ambassador branches. They wear more hats, and shoes, and an I we, who have benefited by his victories, and still be clothes, cat more, and require more furniture, and nefit by his presence, are of opinion that these Judases thus is the Ten Hours' Bill, in point of sound fact, a whi e. entire, and complete labour-question. Again, as vehive more than once observed, our confidence to make a calculation of the amount that Mr. that the hours spared from slave labour would be bes'owed upon mental culture and the discovery of at the tenderness of the masters, as but for him Hour's Bill an additional charm-as we believe in those men succeed in breaking up our union by taking

4.000 present, each of whom paid an admission fee of the value of free labour; rather than wasted at the GIN PALACE and BEER SHOP, gives to the Ten some of the sayings of political economists, and e pecially in that which declares that where there is a demand there will be a supply, we would hail the sell us, while the Judases will be rewarded for their Ten Hours' Bill as a great auxiliary in clearing the unhealthy towns of their squalid population, and by these means, because we rejoice in believing that the LAND QUESTION is now the all-absorbing thought of the working classes, and that consequently the agord us the opportunity of speaking to each other time spared from slave labour would be applied through your organ. It is our opinion that Mr. Roberts to free labour upon the Land, and which, of triumphs would soon render lecturers unnecessary, and necessity, would lead to the establishment of cheap getting rid of him, and handing us over to the tools of trains to such distances as those districts to which the town population would scamper after a day's slave toil; not trains travelling twelve or fourteen solution, until the miners themselves have an unbiassed miles an hour, but special labour trains, travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or ten miles in twenty minutes. Let us illustrate the position, - it is worth it. Suppose factories to work in summer | before he gives us an oportunity to speak out for ourtime from six to four; at twenty minutes past four, the hands would arrive in jog trot at their respective stations, and ten miles from smoke at forty minutes past four, and would be ready for free labour from five till eight, nine, or ten, if they pleased, when they could regale themselves with a good supper of their own producing, fresh, for the have recently received. As far as we are concerned most part, from their own stores. Each might have his bit of land, or six, ten, or twelve, might far as Mr. Roberts is concerned, we have but little have a plot in common; these would constitute great sympathy for him, because it was he who requested of and powerful Normal agricultural schools, while us not to publish some letters which he feared might attachment to the science, and the discovery of the tend to damage the character of parties in whom he value of free labour, would progressively remove the professed entire confidence. We cannot, however,

prepare for a short struggle and decisive victory, under Duncombe and Fielden, that is, provided the operatives are themselves in earnest.

trifled with, and we have too sincere an interest in its success to recommend a struggle which may or it will heat him. Man must make it his holiday. instead of his curse; he must subdue it to his nehim to its owner's convenience and caprice.

### THE COLLIERS AND THEIR STAFF.

Ir is a remarkable fact, that the cause of labour, and the success of those who struggle for its emanbe little doubt that a Chartist parliament would cipation, is ever marred by those who profit by, and undone." The Chartists, we are happy to say, have consider the regulation of labour a question of the live upon, the grievances and sufferings which they more gratitude than the miners, for they feel gratitreated essentially as a Chartist measure. Indeed we have shown that our argument applies to those them, two, three, and four years' imprisonment. we know of no change which would inevitably give who have hitherto undertaken the guardianship and But, like all other parties, even the Chartists look occasions we have traced the failure of Trades' the confidence—and something more—of the hetrayed, while the present position of Ireland furnishes a wholesale illustration of the fact, so convincing and strong that denial or refutation is impossible. Indeed, the Chartist cause has suffered more from the attempt of idlers to eke a comfortable existence out of popular grievances than from any other circumstance. Upon the other hand, we classes themselves, who are always slow to see and sion, commotion, excitement, and noise.

It is now some time since we published some of were neither to our taste nor calculated to serve the were only checked in the further exposure of much and "dissension is weakness." more that came to our knowledge, by what we must characterise as the weakness of Mr. Roberts, who assured us of the devotion and kindliness of those who hoped to smother our voice in the colliery districts. Indeed, we have of late asked ourselves, of what use Mr. Roberts himself is to the colliers as we now look in vain for any of those exciting trials and astounding triumphs which kept his name so prominently before the miners, the legal world,

There is not, we believe, one single instance of a collier now being imprisoned for violation of contract; that underground stream, which threatened to burst its artificial limits, runs smoothly in the legal course within which the miners' legal adviser has, by unremitting attention and astounding legal knowledge, confined it, and, like all other pent in waters, it seeks an outlet and discharge. The poet

"The course of true love never yet ran smooth"and hence, we presume, it is, that the over-grounders. dissatisfied with the even under-ground current, have become growlers. The case of the colliers and their indomitable union has ever been a subject of great interest to us. We have jealously watched every victory.

even withheld exposure when its publication was

was engaged was as nearly as possible at an end, duction in wages. That is, if the working day is ten might have spared you the trouble of again, referring to "eat humble pie."

when he was dismissed from it; the Guardians regret hours, a day's wage is paid for ten hours' work, but the subject. All that you published before was quite true, and your refusal to publish more has only led to more disasters. Henoured Sir. by union we had beways something to mar the success of the poor. As your time is precious, I shall at once proceed with what I by making our delegates the organs of our will, instead of their own sentiments, that we became powerful, but now, officers are endeavouring to overcome the popular voice by the most disgraceful tricks and instinuations. Perhaps, land, there is not a single miner in prison, and that our union has struck terror into those who used to use are working heaven and earth to get rid of Mr. Roberts are in the pay of the masters, and, sir, they never fail to bestow some portion of their spleen upon the Northern Star. Now, Sir, it would be curious Roberts has saved the miners in wages, and indeed it would be hard to calculate it, except by guessing we don't know what it would now be, or how many families of victims would be 11017 depending upon our subscriptions. Honoured sir, if away the only scourge we have over the masters, there is no doubt but we shall be handed over to the tender mercies of other lawyers, who will all live upon us and beneficial results. At present it is a chaos. Machinery, competition, and selfishness, are its ruling good work. Is it too much then, sir, to appeal to you in order that, through you, the eyes of the miners may be opened, and that our next Conference may speak the solid opinion of those who work and pay, instead of the mind of those who work not and are paid for destroying us. I trust, sir, that you will not deny us this boon, but therefore they hape to encumber us with grievances by the masters. I hear, sir, that Mr. Roberts has already mentioned his intention of resigning, but I hope and trust you will condescend to ask him to reconsider his reopportunity of speaking out, as such a step is the very one to which our leaders hope to drive him, and, sir, although Mr. Roberts appears to have more business than he can well manage, I hope he will not be induced to desert us

I remain, dear and honoured sir. One who speaks the sentiments of a large number of our body, Your most obedient and humble servant,

The above letter requires but little comment. is precisely similar in character to many that we we hurl defiance at the lecturers and leaders, and, as entirely acquiesce in the desire of our friend, to use For these reasons, added to the fact that we have our influence with Mr. Roberts; he is the best judge now opened a safe market for the expenditure of of his own affairs; he is upon the spot-we before spare time, and one which would seduce factory attempted to open his eyes, but he rejected our inslaves from dissipation and idleness, and believing terference, and therefore he must now deal with the the people themselves see this additional value given | monster created by his own good nature. We quite to the measure, we call upon all good Chartists to agree with the Chartist Collier, that it would be ut rally around Richard Ocstler, to rid themselves of terly impossible to estimate Mr. Roberts' services their false leaders and inefficient committee-men, to as long as Mr. R. remains in his present position. elect their own officers, to do their own work, and And, perhaps, Mr. R.'s resolution to resign has been formed with the view of allowing the miners the means of judging of his value; which will be speedily discovered, in an abundant crop of victims The Ten Hours Bill is too large a subject to be full jails, reduced wages, increased grievances, and consequently an increased demand for lecturers Whatever Mr. Roberts's resolution may be, we think dequacy of machinery. Machinery is the monster- which the working miners appear anxious to appeal devil, man's greatest enemy, and man must beat it. For our part, we would recommend the labouring portion to deal with their priests as bishops usually deal with their's when refractory, by suspending cessities and wants, instead of allowing it to subdue them till they come to their senses. But at all events, if there is to be another conference, we would caution the constituencies against being led blindfold by those "artful dodgers." Of course we do not apply the term, or our strictures, to all; but let it be borne in mind " that one scabby sheep infects the whole flock," and, that "what 's done cannot be are hired to redress and allay. In a previous article tude to their legal adviser who saved fifty-nine of

management of the Ten Hours' Bill. Upon many slightly upon their triumph, because it was so easily It is a pity, nay a sin, that any disunion should occur in the miners' ranks just now, the very period at which the masters would hail a breach. From now till the period of contract should be spent in wholesome and friendly consultation, instead of being frittered away in useless and unprofitable wrangles; and let the staff rest assured, that, however they may repudiate our interference, we will, nevertheless, hold the scourge over the refractory, have just cause of complaint against the labouring and teach the miners that they can devote the parings from their hard-earned pence to a better pur confess advantages that are gained without convul- pose than paying their betrayers. The very thing that the masters pant for is, the breaking up of the union; and therefore our counsel and advice to the doings of the collier leaders and lecturers, which | those who have paid for its preservation, and who have derived benefit from its existence, is to put the interests of those by whom they are paid, and upon | check at once upon the unbridled tongue of slander, whose confidence and industry they live; and we by teaching their lecturers that "union is strength."

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

The week has been unusually barren of incidents either for record or comment. It's most noticeable and most important event, the revival of the association for the Ten Hours' Bill, under the auspices of Oastlers the most popular, most powerful, and most successful advocate of that great measure, has been commented upon at length in another column, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to enter further upon the subject here. We can only express our earnest hope that, under the guidance of honest, uncompromising, and disinterested leaders, like Messrs, Fielden, Oastler, and Ferrand, the factory operatives will speedily achieve that triumph, which has several times been lost solely through the adoption of a temporizing policy. We have no doubt of the present leaders of the movement; let the people, therefore, be true to each other, and reject all offers less than their full demand. no matter from what quarter they may emanate and success is vertain.

In connexion with this subject may be noted the the formation of their society from its infancy to its fact, that the firm of Bright and Son were the first European civilization. giant growth; from the introduction of the twelve to commence running short time in their extensive apostles to the clearance of every gaol, we have mills at Bradford. This is a queer fulfilment of the chronicled their every triumph and exulted in their promises, the glowing predictions of plenty, which the twin leader of the league used to indulge in, fine ourselves to the Japanese question. We have encouraged their leaders as long as we when describing the results that were to flow from found them honest and persevering, and we have Corn Law Repeal! Mr. Bright has also, at all times. We shall now proceed to show the immediate and efficiency. We are ready to admit that they were Hours' Bill. In resisting it he indulged in prophemany of them efficient, zealous, and powerful, in cies as to the ruin which it would bring upon our pourtraying the grievances of their class, while we manufacturing system, quite as confident, quite as the principle of equitable distribution, it equalizes are compelled to sav, that they seem to repine at vivid, as those uttered with respect to the effects of day a fully attended meeting of the board of directors | the labour market and deprives the master of a large | the destruction of those grievances, as if the "rungs" | Repeal. Seeing he has so utterly failed in the one idle reserve. It realizes equitable distribution to were cut from their ladder of promotion. Every case, why should he not be equally mistaken in the a certain extent, because, inasmuch as 6,000 persons sectional triumph gained by labour is a victory to other? We ask him to put this question to him the Poor Law Commissioner in reference to the are to 5,000 what twelve hours are to ten, it would the national cause, whilst, upon the other hand, self, for we have no doubt on the subject; at all events, we hope "Bright John" will abate that short time from a competitive reserve into a necessary national movement. For this reason, then, we feel swaggering bullying tone, that supercilious air of supply. Secondly, if the hours of labour were regu- ourselves compelled to publish the following letter, self-confidence and political superiority to those munication of the Poor Law Commissioners, and in lated by law, as much wages would be given for eloquent, though simple,—convincing, though plain, who differed from him on such topics, which made described the Board of Guardians. The main points the working day of ten hours, as is now given for written by the hand of a devoted, but untutored him notorious in the House of Commons. He can't afford that demeanour any longer. Let him re member that his mills are running four days a

Weavers, last Saturday, it appears that the anticito pay back to "Old Asia" in the shape of an ad come powerful, and by a continuance of our union we pations of that body, as to the injurious effects of the might have become rich, but it appears that there is al- late tariff upon their occupation, have been fully realized. Under the tariff of 1842, which altogether beta of progress, this obstinate Japan stands in the a proper respect for Universal Suffrage, and indeed it was ted raw material, and maintained a moderate discriminating duty on imported manufactured goods, state than it has been known for many years. The change has been most disastrous for them. The French manufacturer has beaten the British out of and now that, throughout Lancashire, and I believe Eug- the home market, in all the finer description of fabrics; and the consequence is, that for the present wages, are necessarily thrown back upon the inferior | should be escorted by "a first-rate line-of-battle and lower paid work, and there being too many for ship, a frigate, and two or three war steamers." that description of work, the two fold consequence of It is thought that the sight of these accompanilow wages and insufficient employment is produced. ments to the embassy, aided by the remembrance This is a sorry state of things, and unfortunately which his Japanese Majesty must entertain of the Spitalfields is not the only district in which it exists recent exploits of British-war ships, war-steamers and -the weavers of Leigh, Middleton, Macclesfield, troops in the neighbouring Chinese seas, will so and Manchester, join in the same complaint, and endure the same suffering. It is time that some be induced to abandon the exclusive regulations bold and systematic measures were adopted, by which for more than two centuries past have kept which trade might be placed on a sound foundation, English adventurers out of Japan, at least it is

> " make angels weep." The accounts from Ireland are of a more agreeable character than heretofore. The improvement noted last week has continued. Outrages and other indications of suffering and excitement are diminishing The works for the relief of the unemployed and starving peasantry are coming into general operation, and at the same time the unexpected improvement of at least some parts of the abandoned potatoe crop, and the importation of large quantities of foreign provisions, have brought down prices. In the lull which is approaching, we trust that statesmen and legislators, will not see any cause for apathy-but rather, looking back with thankfulness at the imminent dangers they have escaped for the moment, betake themselves

future prevented. number of officers in all branches of the service. Three of the oldest Generals have been made Field Marshals. One of those upon whom this empty honour has beeen conferred (General Nagent) is we believe, 97 years of age! Of course the public must pay the piper for all this promotion, which is merely another genteel mode by which the aristocracy dip their hands into the public purse, and abstract from thence support for those branches of their family quartered upon the taxes. The fighting privates, the men upon whom the hardships of their profession most heavily fall-for them no brevet is shade of the aristocracy, by whom they are tyrannized over and nurdered by the lash, under the authority of a barbarous and stern military code.

After all the fuss about the Wellington statue, the expense incurred in raising it to the top of the arch in Piccadilly, and-worst of all-the conversion of the facile Times to the opinion that it ought to stay there, the Queen has expressly ordered it to descend again from its elevation! Where this effigy of an overpraised soldier and absurdly lauded statesman will ultimately find a resting place, no one can tell. Waterloo place and the Horse Guards are both named. If we might give an opinion in the matter. it would be that it should be sent to the brass founders to be melted down again, and sold at the fair price of the material, and the proceeds remitted to the Lord Lieutenant to be destributed among the Duke's countrymen. It would be almost the only good they ever got out of him, and it would confer a benefit on the country by ridding it of a monster in metal. We English are not a lucky people in matters of

taste. The artistic sense requires educating in us. Had that faculty been developed nationally, such monstrosities as the fountains, pillar and statue of Trafalgar Square, or that last exposed to the face of day Piccadilly, would never have been perpetrated. It would be better for us to let such things alone till we are able to do better, and not make ourselves the laughing stock of intelligent foreigners. When we have acquired the ability to do this kind of work well, we shall perhaps at the same time have acnuired the moral faculty of discerning where honour find worthier objects in the long roll of philosophers, worthless or vicious idols.

### Colonial and Foreign Review.

A dearth of colonial intelligence this week affords us the opportunity of offering a few remarks on a subject of great importance to the interests, and honour, of the people of this country. We allude to certain projects of our commercial phrase be defined; let the French people be made to classes, for extending the colonial territory of this country in the Indian Archipelago, and the opening investing of every male adult with all the rights of of a trade with the Japanese Empire.

From Free-Trade platforms, and in the journals of the profitocracy, how often have we heard, and read, of late years, the nauseating and lying cant of "the civilising results of trade," and "the peaceful influences of commerce!" This, too, in the teeth of bers of those noble exiles whom Poland has confided to sessions" have been achieved by violence: that into Africa, where they might take a part in those unour Indian Empire" has its foundations laid in the blood of many nations; and that some of the most formidable wars in which this country has been engaged, have had their origin in the bloody - minded cupidity of our "civilising" traders. Well, the roar of our cannon in the dishonourable "opium war" has ceased but a little time, the last of the plundered Chinese silver has, we may say, but just arrived, Cobden's cant of trade-engendered peace is yet against this new danger. sounding in our ears, when lo, our ever restless profitmongers are already sighing for new worlds mislead, we would call out to them: Think first of all to conquer—we beg pardon—for new regions to inoculate with the blessings of English trade and like propensities. Your hands and your swords do not

Respecting the precious project of colonising or "annexing" that huge den of savages, Borneo, we value than those of others, because you carry in your shall say nothing now, for the present we shall con-

For some time past several of the public journals in the pay of the mammonocracy, with the Mornbeen the most bitter, the most unscrupulous, and ing Chronicle at their head, have been worrying at that these endeavours of General Bem and of the calculated to lessen their utility or destroy their the most personal opponent in Parliament of a Ten the Government to send an embassy to Japan, for French government, are not the first of the kind. the purpose of inducing the Japanese government to open the ports of Japan for purposes of trade with this country. It is argued by the advocates Portsmouth by the agents of the Literary Associaof this scheme that for more than two centuries tion, headed by Prince Czartoryski, under the name Japan has kept itself secluded from the rest of the of Lord Dudley Stuart. Better informed of the innations of the earth, which is very wrong and should terests of Poland than we then were, the French denot be any longer tolerated; that Japan has a po- mocrats at that time appreciated, as now we do, the pulation of at least thirty-five millions, capable of value of that Czartoryski policy. That the democrats supporting a most extensive trade with England. of Poland concur with them on this subject, but are that its foreign trade is restricted to twenty-three more severe in their condemnation, is a fact we can vessels annually, of which three alone are European, and ought to fully certify. us to continue the exposure of some of the tricks that week, that the Corn Laws are virtually Repealed and exists of seeking everywhere new markets for that bleeding land, which it is impossible to find English goods; and, finally, to sum up the catalogue room for this week, but which shall not be lost sight

By the proceedings at a meeting of the Spitalfields; of grievances, that while "Young Europe" is anxion vanced civilization, that debt which the former owes to the latter for having first taught her the alnha way of carrying out intentions at once so disinto rested and philanthropic!

To abolish the evils and achieve the objects above enumerated, it is proposed that the British Govern ment should send an embassy to the Japanese em peror. This British ambassador is to be instructed to conduct his negotiations in the most pacific manner, as all idea of war and conquest must be scouted, nevertheless, by way of impressing the operate upon his reasoning faculties, that he will conducted upon rational principles, and conduce to expected that the Emperor will be induced to place us" on an equal footing with our Dutch rivals. This is hoped for, nevertheless success is doubtful.

clements, and these effects are such as might No matter, "Peaceably if we may, but forcibly if we must." is the motto of our peace-loving free-trade civilizers; therefore, they are determined by some means or other to accomplish their ends. "England," says the Morning Chronicle, "has never yet imitated the Knight of La Mancha, by compassing sea and land in quest of enemies; but in the peaceful pursuits of trade there is no limits which it is not ready to pass, and, we may add, no danger which it is not willing to brave." This is pretty significant. But again, says the Chronicle, "The necessity of seeking everywhere new markets for our goods, will henceforth lead us perpetually into the neighbourhood of Japan, to traverse its seas, to circumnavigate its coasts, and to encounter its native traders: even on their own thresholds. Lack, morein all earnestness to the preparation of measures by over, of provisions, or stress of weather, will from which the recurrence of such a season may be in time to time force us into its ports; so that our mariners, in that pugnacious temper of mind pre-The Gazette of Tuesday contained the long pro- duced by expected ill-usage, will be brought viomised Brevet. Promotion has been given to a large lently into contact with the Japanese provincial authorities, in which quarrels may be expected to ensue, whose consequences it would be difficult to foresee." It is not at all difficult to see what is meant by these surmises. If the "soft-sawdor" of our Ambassador, aided by the "war steamers." &c .. fail in effecting the desired results, then the mask will be thrown away. English ships well manned and armed will attempt to carry on a contraband trade, in defiance of the Japanese governments: they will rather pick a quarrel than seek to avoid one; in all likelihood force will be had recourse to by the Japanese authorities to expel the intruders from their harbours, the employment of this force will be de nounced by the English as "an outrage against the law of nations;" then will come an imitation of the Chiuese war, with the usual results. Such we may safely shadow forth as the "peace programme' of the free trade civilizers.

Here we must pause; we shall, however, return to the subject, and in a future article will endeavour to inform our readers something of the people of Japan, and the reasons of their government for e xcluding the abomination of European trade.

For the present we conclude by denouncing this Japan project as a scheme fraught with mischief to the true interests of the people of this country, and with dishonour to our national character.

It will by seen by our "Foreign Intelligence." that simultaneously with the revival of the Chartist agitation in this country there has commenced an Electoral Reform Movement in France. We have one fault to find with the French Petition, it asks for nothing definite. It demands a reform of the present infamous system of representation, but does not specify what sort of reform. This word reform may mean anything, from universal suffrage to the veriest fraud which would find favour in the eyes of a rascal like Thiers, or a humbug like Barrot. A national agitation which resulted, for instance, in the clearing out of the Government officials from the Chamber of Deputies, would be called a "reform," but such a "reform" would make no sensible difference to the people if the suffrage was confined, as at present, to some two thousand of the haute bourgeoisie. In fact there is no reform should be paid. Instead of erecting statues to of the representation short of Universal Suffrage bloated sensualists, and lucky soldiers, we may which would be worth the while of the people of France struggling for; and we venture to predict philanthropists, and political benefactors which dis- that anything short of that will fail to rouse tinguished our history. At present the instinct of the enthusiasm of the French people. No doubt hero worship works blindly, and expends its force on there are plenty of good-meaning temporisers who fear to excite the prejudices of the middle class by hoisting the flag of Universal Suffrage—but we tell such that the middle class are too cowardly and too selfish to effect any change for the better. As for the working men, they would be fools indeed to give their support to any movement that had not for its object their direct emancipation. The national sovereignty is proclaimed in the French Petition, but that there may be no illusion, no mistake, let that understand, that the national sovereignty means the

> We take the following from the Reforme of the 10th:--

It was several days ago rumoured that endeavours were being made to throw on the soil of Algeria numour keeping until her final deliverance. A general, himthe undeniable facts, that many of "our colonial pos- | self a Pole, has, it is said, undertaken to march them fortunate campaigns, the wretched wastes of our squan-

Is there not some wily combination hidden under this design? Can it be the mere result of despair in a great misfortune? Or, may it not rather arise from the wish of our government to render themselves agreeable to Russia, by diminishing by these means the number of the adversaries whom the Czar may on some future day encounter again on the field of battle? We will not inquire further into the depths of this

mystery. We hope to see the Poles escape from this new snare. Common sense and the instinct of their duty towards their fatherland ought to guard them

If some of them are likely to allow themselves to be of Poland, and of Poland alone. You are no vulgar belong to you alone; you have other barbarians to struggle against than those of Africa. Preserve your strength for your own country; your lives are of a greater veins the blood of a whole people, and in your souls the life of an empire.

To the above noble exhortations of our French contemporary, we can add from our own information Twelve years ago this same line of policy was pursued against the Polish soldiers at Woolwich and

and not one of those English; that the little Some painfully interesting information concerning European trade permitted by the authorities of unhappy Poland will be found in our seventh page. Japan is monopolised by the Dutch, which is, of Just before going to press, we have received some course, very unfair to England; that the necessity further revelations of the present state of things in

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Polish Revolution of 1830, is approaching—should took her into custody. The prisoner threw herself

the French Ambassador, who has returned to Rome, man brought her to England, and after remaining the French Ambassanor, who has returned to home, with her for a few days, left her at Gosport, where has been instructed to recommend the Pope to she btained apartments at a boarding-house. The he moderate in the introduction of reforms and family with whom she lodged showed her many kindto endeavour to conciliate Austria. Of course; nesses, and she was introduced to their cousin, who when was Louis Philippe trusted that he did not resided at Fareham. Here she remained a week on beiray? The Pope appears to be what the traifriend's cousin give him fifty sovereigns from a cashtor of the barricades never was, an earnes 21
box, which she afterwards deposited between the
sacking and bed of a bedstead. The prisoner added an honest man, and, therefore, Louis Phillipe with that she left the house and went to Southampton, if he can, ruin him. The Pope has only to ( 15 where she purchased a cash-box resembling the one ergetically persevere in the course he has hither to she had seen, and, returning with it, complained of her head aching, and requested permission to lie down perfidy, and the blessings of a regenerated return will repay his efforts. As to Louis Phillipe, he is to be deposited, and substituting the empty for the and will continue to have, his reward, in the continue to have, his reward, in the continue to have, his reward, in the continue to have and the hisses of scorn? From the religious partition and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a first alone carriage in the continue to have a scorn and choosing a scorn curses of hate and the hisses of scorn," from the railway station, and choosing a first-class carriage, in people he has wronged and the nations he has which there was no other passenger, she broke open the box with a knife, and having abstracted the conbetrayed.

# To Readers & Corresponden is.

G. W. W .- No room.

J. F. Bradford, Wilts .- Received. W. F. Barrhead. - The lines, though possessin some

merit, are on the whole not sufficiently good fo spubli-G. Godfard. Sheffield, asks, "How much did the Whigs when last in office add to the expenses of the mation by way of retrenohment?" The sum total is what we have no means of ascertaining, but Mr. G. z ay form some idea of the "tottle of the whole" by asc rtaining a part, that he may do by referring to Mr. Hunt's exposure, which we intend to give in next Saturday's

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- To the Editor of the " Northern Stor."-Sir: I called attention a short time ago through your valuable paper, to the Municipal Elections, and am sorry to see such a bad account of Chartist determination. Only two attempts, and triumphantly successful in both. Is there only one Ward in each of those towns, Manchester and Sheffield, or are the Chartists too apathetic to attempt others? Are there no other towns in England where there was a chance of doing something ! It is useless to say no interest is taken in such things. The Whigs and the Tories take interest enough in them when a Chartist is brought forward, then why should not we do so ! One Chartist among thirty or forty Liberals and Tories! Enough to be laughed at and succe'd at, but powerless for any practical purpose. For instance, a petition for Frost. Williams, and Jones, or for the Charter. Look at the exposure of the Manchester Corporation, by Mr. Dixon. and then tell me whether they have not a great power in influencing the opinions of various persons, to whom they can dispense their patronage. I ask why, then, should working men, who pay a great deal of money directly, and all of it indirectly; for where would it come from without their labour-why should not they take some share in distributing it? They could find men quite qualified to fill the places held b Whig and Tory backs, who would, perhaps, further the ends of the working men, in assisting to obtain M.P.'s for the Boroughs, as Municipal Councillors. The 1st of April is another opportunity, of which, I think, the Chartist body ought to avail themselvesviz., by returning Guardians to the Poor Law Boards. Look at Keighley for what they can do, and have done, and then think what a CHARTIST Board would do. By inserting the above you will oblige an eight-years-and half subscriber to your valuable Journal, and

A CHARTIST. Commercial-road East. BARNSLEY METHODISTS.—A notice appeared in the Star last year concerning certain precious humbugs belonging to the "Old Connection Methodists" of this town. lowering, or attempting to lower, their workmen's wages, and giving £500 each to the erection of a new chapel. One of them it may be remembered had a carpet damask for his daughter to walk on in the church-yard on the day she was married. All this was strictly true, yet on its appearance in the Star, they became so excited that they ran all over the town offering any price for a copy, (their object is best known to themselves). The new chapel is now completed, and was recently opened, in cant phrase, for "religious worship," but they did not forget to look after "the tin." Several Sundays have elapsed since the chapel was opened, but the begging system still continues, and they have managed to get more than £500 in the Miss E. A. Hopkins course of a very few weeks. The town has been in a Miss E. Hopkins poverty stricken condition for a long time, but these liberal promoters of cant and deception could never raise a farthing to alleviate the misery they witness around them; winter is now at hand, hundreds of families are destitute of any thing like bed clothes, and so they may remain for these worthies. In Ireland, myriads of human beings are perisonal to the food, there a field is open for the generous, but let camberwell - - 0 3 0 any one mention such a laudable object as endeavour- Bath, per Franklin 2 4 5 Birkenhead - - 1 12 3 Birkenhead - - 0 2 6 nation from absolute starvation, and these sleek faced impostors would turn up their noses with dis dain. The desire they manifest to save souls fro perdition is really wonderful, when their greate source of delight is in witnessing real living bodies a state of unbearable and agonizing misery. One fa more, these Methodist bigots who have weaving sho will not allow their journeymen to sing anything b canting hymns. Had these fanatics the ruling power they would exercise far more tyranny than even o "Mother Church," They would prosoribe the strain of Byron, Burns, and Moore, and allowing us no su stitutes but the trash of canting hypocrites, who kno no more of the beauty of poetry than an Irish p

JOHN SHITH, Welton Daventry.-We never received t letter to which we referred. W.H.P., Plymouth.—If the methodist preacher is such scoundrel we think the girl has gained by the los and would recommend her not to attempt to bring hi to the scratch. A Subscriber .- The father is liable for the debts of 1

knows of geometry.—Correspondent.

ANDREW BATTEBAM, Eye, near Peterborough .- It wou be impossible for us to satisfy every person as to ever rule of the land plan.

J.C.H —Yes, his residence constitutes settlement. DUNCAN SHERBINGTON, Glasgow.—Mr. O'Connor presen his kind regards to his good friend, and pledges him self to visit Glasgow after the Land Conference. JOHN BURGESS, Cheadle.—His application will be r ferred to the Directors.

THE REPORT OF MR. HUMPHREY'S SPEECH, delivered last Wednesday week, only reached us on Thursday (this week) too late for insertion. LAMBLEY, Notts.—Thanks for the communication, shall look to it.

ROGER Snow .- We really cannot interfere in the cas as we have paid quite enough for libels. Peter Gray, Dumfries .- Will hear from us early ne

week. C. Dorle.-Received-Thanks. ROBERT TURNBULL .- Press of matter compels us to post- Mr. Wheeler, Pone your communication till our next number.

MB. CAMPBELL, Cardiff —We know nothing of the letters

you spoke of, your present communication we have forwarded to Mr. O'Connor. ERRATA.-The name of the chairman of the Bristol meeting reported in our last is Robert Norris, Esq. and not Harris, as it appeared in the printed report. WILLIAM HAUTON, Brechin,-G. J. H. will write before

long. If our Brechin friends desire to have the "Land Bilston, per J. Linney victim fund. the opportunity of Mr. Doyle's visit to Scotland to get Birmingham, per W. Thorn ... Company" explained to them, they should embrace him to call at Brechin. Mr. Doyle's address is a care of Mr. Robert Kydd, 7, Wellgate, Dundee. A lecture, or two lectures, from Mr. Doyle on the Land and the Charter would impart to our friends all, the wished-for information, and also be of immense service to the Brighton cause. We hope our Brechin friends will see to this Edinburgh without delay.

EXPAORDINARY ROBBERY BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN.—On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult. amongst the passengers brought by the up train from Southampton to the terminus at Nine Elms, was a Joung Frenchwoman, fashionably dressed, but whose appearance was rendered more than ordinarily attractive from the fact of wearing her hair, which consisted of a profusion of magnificently black tresses, wholly unconfined, and flowing over her shoulders to the waist. The young woman, who spoke English with difficulty, inquired for an hotel, and was taken by the servants of the railway company to the Railway Hotel. Hoop being it to the railway to the Railway Hotel. Hoop being it to the railway to the Railway Hotel. pany to the Railway Hotel. Upon being introduced to Mr. Howse, the landlord, she stated her name to be Mdlle. Malvina Florentine de Saumarez. On Saturday evening she went to Astley's Theatre, and Prior to starting to that place of amusement, produced a cheque on the Fareham Bank for £99 13s.

F99 13s, had been stolen from the house of a ship-builder living at Fareham. A reward of £20 was filled to sufficient on the apprehension of the thief and recovery of the property, and Mr Gow, the superintendent of the Hants county constabilary, having obtained a case to the probable retreat of the depredator, produce to the probable retreat of the depredator, produced to London on Menday morning, and accompanied by the guard of the same train that had panied by the guard of the same train that had properly and Mile, De Saumarez to town, went over to the probable and the same train that had provided from the louse of a ship-builder living at Fareham. A reward of £20 was occasion are tow toke place, and the son and two marks filled to sufficient. The liadly that all the different localities will exert themselves in a similar manner.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Illust's Birathday.—On Saturday, November 7th, a large number of the admircrs of the principles and conded by Mr. Child.

Mr. Hornby suggested as an addition to the more town of the late immortal llency Hunt, met at the case assumed a serious aspect, and adjourned panied by the guard of the same train that had panied by the guard of the same train that had live in support. The Hall the different localities will exert themselves in a similar manner.

A reward of £20 was occasion at owt took place, and the son and two marks affect on the different localities will exert themselves in a similar manner.

A state of the finances of the said Committee, and lave their unfortunate companion Brotherson, sunk and the sufficient production. Association, numbers could not gain admission. The lecturer was heard with the greatest and created quite a Chartist revival.

ADDITION-UNDER-LYNE.

Illust's Birathday.—On Saturday, November 7th, a large number of the admirers of the principles and the total condition was filled to sufficient occident.

Britical ANTI-STATE Church the first hat all the different localities will exert themselves in a similar manner.

In

of. The 29th of November, the anniversary of the scription given of the supposed thief, immediately Polish Revolution of 1850, is approaching—should not the occasion be honoured by a popular demonstration?

The prisoner three mersent upon her knees, and in the presence of the superintendent, police-serjeant Moore, 12 V, and policeman Bent of the V division, gave the following extraordi-We read in the Daily Journals, that M. Rossi, nary statement. That a few weeks since a gentlea visit, and during that time, saw the mother of her tents, threw the box out of the window. Upon being searched, the cheque and two double sovereigns were found upon her, and Mr. Howse, upon opening the bag, discovered it to contain £146 in sovereigns. The money was given up to the superintendant, who started with the prisoner the same night for Fare-BARNSLEY.—Mr. Hunt's exposure of the Whigs sh llap- ham. On Tuesday she was taken before a magistrate, and remanded for the attendance of witnesses from London.

> RECEIPTS OF THE CHART ST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR.	UʻCON	NUK.			
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SHARES.			£ s.	Ċ	
Rochdale, per J. Mawson	••	••	••	5 (	
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Birmingham, per W. Thorn	44	••	••	5 ]	ŗ
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PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1.

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NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER MR. O'CONNOB. EXECUTIVE. Henry Booth, Birmingham ... VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS. PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Mr. Manchester - 0 0 10 Horncastle -- 0 3 0 Tillicoultry -- 012 6 REGISTRATION FUND. Mr. VETEBANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND.
'affield - 0 0 3 Mr. D. Crawford - 0 1 0 FOR WILLAMS AND JONES.

Wootten-under-Edge - - 0 2 T. M. WHEELEB, Secretary.

SLOP-WORK AND DESTITUTION.—On Wednesday an table, when James Smith, of Glasgow, was called the name of the drawer being Purkiss, which she inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began required by the drawer being Purkiss, which she inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the drawer being Purkiss, which she inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the drawer being Purkiss, which she inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the drawer being Purkiss, which she inquest was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. requested Mr. Howse to get cashed. Mr. Howse that the readiest mode of obtaining cash one of the railway guards, who could present it at the bank it was made payable at. This proposition did not accord with Molle. de Saumarez's views, and she replaced it in her packet. saving that a day or whom decared was held on Julia Fitzgerald, aged sixteen upon to preside. After supper, Mr. Doyle began the evening's amusement with a political song. Toasis, songs, and recitations went on until ten o'clock, when Mr. Doyle gave a splendid account of the ovening's entitle o she replaced it in her pocket, saying that a day or two hence would do. About this time it was discovered that a cash box containing upwards of £150 distress. Not being able to pay 12s. 6d. for five assisting our Champion. Mr. Duncombe. with twelve selection, and the necessity of month in the following places, viz.—Georgie Mills, assisting our Champion. Mr. Duncombe. with twelve selections and serious containing upwards of £150 distress. Not being able to pay 12s. 6d. for five assisting our Champion. Mr. Duncombe. with twelve selections and satisfactory lecture, subject. The Convention, we have called a general meeting, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Doyle delivered a very interesting and have chosen three of a committee to act in preparing subscription sheets, to be left open one distribution. The following places, viz.—Georgie Mills, assisting our Champion. Mr. Duncombe. with twelve selections and satisfactory lecture, subject. The Convention, we have called a general meeting, on the 3rd inst., Mr. Doyle delivered a very interesting and have chosen three of a committee to act in preparing subscription sheets, to be left open one distribution. in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for £9913s, had been stolen from the house of a ship
brilder 15
light in the different localities will exert themselves brilder 15
light in gold, two double sovereigns, and a cheque for brilder 15
light in the following places, viz.—Georgie Mills, light in th

THE CHARTER NO SURRENDER!

MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLAEKE'S TOUR. WORCESTER

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Tues day evening, a public meeting was held in a large and commodious room in a mill, near the quay, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition to Parliament, praying for the enactment of the Peo-ple's Charter. Mr. Young, a working man, and a Democrat of many years standing, was called to the chair, and opened the busin as of the meeting in a brief but appropriate speech. After which he introduced Mr. P. M'Grath to the meeting. Mr. M'Grath spoke for an hour and a half in an eloquent strain, laying bare the workings of the present system of Government, and urging the principles of the People's Charter as the only effectual remedy. The National Petition was spoken to, and sup-

ported by Mr. T. Clark, who developed the plans of the late Convention, for carrying on the moral warfare with the Government, in a highly satisfac-The Petition was unanimously adopted. After which, thanks were voted to the chairman

and the two speakers, and the meeting separated.

HANLEY. ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Wed nesday evening, a very numerous and enthusiastic meeting was held in the "Christian Brethren's" Room. Mr. Henry Foster, an old and staunch friend of the popular cause, was unanimously chosen to preside, and after making a few observations upon the duty of the people at the present time, he called upon Mr. Edward Humphries to move the first resolution, as follows :-

That this meeting considers the present system of re presentation as unjust; inasmuch as it excludes 6-7ths o the population from the privileges of the Elective Fran chises, and that we therefore petition parliament for the People's Charter, whole and entire. Mr. Maitland seconded the resolution, which was

mously adopted. The National Petition was proposed by Mr. J. Richards, seconded by Mr. J. Yates, supported by Mr. M'Grath, and carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, to which he made a suitable response. After which

three cheers were stoutly given for the Charter three for Mr. O'Connor and the Northern Star; and the meeting separated. LIVERPOOL.

ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION .- On Thurs day evening, a numerous meeting of the inhabitantof this great emporium of commerce, took place in the spacious Music Hall, Bold-street, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, for the political rights of the people. At the hour named for commencing, Mr. William Jones was unanimously appointed chairman, and having briefly opened the business of the meeting, called upon Mr. E. Jones. who moved the first resolution, the purport of which o was that class domination was unjust in principle and injurious in practice, and that the National Pe tition to Parliament be adopted. Mr. Jones's speech in support of the motion was powerful and telling.
The motion was seconded by Mr. Arnold, and most ably supported by Mr. Clark. On being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously. Mr. Platts then ably read, and moved the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Smith. Mr. M'Grath spoke lengthily and convincingly in support of it. It was unanimously adopted. Vote of thanks having teen passed to the chairman, Messrs. M'Grath, and Clark, and three vociferous cheers having been given

o for the Charter, the meeting dissolved. THE LAND .- On Friday evening the spacious Music Hall was again occupied by a numerous audience, to hear discourses from Messrs. Clark | Star; but up to this hour (Thursday), we have not and M'Grath on the land, the value of its acquisi- received Mr. Hook's communication. Mr. O'Con- many weeks past. This is rather unfortunate, especially old, and addressed them at considerable length, after tion by the working classes and the efficiency of the means employed by the Chartist Co-operative Land Company for that purpose. Both speakers at Herringsgate, whom he had brought to the meetacquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of ing at his own expense, to exhibit his books, Mr. the audience. Mr. B. Dix made some inquiries respecting the society, which on being answered by Mr. Clark, he expressed himself fully satisfied. The or letter, was entered in the account by him; the thanks of the meeting having been awarded nem. con. to Mr. Smith, the Chairman and the lecturers, the meeting separated. STOCKPORT.

some years past, to hear an address from Mr. T. Clark on the all important subjects of the Land and the same time, that if any statements should be made in the course of the evening to which any party might feel disposed to take exception, that every facility would be afforded for discussing the disputed point. He expressed the pleasure which he experienced in introducing their old fellow-townsman, Mr. Thomas Clark, to their notice. Mr. Clark commenced his discourse by a brief review of the present social position of the working classes, arguing that as long as its present constitution remained Leeds - - 2 0 0 unaltered, go long would they be dependant upon the whim and interest of others for their employment, which, in his opinion, was the most damning feature of the political economy of the age. He afterwards proceeded to propound the principles and objects of the Co-operative Land Company and concluded an energetic and eloquent address, by soliciting all those who took an interest in the welfare of their country to come forward and take up shares in the glorious redeeming Institution to which he had been calling their attention.

On Menday evening last, the members of the Land Company resident in this town, convened a meeting of the inhabitants in the large room of the Commercial Ine, to afford them an opportunity of

Land Company.

Mr. Hancock, of Lamberhead Green, presided. He made some excellent observations on the benefits derivable from the possession of land by the labouring classes. The speeches of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark were potent and conclusive as to the value of the land, and the ability of the Company to procure it for its members. We anticipate a considerable increase of our branch as the results of the meet-

Having been apprised by Messrs. Clark and should be held here, we immediately set to work and obtained the Town Hall for the desired meeting. On Tuesday evening last, at the appointed time, the hall was filled with a most attentive audience. Mr. Blinkhorn was chosen to preside. He briefly intro. duced the subject for consideration, and then called upon Messrs. Clark and M'Grath in succession, who delivered discourses replete with facts and reasoning. ances which misrule makes the lot of humanity. Voter of thanks having been given to the lecturers and chairman, and three hearty cheers for the Charter, the meeting broke up.

CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

Mr. C. Doyle lectured here on the 30th ult., to a crowded audience; many could not gain admission The subject was "The rise and progress of the Char-

meeting.

Mr, Doyle explained the principles of the Company plan. in an able and convincing manner, and compared the condition of the starving operatives of this country with the happy condition of the people in the island of Guernsey. He also gave several instances the Land and the Charter.

o bertson, and seconded by John Kinross, when Mr.n ble minded man. The large room was very taste printe one-fourth of our receipts for that purpose.

CHARTISM—THE FAMINE IN IRELAND

AND THE LAND. The South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road, said to be capable of accommodating nearly 2000 persons, was densely crowded on Monday evening ast, to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor upon the above interesting topics.

Mr. DENIS DEVAYNE, a prominent Irish Repealer, was unanimously called to the chair. He said that as an Irishmah he felt highly delighted at standing so high in the estimation of Englishmen as to be called upon to fill so distinguished a situation. Great praise was due to Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the Mr. James Ashworth. kindly feeling that at present existed between the workmen of the two nations. (Loud cheers.) (At the People's Advocate." this moment Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, and was loudly greeted by the loudest acclamation, and Radeliff. which was repeated with redoubled energy when he ascended the platform.) The Chairman continued, as his illustrious countryman, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who innocently fell on the Field of Blood, August had now arrived, he did not think it would be serving 16th, 1819, while peaceably assembled to assert their my length. From the feeling now abroad, he was satisfied that Mr. O'Connor would soon be back in his native land, Old Ireland, taking the lead in the movement to which his exalted patriotism and eminent talents so justly entitled him. (Loud cheers.) Yes, in spite of little John O'Connell, who recently exhibited the match'ess effrontery of ordering the Dublin remonstrance, with its long list of signatures, embracing a large majority of Repeal wardens and a hist of volunteers and associates, to be thrown into te Liffey. (Hisses and groans for him.) Yes, in site of him and all the tools of faction, circumances now in operation told him that Feargus O'Connor would soon head the Repeal cause in Ire-1 ind-(tremendous cheering)-and then would Charably supported by Mr. Thomas Clark, and unani-1 r would dare attempt to stifle public opinion (Renewed cheering.) He was proud to see Englishmen and Ir shmen in that hall combining in their endeavour to restore to his countrymen their long lost rights. (Great applause) He, an Irishman, presided over an English meeting to night, although by-the-bye, it consisted of a majority of his own countrymen-(cheers)-and he was happy to say that the compliment had been reciprocated as it were by enticipation, as an Englishman presided over an Ir'sh meeting at the Temperance Hall, Clement's Lane, last night. (Loud cheers.) Thanking them for the honour done him, he would now introduce their long-tried champion, the eminent advocate of the rights of labour, Feargus O'Connor. (We have ing nearly forty slips, closely written, and which we regret being compelled to subject to the same fate as a host of correspondence, which would require another Star to publish.)

No. O'Company of the course of the company separated at a late hour with the evening's entertainment.

VETERANS, ORPHANS AND COMPANS AND

Mr. O'Connor spoke at great length, and was received by his own countrymen with a general warmth of national enthusiasm, especially when he mentioned his resolution of raising the standard of Repeal once more in Ireland. When Mr. O'Connor had concluded a powerful address upon the above charges of men being paid for over time at Herringsgate, and that the Society's property was made away with. Mr. Hook did not appear, however, but addressed a letter to the chairman, expressing his determination to reply to his own calumny in the of ten shillings. He says, O'Connor stating that not a figure, sentence, word, practice was this: Mr. Cullingham sat at a desk with families, the hoary headed patriot says :the account book before him, and entered the amount paid to each man, and for what purpose. Thus, all that was in the book Mr. O'Connor did On Sunday evening last, we had the most numerous meeting that has been held in this town for pay; but there were many pounds not in the book which he also paid. Now, he asked Mr. Cullingthe Charter. The chair was ably filled by Mr. J. ham if there was an hour, a quarter of an hour, or a not been earned?

Mr. Cullingham-Certainly not.

I now ask Mr. Cullingham, continued Mr. O'Connor, if a pound's worth, or a crown's worth of the society's property has beeen made away with? Mr. Cullingham-No, nor a farthing's worth ; and he and Mr. O'Connor had often remarked, that they never saw property so well protected. He would not even allow a carpenter to take a few shavings shavings collected, and gave them to a poor cripple, who earned his livelihood by baking a little bread.

(Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor saw Mr, Dowling, the overseer of bricklayers, upon the platform, and he now appealed to Mr. Dowling, whom he had not seen for some time, whether, in his department, over time was paid for or any property was wasted?

Mr. Dowling-On the contrary, if a quarter of an hour or even ten minutes were lost, the men were obliged to make it up, and if bricks were counted after hearing from Mesers Clark and M'Grath, an exposition of the progress, principles, and objects of the Mr. O'Connor saw them counted himself and would only allow the exact time; and further, I would h ave discharged Hook several times myself if it had not been for Mr. O'Connor's interference. (Loud

Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor resumed-Now I'll you what, there's the book, and the labouring class never saw such an account of their money before, even to the farthing. and no sundries, and when I am satisfied to answer M'Grath, that they were desirous that a meeting the charge of every pedling blackguard, and to spend my whole time, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, and my whole fortune and health in your cause, the least that I have to expect is protection against the ruffians whom I employ for charity. (Loud Cheers.)

Three cheers were then given for Duncombe, the demonstrative of the cause of the famine now afflicting Land and the Charter: three for Smith O'Brien, Ireland, the distress that assails the people of Eng-land, and proving the possession of the land by the for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the Northern people, to be the only remedy for the mass of griev- Star. after which the meeting was dissolved. We should have mentioned that at the close of the meeting, a fine jolly looking fellow and a teetotaller, mounted the platform, and said he came to enlighten them a bit upon the subject of the Land, he knew a great many men, near Whinchelsea, that had less than two acres of Land, and never wanted to work a RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE day off it—and he knew a countryman of Mr. O'Connor's, that had two acres and had 7 of the finest pigs that you would see in a day's walk, and he never works off the land; but mind, he couldn't have pigs and drink too for his money, for he's a teetotaller,— (Loud Cheers,) so if drunkards failed let them not lay the blame upon the Land plan, as every man that's sober can do a great deal more than Feargus O'Connor has told them, and he has no pity for a drunken man. The Land, he assured them, from tist Co-operative Land Company." Mr. John Kin-ross, a staunch Chartist was unanimously called to them comfort and contentment, and a fair market experience, was the only thing that could afford the chair. After reading the bill convening the meeting, he called upon Mr. Doyle to address the meeting.

I them comfort and contentment, and the contentment of the contentment o

## Chartist Intelligence.

A resolution was adopted at the late Convention, agreeing to raise a sum of money for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of those patriotic exiles— Zephaniah Williams and William Jones. An appeal

Doyle was called upon to support the resolution, and fully decorated. After the table had been relieved This baving been cheerfully acceeded to by the mover of its cumberous weight, and the cloth removed, Mr. and supported by Mr. Farris, was a quarter's duration. The resolution was put and James Higson, a veteran in the cause, was called on carried without a dissenting voice. P.S.—Mr. to preside, and Mr. W. Aitken acted as vice-chair-boyle's services in this district have done much good man. The chairman opened the meeting in a very lake was called on we carnestly recommend other localities to do the cause of the cau pathetic speech, by reminding the meeting of the important and solemn purpose for which they were met, and concluded by giving — "The people, the on Monday November 9, to commemorate the birthday of source of all legitimate power."

address by Mr. Samuel Marsden. Song. Sweet Freedom adieu," by Mr. J. Ryder. the veteran Mr. Flower, and on the left by the veteran The chairman then gave—"The immortal me- Mr. Ramsey, both in excellent health and spirits—our mory of Henry Hunt, the man who never deceived worthy host occupying the vice-chair. After ample justhe people." The meeting rose and uncovered, and tice had been done to the good things of this life, the drank the toast in solemn service. Mr. William Aitken responded to the toast in his

usual style of oratory. He concluded a speech of the chair, and Mr. John Page the vice chair. Several about three-quarier's of an hour by passing a high patriotic songs and recitations were given between the culogium on the person of Mr. Hunt. Song-"The Life and Death of Henry Hunt," by

The chairman then gave-"The Northern Star, Responded to in a very able speech by Mr. Samuel

Song—"Liberty Tree," by My. James Bardsley.
The chairman then gave "The memory of those who innocently fell on the Field of Blood, August country's rights, by petitioning the legislature for a Reform in the people's House of Parliament."

Recitation—"The Peterloo Massacre," by Mr. Abraham Matley.

Song-" Peterloo," by Mr. Edward Hulme. The chairman then gave "Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the never-ceasing friend of the people, and successor of Henry Hunt." Reponded by Mr. Samuel Hadfield in a very praiseworthy address.

Song-" Henry's Ghost," by Mr. John Ryder. The sixth was "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., and the cople's Charter, and soon may it become the law of

Mr. Clark, printer, delivered a very sensible address on this subject, which was much applanded. Song-"In Wiltshire Fair a Child was Born," by James Ashworth.

The chairman gave "A speedy restoration to their native land of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis" Mr James Higson ably spoke to the toast. Trio-"Frost. Williams. and Jones." by Messrs.

Aitken, Radeliff, and Clark. The chairman then gave "The memory of our late townsman, Thomas Cook, and all the illustrioudead of all nations, who have contributed to the cause of Freedom.' The toast was very feelingly responded to by Mr.

Edward Hilton, of Hyde. Song—"Exile of Erin," by John Stafford.
"The Seer of Ashton Moss," was recited by the Host. Samuel Walker. And other Recitations and

Songs were given in the course of the evening. The company separated at a late hour highly satisfied VETERANS, ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS COMMITTEE.

Brother Chartists,-It was noticed in last week' Star that the Committee had voted to Messrs. Davenport, Richards, and Smart, and Mr. Eliis, ten shillings each, being the whole of the money in hand, with the exception of 3s. 3d. This left the claims of others totally unprovided for, though they have had o assistance since the 16th of September last. We topics, he called upon Mr. Hook to substantiate his ask you are we not placed in a very unenviable position? with no funds, and in the receipt of heartrending appeals that would indeed "Soften with pity mens hearts of flint." As a specimen, we consider it necessary to make the following extracts from a letter received from that Veteran Patriot, Smart, of Leicester, previous to our last remittance

I have not been favoured with any remittance for those who like myself are almost whollupon it for support. I have during that time experienced more severe hardships than I ever did before,

After alluding to the wretched state of the stocking trade, to which most of the Leicester Chartist belong, and that many of them do not average more than 4s. a-week for the support of themselves and

I could not be induced, O'Connell-like, to rob them of half their oatmeal and potatoes under such circumstances. We were told that after the removal of Mr. Cooper from the Committee, our supply should be better and more regularly transmitted, as some of the sections re fused to contribute while he belonged to the management and that it would be more efficiently taken up and man, aged. How this may be ultimately I cannot say, but at Mitchell, who opened the meeting by stating the purpose for which they had assembled, intimating at not been earned? increased wages, and plenty for all to do."

We consider comment on the above, necessary. Think seriously, and act promptly. Signed on behalf of the Committee. JOHN ARNOTT. Sub-Secretary.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. O'Connor, Treasurer; Mr. John Shaw, Sub-treasurer; surer, 24, Gloucester-street, Commercial-road, East; Mr. Thomas Martin Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho not even allow a carpenter to take a few shavings Mr. Thomas Clark, Secretary, or by the Sub-secre-home in his basket, and Mr. O'Connor had even the tary, John Arnott, 8, Middlesex-street, Somers Town, London. All Post-office orders sent to the Sub-secretary, to be made payable at the Post-office, Battle-bridge. SPITALFIELDS.

On Tuesday evening last, a lecture was delivered at the Railway Engine Coffee-house, Brick-lane, by Henry Mills, on the Distress of Ireland, which gave great satisfaction to all present.

ROCHDALE. On Sunday last, we had an excellent meeting of shareholders of the Land Society, Benjamin Rud-man in the chair. Various propositions were discussed with good feeling and discrimination, for the Delegate to lay before the forthcoming Conferencethe meeting was adjourned to Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, when all members are requested to attend on business of importance.

On Saturday evening last, a Tea Party was held in the Chartist room, to celebrate the birth of that immortal man, Henry Hunt. The room was neatly set out with banners and portraits, and after the good things of this life had been dispensed with, the com-pany enjoyed themselves to a late hour, by singing patriotic songs and reciting appropriate pieces, when all separated highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

SWINDON.

On Friday, the Committee went five miles, after six o'clock in the evening, to a village, called Wanborough, and addressed a very attentive meeting, and at the close, we enrolled eight members. VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE MARYLE-

BONE VESTRY. At the meeting of the Anti-Enclosure Association held at Investigation Hall, Circus street, on November the 5th, the following resolution was unani- that there were enterned for home consumption of mously passed :-

"That this meeting deem the conduct of the Vestry in rejecting the memorial, signed by 102 parishioners, on the ground that Parochial thoroughfares is not Parochial business, highly censurable, and this meeting hereby censures it accordingly."

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Vestry, which has, in this instance, so shamefully betrayed its trust," GLASGOW.

At the weekly meeting of the Registration and Election Committee, it was proposed and carried-"That the Secretary be instructed to again write to Mr. O'Connor, and urge upon him the necessity of paying Glasgow a visit, so that a stimulus may be given to the movement."

"That the books with the address now rend, be at nce issued, and a vigorous effort be made to get posses sion of the funds, so that we may not be taken by surprise at the next General Election. "That the Secretary be instructed to intimate through

the Star, that the Committee meet every Friday evening, in Murdock's School-room, No 27, St. Andrew's square, and the persons appointed at the public meeting be requested to attend at the above place," BIRMINGHAM.

The 1s. acknowledged last week from Whittington and Cat, for the National Charter Association, should have been 8s.

BILSTON.

BILSTON.

BILSTON.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of the Chartists of the Chartists of the capabilities of the land of this country, which appeared to give general satisfaction. His lecture occupied nearly two hours in delivery; he sat down believely to the satisfaction of the Chartists of the usual weekly meeting of the Charti profits at present arising from the agency of the Lucas. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the whole of Public Supper.—On Saturday, the 31st ult., at Star be devoted to the relief of the Veterans, Widows seven o'clock, in the hall, an excellent supper was got and Orphans. Persons desirous of taking the Star will attend. Tea to commence at 5 o'clock. Dancin the bellot at Birmingham on December 7th. All levies seven o'clock, in the nail, an excellent supper was got must be paid prior to that date. Persons paying to the must be paid prior to that date. Persons paying to the purpose of giving a hearty welcome to our tried their levies in Postage Stamps.

Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Thomas Martin Wheeler, I cate to commence at 5 0 clock. Dance in the total commence at 5 0 clock. Dance i be had at the following places. Walter Thorn, news-agent, 111, Rea-street; Mr. Smith, Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane; John Newham, Henly-street; John Fellows, Red Lion, Smallbrook-street; Thomas Walker, Hair-drosser, 345, Sumer-lane; Robert Marshal, 59, Hill-street; Mr. Davenport, Mountstreet, St. George's; J. Spinks, Lancaster street; enormous. Lucas Morrison, Edmond-street; and all the Com-

bridge-street, New-road. Mr. Charles Burton in the beavily laden coal barge, and was instantly capsized. Mr. John Arnott, the delegate to the Veterans,

ing made an energetic appeal on behalf of its objects, concluded by moving that 5s. be voted from the funds disappeared almost nirectly after the accident.

A Democratic Supper was held at the Artichoke Inn, the immortal licary liunt. The supper was well provided This toast was responded to in a very elequent by the worthy host, Mr. Akchurst. Mr. II. Mitchell presided on the occasion, and was supported on the right by cloth was cleared, and the public were admitted to enjoy the conviviality of the evening; Mr. Mitchell again took following toasts and sentiments :- Mr. Flower in an energetic style gave-"The Sovereignty of the People," drank enthusiastically.

Mr. Woodward in an appropriate speech gave-" The immortal memory of the late Henry Hunt, Esq., and all departed Patriots," Drank in solemn silence, Mr. Page rose, and in a short and pithy address gave-The health of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., the People's Parliamentary Champion; long may be live to advocate the rights of the industrious classes." Drank

with all the honours. Mr. John Davey, in an address replete with sound sense, gave-"The health of Feargus O'Conn'r, Esq., the indomatable advocate of the rights of man-may he live to see the people possessed of their political and social iberty." Drank with enthusiasm.

Mr. Hawkins in a very appropriate speech gave-" The People's Charter, and may it speedily become the law of the land."

Mr. George Hoppy, in a feeling and telling address, proposed-"The Speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Ellis"-which was heartily drank by all present. Mr. George Giles in an able manner submitted the next toest-"Prosperity to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company." Cordially received. Mr. Flower proposed in an impressive manner-"The

Northern Star, and the whole of the democratic press." After which Mr. Woodward spoke a few words in favour of the Northern Star, Douglas Jerrold's newspaper, and the National Reformer, noticing the nitered tone of the Press in general, and was followed by a few remarks from Mr. Williams, when the toast was cordially drank. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the meeting broke up highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

GREAT ACCUSSION OF STRENOTH IN AND AROUND NOTTINGUAM.—Messrs. Buxton and Ward, since their appointment as agents in this district, have been indefatigable in their exertions. They have recently visited the coal mines of Kimberly; on their second visit on Saturday last, assisted by Mr. Wolley, upwards of 100 members enrolled their names. On the same day Messrs. Buxton and Ward, attended the Lace Makers and Frame Workers, of Chilwill and Attenboro' and after de ivering of able and eloquent addresses, a goodly number of members were enrolled

at each place. On Sunday, November the 8th, the Lace Makers of Nottingham, met at the Assembly Rooms, Broad Marsh, when Mr. Gimblett, one of the Board of Directors, of the United Trades Association for the Employment of Labour attended, and in an eloquent address, stated the ob ects and practices of their association, his address was much applauded, at its close many questions were put, and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Gamblett, after which upwards of 600 members were sadded to the roll of the National Association.

tended a meeting of the Framework-Knitters of Arnch upwards of 80 members were enrolled On Tuesday, a large meeting of the Silk Glove Makers was held at the King George on Horseback, at which Mr. Gimblett also attended: the result was the adhesion of the Nottingham Glove Makers to the National Association. At the above meetings, vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Gimblett for his able addresses, and the satisfactory manner, in

On Monday, November the 9th Mr. Gimblett at-

which he answered all questions. Mr. Gimblett's mission down here was to set the frame-work knitters to work, in which he has succeeded, and they are now in the employ of the Association of United Trades, for the employment of labour in agriculture and manufacture. The Nottingham Committee recommended Mr. John Clark, of Kent-street, Kent-place, as agent, the recom-mendation having been assented to, Mr. John Clark will attend to enrol shareholders, and give all and every information required, respecting the Association for the employment of labour, at the "General Ferguson." Barker Gate, every Saturday evening, from eight till ten o'clock.

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE .- On Saturday evening, a Meeting of the committee of the Spitalfields Silk Weavers' was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Waterloo Town, Bethaal Green, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the United Trades' Association, and to concert measures or preventing the atter annihilation of their trade, which during the last few months has been materially injured by the operation of Sir Robert Peel's Free-Trade Tariff. A number of weavers of the district considered that the interests of the body generally would be best promoted, and their ruin prevented. by an immediate alliance with the United Trades Association; but an impression having gone abroad that this institution was, if not directly based upon, at least inoculated to a large extent with Free-Trade principles, the Spitalfields operatives repudiated all connection with the association until their views regarding Protection to British Industry were ex-The deputation stated that the United Trades' Association did not test its members by either Protective or Free-Trade principles, but was solely formed for the purpose of mutual assistance, and the prevention of strikes, by a reproductive employment of the capital of the trades; their object, however, in attending, was not so much that evening to explain its objects or principles as to concert with their fellow operatives the means necessary to be taken at the present moment. Several speakers addressed the meeting, showing by voluminous statistics, that ever since the introduction of Free-Trade measures in 1824, by Mr. Huskisson, the

Spitalfields trade had been declining.
Mr. Morre said: The weaving trade had always prospered under protection, and whenever that protection had been withdrawn it had decayed. It had been often said, that when trade increased wages would also increase; but let them remember that in the year 1814, when they had protection, which allowed the weaver 4s. per yard for ten-hundred velvet, there were entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom, 1,504,235lbs. raw silk, 29,233lbs. waste, and 586,505lbs. of thrown, making a total of raw silk 4,021,808ibs., of waste, 1,775,858lbs., and of thrown silk 4,010 385 ibs., making a total increase as compared with 1814 of more than 4.000,000lbs., the wages of the operatives were reduced 50 per cent. (Hear, hear.) The reduction likewise applied to other articles of manufacture. In the year 1797: there were 23,000,000lbs. of raw cotton worked up, and in that year the wages of the operatives were 26s. Sd., and the consumption increased till 1841, when the increase was 528,000,200 of ibs., and then wages fell to 5s. 6d. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded by expressing his opinion that the establishment of local boards was much called for to ameliorate the condition of the miserable Spitalfields

Mr. Ferdinando also ably addressed in similar arguments, on the subject of Free-trade. Messrs. White and Slater stated their conviction was that until the people had the power of making their own laws by the anaetment of the People's Charter, the same complaints would have to be receated. It was by the monopoly of legislation that the wealthy classes were enabled to crush the industrious, and they were sick of any agitation which did not aim at conferring political freedom of the people as an indispensible portion of any measure for the improvement of their condition. (Cheers ) The shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative of a deputation from the United Trades Association, Land Company, intend to commemorate the first belding of the Land Conference in Englishers by a pose of more fully discussing the subject.

> FRIGHTFUL CATASTRIPHE.—The Monitour Agerian of the 5th inst. announces a melancholy catastrophe. On the 3rd inst. the river Aurach, swollen by the rains of the preceding day and night, overflowed its banks and deluged the lower part of the plain of the Metidian. Seven of the eleven houses which com-pose the village of the Maison Carried were carried away to the torrent, with everything they contained. The loss of life is ascertained to amount to twentythree persons drowned, and the less of property is

Loss of Life on the River .- On Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock, a boat on the river opposite the Thames Tunnel steam-boat pier, in which were On Sunday evening last, the usual meeting of this locality was held at the Bricklayers Arms, Ton-bridge-street New-road Mr. Charles D. Arms, Ton-They were consequently immersed in the water, and neither of them being able to swim, they struggled Orphans, and Victims Committee, fully detailed the violently for a considerable time. The watermen

### Trades' Movements.

RULES OF THE JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS ASSOCIATION, As passed at a Public Meeting of the Members, the 31st of October, 1846.

1st. That this society be called the "Friendly Society of Journeymen Weavers,"

2nd. That the object of this society be to assist th Union already in existence, to protect our wages to the ntwost of our power, and to see that the householders act justly to each member of this society.

3rd. That as soon as we get properly organised as local body, it shall be the duty of the committee to take into consideration the propriety of joining the National Trules Association

4th. That this society he governed by a committee of nine persons, including president, secretary, and treasurer; and that the president shall have the power to call the committee together when he shall think it necessary to do so, and a majority shall have power to transact

business. 5th. That the committee be chosen in the following manner, viz., the president, secretary, and treasurer, to le elected by a public meeting of the members, and the remainder as they stand in rotation on the secretary's book, and that they hold office for the space of three

6th. That the entrance fee be twopence, and contribu tions as circumstances may require, but not less than one penny per week.

7th. That in the event of a strike taking place, sanctioned by this society, each member who may be under the noressity of leaving the town in consequence of such strike, shall be entitled to a certain sum of money to be heresfur decided on.

of this society, wherein shall be entered an account of al jobs to be let in the 'own or neighbourhood, such information to be obtained of the members at the weekly 9th. That any member of this society shall be allowed

8th. That a registration book be kept by the secretary

to examine the registration book by paying one penny to the secretary for his trouble in keeping the book. 10th. That the secretary of this society be authorised to keep a correspondence with the various manufacturing towns in this country, in order to afford all possible information to any member of this society who may be either desirous or compelled through want of employ-

11th. That this society meet to transact business every Monday night at seven o'clock. 12th. That the books be audited every three months the auditors to be appointed at a public meeting of the

ment to leave this town.

13th. That all lodge business be closed by ten o'clock. SHEFFIELD.

PROGRESS OF MACHINERY .- The Sheffield Inde; endent answer this day fortnight, as they now appear before slates that a machine, invented in the United States, for cutting files by machinery, has been brought over to this country, and that steps are being taken by Messrs. Naylor, Vickers, and Co., to procure a patent for the invention. A company is already formed, with ample capital, in the United States, who have several machines at work, and who, it is stated, are about to increase very considerably the number of their machines. It is stated that the ing held at Keighley, which was presided over by machines are of cheap construction, and that one person, competent to sharpen the chisels, can superintend the working of several machines. The Independent says, we justice to ourselves and the public at large, to give the understand thas persons of great experience who were at first perfectly credulous, are now fully convinced that the machine is capable of cutting files in a very superior

PERSECUTION OF BASKET MAKERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-Silence bitherto has been a cloak to the over-Makers in this kingdom, and, especially, Robert Raynes, articles. association's laws. I was delegated by the Leicester and Northampton district to attend the said meeting, for which offence I was immediately discharged from working under Mr. Raynes, he stating that I was "a Chartist rascal, and kept the men in a state of discontent." Mr. Raynes, to counteract the exertions of our union, immediately issued circulars through the country, calling a Master's Conference in Birmingham, on the 5th of October last, at which necting they passed the following

That the masters supporting this resolution do engage to employ no journeymen connected with the journeymen's society after the 17th day of October.

That the members of this union do pay after the rate of sixpence himself and for each and every man in his en ploy for contingent expenses, as often as the committee shall levy, to the secretary of the branch or district, who shall remit the same to the general treasurer. That Mr. Robert Raynes, of Leicester, be the genera treasurer, and Mr. W. Watts, of Nottingham, general secretary to this union. That the committee shall consist of the several secre

taries in the districts. That the United Society of Journeymen Basket Ma kers have resorted to an expedient, at once dishounous able and unjust in the case of the late strike at Wolverhampton. At that town a demand was made for a considerable advance in the rate of wages, this the mas ters refused to give. To effect their purpose, the journeymen's society supplied, and are now supplying with materials, a shop, designated a "bee-hive." This shop is now occupied, not by Wolverhamptrn men, but strangers, the men having nearly all resumed their work. The goods are sold much under prime cost, to the great harm of the employers of that town, and not to the advantage of the men. To overthrow these designs, this pecuniary assistance to the employers of Wolverhampton as shall enable them to undersell the journeymen's shop, as it is, it will be the means of effectually, and for ever, preventing the recurrence of such dastardly and mean

Such "dastardly and mean attempts,"-what is there that is "mean" in working for themselves? If it is "mean" to work for ourselves, it is doubly "mean" to work for men who are devoid of all honesty, reason, and common understanding. Journeymen, manufacture for yourselves, and "overthrow these designs" of masters who "laugh and grow fat" at your expense. Teach them their duties, when they will understand your rights. Let them work for theirselves-you for yourselves-and see who is "mean." Mr. Raynes says he will undersell me when I go into the market if it cost him.£500. Mr. Ravnes has accumulated his money by the meanness of selling his own goods,-let us now accumulate by selling our goods instead of merely selling our labour, when we shall be able to compete with their illgotten £500.

WM. WILEMAN, Basket Maker. Leicester, Nov. 5, 1846.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES GLASCOW .- Monday Evening .- A meeting of the Rope Makers of this city was held to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, and decide on joining the National Association. raplies to the questions asked were satisfactorily received. The following resolution was carried unanimously:the National Association, that we, therefore, send in our

FAIRBAIRN. -- On Tuesday, Messrs. Cloughan and Jacobs proceed to Camelon, pursuant to instructions from the Central Committee, to mediate between the journeymen nailers and employers, relative to an increase of prices required by the former. On their arrival, the several Monday, the 9th of November. This list contained a the men were not satisfied with. It was then agreed

further improvement in trade, when they would give another are monopoly after ther advance, which terms were accepted, the mediators sure when it suits their own purposes.

The association only south by recognition on the south south south by recognition on the south assuring them the association only sought, by peaceful and reasonable means to better the condition of its members. Mr. Fairbairn complained that some incorrect

statements had appeared in print respecting the price tharged for coals, and showed from his book that the price charged by him to his men for coals was-large, per cart of 16 cwt., 10s. 6d.; small do., 3s. 9d,; and that he, therefore, gets no advantage on that head. Two other employers sent a verbal refusal to the notes

of the mediators requesting an interview, and one of them discharged immediately, without previous notice, one of the deputation, therefore their men are remain ing out, to be employed by the association.

PAISLEY .- Wednesday .- A meeting of the Trades of Paisley was held in the Socialist Hall, when Mr. Jacobs suggestion of the lecturer, a committee was formed of

at the earliest moment, that the locturer may enlist those into our ranks who yet hold aloof from the society. N.B.—The missionary hopes that the Ship Carpenters of Glasgow who were disappointed of his attendance on Tuesday evening, will take his visit and service at Camelon as a sufficient excuse, as he did not return therefrom till ten o'clock. Further, having received many applications for his services the same night, he requests those hand, addressed 62, North Frederic Street, Glasgow.

THE CARPET WEAVERS OF KIDDERMINSTER have preented the following testimonial to their employers:-Gentlemen,-We, the Carpet Weavers in your employ, her most respectfully to lay the following memorial before you, hoping you will give it your serious consideration. Owing to existing circumstances, we consider it wickedness of forcing the people "to live on the coarsest sort of food." Why, except upon the princi-

families, to solicit you for an advance of wages. We think, Gentlemen, when you consider the depressed state food of millions? They now acknowledge in terror, of the trade generally, and the consequent suffering we by their acts, that the poor have a right to live—that price of provisions and other necessary articles, that you rights more urgent than the landlord's claim. Comwill give us that attention which the importance of the | mon sense has warned them oft-they would not lissubject demands. We appeal to you as followmen and as ten; but now, the conceited clis have fallen into the Christians to assist us in our present degraded position pit they digged for the poor! Still, though forced, as poverty is the chief cause of the evils which afflict us as in act, to deny their avowed principles, they stoutly a body. We ask you to help us to remove the cause, by maintain, in words, that they were right. placing us in the same position we werein 1827. You must be aware that for a man to find his family the necessaries all, I explain the unchristian, and consequently antiof life it requires him to be wholly eccupied in physical social principles on which the modern "enlightened labour, instead of having a portion of his time for the cultivation of those faculties which distinguish man from and selfish scheme, which, for so many years, they the brute creation. We have a mind as well as a body, which requires food for its development and support, without which man will ever fall a prey to ignorance and in your new arrangements with the Merchants and Cobden, in that memorable passage which I have beis not direct from you that we ask for an advance, but | Anti-Corn Law Circular, and is as follows:from the consumer through the medium of you, our employers, We are encouraged to ask for an advance from Smith, Ricardo, and others had so clearly demonstrated,

alike, as they could then meet equally in the markets. Having said this much, gentlemen, we leave the subject for your consideration, trusting you will take a benevolent and christian-like view of what we have laid before you .- We ask it not as an act of favour but as a matter | and openly avowed by the Liverpool Administration. of equity. We remain, yours respectfully,-THE CARPET

Nov. 9th, 1846. THE KEIGHLEY TURN-OUT .- We think it right to republish the facts of this conspiracy of the master woolcombers against their hands, as set forth in the following statement, read at the recent public meet-

Mr. Ferrand, M.P.:-We, the woolcombers of Keighley, are compelled, in following outline of our present condition, vouching at

the same time for the truth of our statement. The wages of an ablebodied and industrious wool combers for working 12 successive hours per day will not average above 10s. per week, and after deducting from this sum the expenses of rent, fire, soap, and candles, which at a low calculation cannot be less than 3s. 6d. per week, he has only 6s, 6d, left to provide himself bearing intolerance and persecution of the Master Basket and family with meat, clothes, and other necessary

> wool, produces disease amongst us and our families to | nificent" principles. an alarming extent, and it has been proved, from an in. other body of workmen in the kingdom.

In nine cases out of ten when a young man gets marwith, and he frequently gets into such difficulties, by fursary articles he may want, that he seldom or ever Adam Smith says:recovers from the effects of his outlay.

improper occupations for married women; but when he he has in view. But the study of his own advantage. becomes the father of two or three children then his naturally, or rather necessarily, leads him to prefer situation grows wretched indeed. The labour of himself and wife then becomes so neces- the society."

sary to prevent actual starvation, that family and house- I would not misrepresent Dr. Adam Smith; I out ever having known the comforts and pleasures of a being esteemed his most important virtue.

draw the picture of our situation, but prefer keeping variance with Christianity, can ever associate itself it rather under than over. It must be remembered that with a Constitution so essentially Christian as ours? in manufacturing towns rents, highway and poor rates, | —they, being mere politicians of the modern "Libeand a variety of other necessary expenses, are high, and | ral " school, would, most likely, smile at my folly; that we are confined entirely to our bare wages. We not so, the Bishop of Oxford. He cannot assume to have no plots of ground, no conveniences for keeping be a mere politician. He dare not, even in the pigs, cows, or other things to be found amongst a rural House of Lords, divest himself of his sacredotal population, and we shall challenge any man to prove that character. He is a Bishop of the Church of Christ. we can support ourselves and families out of 10s. per | The Right Rev. Prelate may not defend a principle week without being placed in the condition we have that is contrary to the fundamental dectrine of

To improve this our miserable condition by an advance of one farthing per pound upon combed wool, which would only have increased our wages about ninepence per week, our employers have combined against us, and to his own episcopal character, that the Bishop and thrown betwixt 1,200 and 1,500 of us out of employ- of Oxford should, without delay, publish it, or reconment. It is now about ten weeks since this happened and during that time we have suffered everything that want and privation could inflict, and we are now depending entirely upon the charity of the public.

voolcombers remains nearly the same as it was last his own order. week. Lund's weavers continue out, and appear deter-The lecture was received with frequent applause, and the issued out in nearly the following terms :- "If I can this from the Holy Bible. I have often witnessed find any person in this factory collecting money for either it. I am not to be convinced against Bible truth, "That the Rope Makers will be materially benefitted by purpose, I will instantly dismiss them from my employ- claration that Mr. Cobden has established a contrary ment; and if I find any overlooker allowing such a practice, I will dismiss him also." The combers and weavers Smith has "clearly demonstrated" another fact; or are now busy enrolling themselves in the United Trades' by the Bishop of Oxford's doctrine enunciated in

than local unions and casual support. Wednesday, Nov. 11th .- It will be recollected that mon sense!" last week the mill hands of Mr. William Lund turned | Sir, this is a serious question. It will be found to out on behalf of the combers, almost immediately after a be so, before England has done with it. It is essenworks sent a deputation with the purposed list to the party of the Anti-Wages League waited upon a magis- tial that the followers of Jesus Christ should know three employers in that village, leaving the same for trate to know if they could not send the turn-outs to pri- what manner of spirit that of Free Trade is. We their consideration. In about an hour the deputation son for leaving work without a fortnight's notice. The have been assured that Free Trade was the only way again called for a reply, when the Messrs. Fairbairn ob. | magistrate said, such a thing might be possible, but that to make bread "cheap" to the poor; and its oppojected to some of the items in the men's list, and fur- it would be very cruel and imprudent to send some hun- nents have been denounced as persons who wish to nished them with a list, which they off red to pay from dreds on that account. They then wanted to know if, withhold corn from the poor. As if to stamp that in case they stopped all their mills they could not demand assertion with falsehood, since the triumph of the considerable rise on all sizes, still there were some sorts a party of soldiers to protect their property and the peace principle of Free Trade, with an avowedly good harof the town. He told them that that also was possible, vest, corn has risen to an alarming price. The spethat the mediators should send notes to each of the em- only they would have to pay the expenses themselves; culators could, if they would, tell us why. Well ployers in the village, requesting an interview. This the and he considered it would be much better to give the might Mr. Francis Horner, the greatest statesman Messrs. Fairbairn immediately assented to. At four o'clock, the meeting took place. Mr. Fairbairn, during the controversy, admitted that many of the nailers earned low wages, and that provisions were dear, and hoped they would get cheaper before the winter, through foreign

P.S.-Mr. Robert Mullan, Tyrell-court, Tyrell-street, Smith had understood himself."

neighbourhood. WAGES IN PAISLEY .- The Glasgow Examiner states supererogatory!" that though trade is brisk at Paisley, the weekly averthat though trade is brisk at Paisley, the weekly average of the weavers' wages does not exceed seven shill-should refer. He had carefully studied "The Wealth

1 KILMARNOCK.—The staple trade of this district is at of Nations," and having traced the principles of present in a very depressed state.

made, at the request of the board of guardians, an inevitable result.

investigation into a quarrel between the master, The Rev. T. R. Malthus states: delivered a lecture, which was well received. At the investigation into a quarrel between the master, matron, schoolmistress, and the porter of the Loughone from each trade, to organise the trades of Paisley borough Union workhouse. It appeared that it principle which formed the main argument of the former period, and compare the condition of the inone from each trade, to organise the trades of Paisley into a district of the National Association, who are to makearrangements for the lecturer to address the several booies.

Barneadd.—Thursday.—A meeting of the Block Printers was held at the Public Hali, Barrhead, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, who gave every satisfaction.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the Block Printers of Earrhead join the National Association. A resolution was unanimously passed that the granter of the matron into a district of the Matonal Association who are to makearrangements for the lecturer to address the several been but newly appointed. The matron lost no option, and consistent of which formed the main argument of the district of the Matonal Association, who are to originated in an avowed personal dislike on the part cassay were Hume. Wallace, Adam Smith, and Dr. Thursday.—A meeting of the Block Printers was held at the Public Hali, Barrhead, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, who gave every satisfaction.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the Block Printers of Earrhead join the National Association. A tresolution charged the matron with having percent, and consequent of the district of the matron to work for less wages" is the resolution of the adoption of the matron lost no option of the poor, who has unhappily embraced that "more work for less wages" is the result. The object of this letter is, to convince those singular to the poor, who has unhappily embraced that "more work for less wages" is the result in more work for less wages, is the result. The object of this letter is, to convince those singular to the poor, who has unhappily embraced the nation of the poor, who has unhappily embraced the anti-Christian of the poor, they derived by a forther reduction is found to be says were Hume. Wallace, Adam Smith, and Dr. Thursday.—A meeting of the Block Printers was held at the Public Hali, Barrhead, to hear a legion of the Block Printers of Earrhead for the Block Printers of Earrhead for the Block Printers

#### Correspondence.

FALLACIES OF FREE TRADF.

[Under the above head Mr. Oastler has addressed letter (the concluding one of a series) to the editor of the Morning Post. The entire letter is very lengthy. needing him to send him word at least a week before we have, therefore, been compelled to omit a few of the least important paragraphs.]
Sir—" It is along lane that has no turn." The sel

styled "philosophers" have had a wearisome run, whon-bounce they have tricken their shallow pates against a heap of rotten potatoes! There they are aghast—at bay—a standing monument of the folly and

I shall render my country good service if, once for have been substituting, bit by bit, for that old, compact, and substanial fabric—our universally protective Constitution.

Consumers of Carpets generally, will adopt such mea- fore quoted, and which I now repeat, that it may be sures as will allow you to raise our wages, so as to enable | more firmly impressed upon the minds of your readus to give our children at least a suitable education. It ers. It is to be found in the first number of the At length, however, the obvious truths which Adam

gave to their men, when making a similar request upon | tended, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to divert the Brussels and Scotch, (having obtained upon the the national industry from its natural and profitable pur-Scotch,) which was, that if the Kidderminster maeters saits, into artificial and less productive channels, were recould be induced to give it, they (the carpet masters of cognised by the statesmen of this country; and partly to the north) would readily comply, 'as it would make no stimulate industry (with the view of meeting the heavy difference to them, providing all masters would raise charges of the government and debt of the nation,) and the measure to that party whose interest had been, and consumer, the principles of Free Trade were adopted From that time the question of the justice or injustice simplified and divested of every difficulty. All attempt to carry us back in our discussion of the subject beyond the period when the principle of Free Trade was applied to the manufactures, commerce, and shipping of Great Britain and her colonies, should therefore, by sedulously avoided as supererogatory, and calculated only to mystify what has, from that time, been a plain and unembar-

rassed question. This is evidence sufficient to prove that Dr. Adam Smith is one of the recognised leaders of the new school of "philosophers;" that the is esteemed the leader, may be gathered from a quotation from Mr. Cobden's "England, Ireland, and America," where the lucky agitator says :-

"We have our Banksian, our Linnaan, our Hun terian societies, and why should, at least, our greatest commercial and manufacturing towns have their SMITHIAN societies devoted to the purpose of promulgating the beneficent truths of 'The Wealth of Nations?""

from the close nature of the employment and the efflu- the "Wealth of Nations" is the book in which we vium arising from the comb-pot, the oil, soap, and wet may safely search for the foundation of their "be-

If, then, that book contains a most important vestigation lately made in Bradford, that the average of assertion that is in direct contradiction to the prinlife is less amongst the woolcombers than amongst any ciples of the Holy Bible, it will be proved that the foundation of the free system is anti-Christian. To nishing his house and providing himself with the neces- before; they cannot be too often repeated. Dr.

"Every individual is continually exerting himself makes it always necessary that his wife should either whatever capital he can command. It is his own comb along with him, or labour in a factory, two very advantage, indeed; and not that of the society, that that employment which is most advantageous to

quently happens that a depression of trade arrives, when carefully to analyse his great work, and, if they can, he is either only partially employed, or altogether out of to find therein any other foundation for the scheme employment, in which case he is reluctantly driven, in of unrestrained, unregulated action—Free Trade. the youth and vigour of life, to become dependent on the think they will scarch in vain. Nay, I am pertender mercies of the Poor Law Guardiaus; but when sunded, on reflection, it is evident that the principle overtaken by old age, sickness, or any of the thousand of free action can only be defended on the premises casualties to which we are liable, he is compelled to assumed by Dr. Adam Smith—the belief in the unspend the last of his days in an union bastile, with- erring perfection of his man, his very selfishness

Were I to ask Mr. Cobden or Sir Robert Peel, if In making this statement we have no wish to over- a scheme, founded on a principle that is so utterly at Christianlty—the fall of man.

If there be any other principle on which to estabish Free Trade, than that propounded by its great apostle, it is manifestly due to the Church of Christ, cile Dr. Adam Smith's assertion with Holy Writ. When the Bishop has done this, when he has es tablished man's infallibility, he will have proved the excellence of Free Trade; he will have done KEIGHLEY, Tuesday, Nov. 10th.—The position of the more, he will have demonstrated the usefulness of

I believe that man is a fallen, selfish, ignorant mined to remain so till their employer agrees to do being, and that every unregulated and unrestrained something like justice to the combers. The manufac- action of his is fraught with evil-that, if left withturers continue to exercise the most barefaced tyranny out the restraining and regulating laws of God towards those weavers working in their factories who (which, by our Constitution, must be part and parcel dare venture to raise a voice in behalf of the combers. of the laws of the land), instead of preferring such Some of them make a regular practice of walking round | schemes, in the search of his own advantage, as would their factories to detect persons collecting money for be advantageous to the society, his selfishness would their support; and their orders to the hands are now lead him to injure all for his own benefit. I learn themselves, or the combers, or producing a book for that and every day's experience, by Sir Robert Peel's de-Association, the combination of their employers having these awful words—" Be he labourer or be he farmer, proved, that henceforth the tyranny of the manufac- what is it that makes him valuable to those above turers will have to be opposed by something stronger him? It is competition;" or by a shoal of smirking Manchester men chirping "Free Trade is com-

Bradford, is authorised to receive money on behalf of the Keighley woolcombers, from persons residing in that "clear demonstration of a plain and unembarrassed" question—so clear as to render further discussion There is still another acknowledged master in the

Free Trade from their native place, the selfishness of man, and having a more astute mind than Dr. Adam Smith, he ventured boldly and clearly to QUARREL AMONG WORKHOUSE AUTHORITIES .- Mr. | enunciate the natural result of the free and irrespon-

Printers of Earrhead join the National Association. A committee was then formed to carry out the resolution and get up meetings of the other trades.

Paisler.—Friday.—A general meeting of the Block Printers and Nailers of this town was held at the Charitst with some for the female immates, but called with necess to show that it was not of an improper national and unchristian assumption, the society to be benefited by the Free principle consists. He plainly the power of the Free principle consists. The plainly the power of the Free principle consists. The plainly the power of the Free principle consists. He plainly the power of the Free principle consists. The plainly the power of the Free principle consists. The plainly the power of the Free principle consists. The plainly the power of the Free principle consists. T

ical truths! of a tree by its fruit. The fruit of the Free principle ofactions is proved to be, banishment or death! Ilave I placed the Rev. T. R. Malthus in too onourable a nicke in the temple of our new "philosophers?" Let the great "schoolmaster" of those Lords :-

May I step aside for one moment, and do justice to most learned, a most able, and most virtuous individual, whose name has been mixed up with more unwitting deception, and also with more wilful misrepresentation, than that of any man of science in this Protestant country, and in these liberal and enlightened times. When I mention talent, learning, humanity, the strongest sense and our families have to undergo, owing to the high rents must yield to labour's due—that poverty has of public duty, the most amiable feelings in private life, man was adorned with-when I speak of one, the ornament of the society in which he moves, the delight of his own family, and not less the admiration of those men of letters and of science amongst whom he shines the first and brightest - when I speak of one of the most enof England ever numbered amongst her sons—I am Mr. Malthus. The character of this amiable man has been foully slandered by some who had the excuse of ignorance, and by others, I fear, without any such palliative, and simply for having made one of the greatest addithat branch of learning has been worthy the name of a

Again, when Lord Brougham apologised for the ignorance of those eminent statesmen "who framed the statue (43) of Elizabeth," which established by law the right of the poor to live on their native soil his Lordship said:—

They were not adepts to political economy—they were not acquainted with the true principles of population they could not foresee that a Malthus would rise to enthe answers which the carpet Manufacturers of the north that those restrictions and prohibitions upon trade lighten mankind upon that important, but as yet illunderstood branch of science. After this, no one can say that I have too highly

Malthus." I shall permit that "most enlightened, partly, perhaps, from a conviction of tardy injustice of learned, and pious minister of the Church of England" to speak for himself, only expressing my opstill is, lost sight of by the advocates of monopoly—the nion, that it will require all the cunning and sophistry of his clever eulogist to reconcile the principle of the Rev. T. R. Malthus with the Word of God, or with the books of that Church of which he was of the Corn Laws assumed a new shape; it is no longer a minister. Still, I am bound to acknowledge that P.S.—Gentlemen, your memorialists will call for an one of doubt to the honest inquirer, but presents itself the reverend author has honestly developed the principle of Free Trade, and has faithfully described its result, assuming always, that Dr. Adam Smith's "loose hypothesis" is correctly described by Mr. Cobden.

Nothing can be more clear than the fact, that upon the testimony of those two great masters (Smith and Malthus) of the new "science" of "liberal and enightened political economy," the sole benefit to be derived from the practice of that "science" is for the rich - cheap corn, cheap clothes, cheap dwellings. cheap everything for them; but nothing for the

The Rev. T. R. Malthus himself shall describe the share of the poor in a society that submits to be want his labour, has no claim of right to the smallest | nufacturers were also present. portion of food; and, in fact, has no business to be where he is. At nature's mighty feast there is no called to the chair, and he opened the proceedings portion of food; and, in fact, has no business to be vacant cover for him. She tells him to be gone; by expressing his cordial concurrence with the adof Leicester, chairman of the masters' union. In the month of August last, the United Basket Makers held a conference at Manchester for the purpose of revising the association's laws. I was delegated by the Leicester and intruders will immediately appear, demanding the same favour."

Having "got rid" of these troublesome and unpidden guests, the state of society will be exhibited, as blessed by the operation of Free Trade, as pro- fection of machinery, whose use is to lessen, and not to and for his constant and undeviating support of the facpounded by Dr. Adam Smith, and explained by the argument, human labour; that long hours, though at tory child's cause; and also to Lord Ashley and John Rev. T. R. Malthus—the advantage of all being first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found Fielden, for their several efforts in Parliament to obtain establish this most important fact, it is only needful secured, by the selfishness of those who use their to be very injurious both to the person and pucuniary inried he has little or anything to commence housekeeping that I should make a very short extract from the capital for their own benefit; ergo, the infants, the terests of the parties employed. Wealth of Nations." I have extracted those words aged, the maimed, and the "surplus able-bodied labourers, whose services the rich 'do not want,'

will all "BE GONE!" To complete this "beneficent" scheme, to make The difficulty of supporting himself by his own labour to find out the most advantageous employment for it work with the least possible suffering to those whom "nature tells to be gone," (Marcus, supposed to be Lord Brougham,) has published a pamphlet recommending that infants should be destroyed painlessly on their entrance into life! Thus crowning the "beneficent" theory of man's free action with the crime of infanticide! The process of 'painless extinction" (the name given to child keeping are almost entirely neglected. It however fre- would rather urge the admirers of his creed most murder by these "philosophers,") being considered more humane than the infliction of that suffering which would be entailed on the unbidden "guests

under nature's fiat-" Begone!" Many persons who profess to be Christians, who support Free Trade, startle at the conclusions arriyed at by a study of that "science" by Malthus and Marcus. It appears to me that these deductions are honestly drawn from the theory which Mr. Cobden has pronounced to be "beneficent"-Dr. Adam Smith's theory of Free Trade! If I err, let those who embrace the philosophy of

and Marcus are inconsistent with Smith.

instruction given by a "liberal and enlightened" commendations:---

allowances, but not to enlarge them.' After some further suggestions, there are the following :---

From the first, the relief should be altered in quagulations enforced."

lection of their existence." The Duke of Wellington (who must then have felt ashamed of his connection with the philosophers") stoutly denied that such instructions had ever been given. Mr. Walter had, however, obtained possession of a copy of them, and, to his immortal honour, he produced it in the House of Commons, thereby he tore the mask from the "benevolent" countenances of the oppressors of the poor, and paved the way to the repeal of the inhuman enactment founded on the recommendation forgotten that those instructions, and the new Poor Law (as a step to no Poor Law) are just, if the principle of the free action, maintained by Dr. Adam Smith and the Rev. T. R. Malthus, are founded in truth!

Mr. Cobden truly states. "The principles of Free Trade were adopted and openly avowed by the Listarving for want of food, in a land from which the prevent mistake, still the answer was "No." daily exports of food are most enormous. Such is the result of the free action of capital upon the Irish. "Dear bread and worse wages," resound from the manufacturing districts.

Ever since the inoculation of the Liverpool Adpeace), our laws have tended towards the Free lanthropy. principle of action, until it arrived at its climax last The resolution was then put from the chair, and Weale, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, has just sible principle, and feared not to work it out to its session. Now, if those principles were really wise carried unanimously. and "beneficent," the condition of the labourers and artisans would necessarily have improved dur-"The only authors from whom I have deduced the ing their adoption. Let any one look back to the

Hence, "emigration and no right for the poor to right to life and liberty in the land of their birth, and have the Ten Hours' Bill. Parliament should be that the tailing millions of this counts should be that the tailing millions of this counts should be the tailing millions of this counts. Hence, "emigration and no right for the poor to light to he and willing to labour, that they have that the toiling millions of this country who had be live" have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- that, while able and willing to labour, that they have been received by the Legislature for half and they have been received by the labour in live" have been received by our "liberal and on- inat, while a lead withing to labour, that they have been received by our "liberal and on- inat, while a lead withing to labour in that land, neglected by the Legislature for half a century, be lightened" philosophic statesmen as established poliand that, it unable, either from minney, age, or incal truths!

We are told, by high authority, that we must judge firmity, of obtaining employment, they have still a Whilst the manufacturers had grown more rich, in their native land, I operatives had become more poor; whilst the figure wealth the latter for the figure wealth the latter for the firmity of the free principle of the figure wealth the latter for the figure were concept for the figure were conce and that, if unable, either from infancy, age, or inright to support, and that, in their native ianu, I operatives had been maintain also, that rich and poor have a right to could not count their wealth, the latter could not count their miseries. The continuous countries are continuous to the continuous countries. maintain also, that rich and poor have a right to count now count when we hatter could perpetuate their race in that land. I recognise no claim in land or property of any kind, anterior to those inalienable rights of every man. If the rich those inalienable rights of every man. If the rich this coession. He haved the Bishops in the claim more, when every man in the society is not this occasion. He hoped the Bishops in the sophers? Let the great schooling thus de-"philosophers" speak. Lord Brougham thus de-protected (I do love that word) in the enjoyment of of Lords would take up this question. If the

I have well weighed this matter. If I am not turing districts during the Easter recess of 1841 at correct, I call upon Mr. Cobden, Sir Robert Peel, he happened to give offence to members of Parli or the Bishop of Oxford to prove the contrary.

That statesman would not permit the food of man to be drained from a country that is declared to be guments to-night. Suppose, for instance, the in a state of famine; nor clothing to be exported of Commons could for one week be converted into where the people are in rags. He would no longer factory, and that the members who now dine on permit the sacrifice, by overworking, of hundreds of rump steaks at the Carlton or Reform Club, thousands of the industrious inhabitants of this na- had comfortable homes, faithful wives, and affect tion to the cravings of the covetous and wealthy. ate children, were converted into f ctory operation He would restore to the domestic hearth of the la- ("That's it, lad." He would begin then with bourer and artisan—the wife; and thus secure the required comfort of his home. He would find their Bill in 1844; he would begin with Sir Robert p. and brightest — when I speak of one of the most en-lightened, learned, and pious ministers whom the Church proper place in society for the improvements in sci. whose whole wealth was extracted from the single ence and machinery, making them the helpmates of of the working people of England—from a bid of England ever numbered amongst her sons—I am sure every one will apprehend that I cannot but refer to labour, not its competitors. He would at once men now laid in the grave. And where were the labour, the labour to life and libeaty descendants? restore the right of all, by law, to life and liberty. descendants? Were they enjoying the comfo The states man we want would know how to increase which they ought to have derived from the home the wealth of the nation by making that wealth use- industry of their fathers? No; they were redu ful to all. In fine, he would regulate all his mea- to beggary—they were a fearful monument of tive, and simply for having made one of the greatest additions to political philosophy which has been effected since sures by that infallible rule of right—"Thou shalt curse which manufactures had brought on this country during the last half continue sures by that infallible rule of right—"Thou shalt curse which manufactures had brought on this country. love thy neighbour as thyself." I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

RICHARD OASTLER. P.S.—I am invited to visit Yorkshire, there, once to himself, "If my wife and children are too late more, to plead the cause of the factory workers. I the factory, my scanty wages will not be sufficiently am told that I shall be expected, on the same our wants, I must therefore keep a careful watch errand, to traverse Lancashire and the manufactur- He dare not sleep himself for his wife and children ing districts of Scotland. I shall rejoice to be en- are constantly starting and asking "Is it time! abled to answer all those calls.

ings. He would then know whether the manufactory pawn shop. He therefore cannot tell the houturing operatives were or were not for a Ten Hours' At midnight the light of the moon bursts through Factory Regulation Bill. He would also ascertain broken windows, and he fears it is time. exalted the Rev. T. R. Malthus.

I am not about to "misrepresent" or to "slander" and Bright, were the true exponents, in the House wife and children go forth in rags amidst the pelting the "most learned, most able, and most virtuous of Commons, of the condition and feeling of the learned. They stored shippening there per the feet at the fe masses engaged in our busy hives, the factories. Be- locked. They stand shivering there perhaps for ha lieve me, Sir, he would gain more "useful know-ledge" by attending those meetings, than by the peru-sal of many books. I wish he would attend.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

GREAT MEETINGS AT HUDDERSFIELD. On Tuesday evening the Short Time Committee for Yorkshire recommenced their [agitation under] the most favourable auspices, by holding a public meeting in the Philosophical Hall in this town. The room and galleries, which are capable of accommodating two thousand persons, were fully occupied, and not one dissentient voice was heard throughout the entire proceedings. John Fielden, Esq. M.P., governed by the Free principle. He says, "A man W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., and Richard Oastler, born into a world already possessed, if he cannot get the old and tried friends of the factory operatives, subsistence from his parents, and if society does not assisted at the meeting. Several clergymen and ma-

the first resolution, which was— That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the great increase and high per- Richard Oastler for his original advocacy of this question

Mr. T. HAWKYARD, an operative, seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. The next resolution was moved by an operative named John Hanson, and seconded by another motion, and it was carried unanimously. named John Stres. It was as follows-

That the recent and present factories regulation acts were forced upon the country in opposition to those proemployers by relays of children, still even those measures have proved of considerable blessing by the greater equalisation of labour throughout the factories, the prevention of night working, and the opportunities, though small, given to children for instruction and re-

Mr. OASTLER then came forward to support the resolution, and his rising was the signal for the most hearty demonstrations of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When the cheering had sub-ided, Mr. Oastler said—Mr. Chairman and the inhabitants of Huddersfield, I am here again harnessed in the Ten Hour Bill cause, and with the help of God I Dr. Adam Smith explain, where and how Malthus will never again retire from the field until that cause be triumphant. (Cheers.) Sir, it is not needful that Strong confirmation of the correct interpretation I should go into argument in Huddersfield to prove of Malthus is turnished by the fact that the "liberal | the necessity and the justice of that which has been and genlightened" statesmen of the Free Trade admitted to be just and necessary even by the bitschool, had avowedly determined to reduce his terest opponents of the Ten Hour Bill in Parliament. theory to practice by the New Poor Law, that being, Mr' Oastler then went on to say that he had been as Earl Fitzwilliam said, "a step to no Poor Law at | present himself in Parliament. He was under the gallery during the whole of the last debate on the That those "wise men" had resolved to reduce Ten Hours' Bill, and whatever arguments he might the poor to absolute destitution, is suggested by have thought necessary to use to convince the oppo-"the ulterior projects" threatened by Lord Broug-nents of the Bill, he had received on that occasion ham, that determination is proved by the secret from Mr. Cobden himself and Mr. Bright. (Cheers.) Those gentlemen, who were then opposing the Ten Government, to its officers who were entrusted with Hours' Bill, declared in Parliament, that it was the duty of drawing the New Poor Lew Bill. Those a good and very desirable thing to reduce the hours instructions contained the following murderous re- of labour to ten, only that it ought not to have the authority of Parliament; they thought it should "The commissioners shall have power to reduce be voluntarily adopted between masters and men. He should think himself wasting the time of the meeting, if he went into argument to prove that that was necessary to be "After this has been accomplished, orders may be done by law which the bitterest opponents of it de-"After this has been accomplished, orders may be sent forth, directing that after such a date all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after another period, it should be wholly in kind; after such other period, it should be wholly in kind; after such other period, it should be wholly in kind; after such of the felt persuaded that, if they altered to eleven, there would then be more difficulty in getting dersfield; and when he saw himself surrounded by other period, it should be wholly in kind; after such of the felt persuaded that, if they altered to eleven, there would then be more difficulty in getting that after such a date all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after such dersfield; and when he saw himself surrounded by other period, it should be wholly in kind; after such a date all out-door relief should be given partly in kind; after another when the beautiful to the felt persuaded that, if they altered to eleven, there would then be more difficulty in getting that a few partly in kind; after another when the beautiful to the felt persuaded that, if they altered to the felt persuaded that a felt another period, it should be gradually diminished in so many friends, whom he loved and revered-when quantity, until that mode of relief was enhausted. he saw two such dear friends present as Ferrand and Fielden—(three hearty cheers were then given for ous occasions by the Legislature, if the people still lity, coarse brown bread being substituted for fine Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Fielden)—when he saw two made manifestations, and those manifestations were white; and concurrently with these measures as to the out-door poor, a gradual reduction should be made in the diet of the in-door poor, and strict re
white; and concurrently with these measures as to such friends present—men to whom, under God, he owed the liberty to stand before his countrymen—

(cheers)—two such friends as no king was ever blession of Parliament. (Loud cheers.) The hon. member sed with but himself-(cheers)-when he stood in No wonder that the guilty authors of these auda- such an assembly, and in the presence of such friends, been brought against the Ten Hours' Bill, which he cious recommendations dare not avow them in Par- it would indeed be unlike "the old king," if his heart liament. The late William Cobbett, M. P., for were not warmed and his tongue were not loosened. Oldham, had caught a glimpse of them. He chal- Talk at Huddersfield if you will about an amelioralenged Lord Althorp to deny their existence. The tion of the condition of the factory workers at Mannoble lord was silent. When, afterwards, John Walchester, Bradford, and Leeds—talk of the parks at ter, Esq., M. P., for Nottingham, declared that Manchester! Who were the persons most ready to such secret instructions had been given, Sir James subscribe to the promotion of such objects but those Graham acknowledged that "he had a faint recol- factory masters who had been most opposed to a Ten Hours' Bill? Talk of a society at Bradford for the purpose of providing females in factories with lodging houses! He wanted to get them to their mother's home. (Hear.) Who supports such projects ? Why those very persons who were once opposed to the Ten Hours' Bill. What did this prove? It proved that those parties had a conviction in their minds of what was just, fighting against their selfinterests-against their pockets. The e parties, he trusted, would yet come out, and, yielding to the of that diabolical secret document. Let it never be kind feelings of their nature, support any measure that would seem to be for the advantage of the factory workers. It would be remembered that the married in New York in the mornin', and wint will foundation of the Ten Hours' Bill was laid in troublous times; they had had to fight through many battles; but, thank God, they had come out of them purified, and although the Reform Bill had passed, state, in a sober state in the State of New York, although the Corn Bill had been repealed, and and I wint through New Jarsy, Pensylvane, and Dila supply. After some further conversation on the subject, the Messrs. Fairbairn agreed to give the rise prices until the Messrs. Fairbairn agreed to give the rise prices until conversation on the subject, the Messrs. Fairbairn agreed to give the rise prices until conversation on the subject, the Messrs. Fairbairn agreed to give the rise prices until conversation on the subject, although all the Tories had been extinct but himself ware, into Maryland, where I arrived in a state of conversation of the fifth chapter are included in a state of conversation of the fifth chapter are included in a state of conversation on the subject, although all the Tories had been extinct but himself ware, into Maryland, where I arrived in a state of conversation of the fifth chapter are included in a state of conversation of the convers

wealth. This is called Free Trade. Under its operation the poor have been promised "a big loaf and better wages." But what do they find? Millions This question Mr. Oastler repeated, as he said, to Oastler, having expressed his regret that there had recent additions to the latter extend its boundary on been in the House of Commons two aristocratic se- the west coast from the forty-second to the thirly ceders from the good cause, eulogised the Rev. Mr. Bull for his able and zealous services on behalf of the operative classes; and concluded by recommending ministration with the principles of Free Trade, (and, | the operatives to be actuated towards their employers be it remembered, the whole period has been one of and one another by a spirit of godliness and phi-

> The Rev. Mr. Grane, incumbent of Woodhouse. moved-

That from our amazing powers of production a still further reduction is found to be essentially necessary; and this meeting calls for the adoption of an efficient Ten Hours' Bill; it having been sufficiently proved that such would be a general advantage both to the employer and cere friends of the poor, who has unhappily embraced the employed; for the growing intelligence of the age requires that more time be set apart for the moral and religious instruction of the working population than can be afforded by an Eleven Hours' regulation, with which the

not be satisfied unless this right were conprotected (I do love that word) in the enjoyment of of Loras would take up this income. If they the indefensible rights I have named, their claim is business there. He had been down in the manuf ment, high in authority, because his arguments we brought home to them. He should use the same during the last half century. Supposing that § Robert Peel had to lie upon a sleepless bed, lest h wife and children should sleep during the hour which should summon them to work—suppose he should ga

That's the point. (Cheers.) They are reduced I wish that statesman would attend all our meet- such poverty that his clock has long been sent to the same place, who have also mistook the hour. The stand trembling and shivering till the clock strika three, four, and five, and the next time it beats t hour the mill-doors are opened. He (Mr. Ferrati was prepared to prove that that was not a pure RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION (Ilear, hear," "It is.") Was not a pure imaginative case, but one of frequent occurrence (Ilear, hear," "It is.") Was not that a fearful state of society? Let Members of Parliament then the that case home to themselves. If they only with nessed for one month what he had witnessed for years, they would not oppose the Ten Hours' Bill Hear.) He did not hesitate to say that the factor workers were no better than slaves. (Hear.) Mr. Ferrand concluded by observing, that if the Bill did not pass next: session, he would develop a constitutional plan by which the operatives would obtain

redress in defiance of all opposition. Mr. Ferrand resumed his seat amid loud cheers. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. JOSEPH BELL then moved :-That a petition to both Houses of Parliament, founded n the foregoing resolutions, be prepared, and signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting; and thatith recommended to the workers in each factory to senia etition on their own behalf.

Mr. HENRY HUTTON seconded the motion. Mr. W. Spark then moved-

That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due h rally to those Members of Parliament who have listened to the voice of humanity, and supported the Ten Hour' Mr. JOHN LEACH, of Huddersfield, seconded the

Mr. Fielden, M.P., who was loudly called for then came forward at the request of the chairman, and after the applause with which he was received posed by Michael Thomas Sadler and Lord Ashley; and had subsided, he addressed the meeting at consider. while the object of these acts, according to their able length. He said he was now quite satisfied that promoters, was to give greater advantage to the they were as much resolved as ever they were to persevere in their efforts for a Ten Hours' Bill-that they would not be persuaded by those who advocated eleven hours to give up ten, but that they would stand firm for that for which they had been contending for years, and that they would send forth their supplications and their prayers to Parliament until it passed a Ten Hours' Bill. ("We will have it.") They had many opponents both in and out of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He saw from some of the newspapers that Dr. Bowring had been visiting his constituents at Bolton; and whilst there he had been called to question about his conduct on the Tea lours' Bill in the last session, when he voted against the measure. Not being able to escape from the questioning, he said that he wished the employer and employed to be as free as the air they breathed. A very proper and just sentiment; but the employer and employed manufacturers were not on an equality. (ilear, hear.) The manufacturing operatives had been described as slaves. (Cries of "We are.") Yes, they were slaves of steam, of water, of machinery, and of the proprietors of them. (Hear, hear.) The factory workers had not power to regulate their hours of labour. ("We have not.") He would rather see a voluntary arrangement made between masters and men as to labour, if such an arrangement could be fairly carried out, but he did not see it possible. Mr. Fielden next cautioned the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill against being seduced to give their sanction to one for eleven hours; and said that he could hardly believe that his friend, Mr. Hindley, who had always voted for a Ten Hours' Bill, was, as was rumoured, trying to get the men of Lancashire to go for an eleven hours' one. Eleven hours was too long for children to be employed; and if the hours of factory labourers were to be reduced obtain anything less than ten hours. From the way in which the measure had been treated on two previwent on to notice several of the objections which had

> ably refuted and resumed his seat amidst great cheer-Mr. Oastlen also returned thanks, and in ver feeling terms alluded to his former connexion with Huddersfield, and his long avowed determination not to cease in his labours for the amelioration of the factory workers until the enactment of a Ten llours'

A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated at a quarter past cleven

Power of Steam .- "It is stame!" said an Irishman; "by the saintly St. Patrick but it's a mighty great thing, entirely, for driving things-it put me through nine States in a day-divil a word of a lie in "Nine States!" exclaimed a dozen in astonishment. "Yes, nine of them, be jabers, as ass as a cat 'ud lick her ear. D'ye see, now; I got my wife Biddy to Baltimore the same day-hould your wisht now and count the States. There was the state of matrimony, which I entered from a single

NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT .- A statistical writer land and the United States on this continent. The second parallel of north latitude, sweeping into the union 502,239,160 acres. The reduction of the territory of the United States by the cession of the Oregon treaty, adds to the British possession 32.000,000 of acres, and the possessions of the various powers of the North American continent are shown in the fellowing table :-

Russian ...... 750,000 ... 480,000,000 .....2,850,000 ... 1,824,000,000 British United States ... 2,934,744 ... 1,878,236,160 Mexican ...... 905,356 ... 579,363,840 Central America 186,000 ... 119,040,000 By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa fe there has been added to this union a population estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians.

A GREAT FACT. - At a recent meeting to establish a Juvenile Refuge in Manchester, the Archbishop of Dublin said, they could educate fifty children at the same cost that they could keep one soldier.

were asked by influencial members of the weavers body, and satisfactorily answered. It was then agreed that the committee call another meeting for a second lecture, situation.

The proceedings residued in the computsory of the proceedings residued in the computation, at the proceedings residued in the computation, at the proceedings residued in the computation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the proceedings residued in the computation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the proceedings residued in the computation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the proceedings residued in the computation of the proceedings residued in the computation of the master and matron, the dismissal announces that the proceedings residued in the computation of the proceedings residued in the comput

### foreign Mobements.

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

think I hear a little bird, who sings the people by and by will bethe stronger."—BYRON.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. In a late number of Foung America we find the following picture of the state of the population of New York

faring business up town one day this week, I traadded to me and beings. If it be a dwelling for one inderground assertants," and the spacious apartments for preserved "servants," and the spacious apartments for herworked aristocracy of the money bags, he puny, and the puny bags, hos children, or grand children at the farthest, must

whose connections of cellars incless we change our system) be occupiers of cellars unless we are a fitte new building be intended for from and garrets. to to a cozen ramines of the country must imagine the half discomfort and privation of these tenants, to say laik discussion seekly, monthly, or quarterly demand for ner that go., and with no hope but that they may ons with the working classes in transporting ding materials to this city and erecting them into asire structures for the enrichment of a few. I no nassness wonder at the Egyptian Pyramids. If the workg (lasses can be persuaded, in this "enlightened age," good from year to year covering this island with solid eks of buildings, and heaping up wealth in them and from every corner of the earth, living themselves anime on the scantiest fare and in the worst of buildswhile a few who look on with their arms folded iets pecket all the surplus proceeds, is it to be won-

The writer of the above goes on to remark. serv of the masses have more than quadrupled. erica say, "the poverty created by the present em, unless that system be checked, must render neless the right of suffrage, in which case our sted liberty must expire in a convulsion, or be ained by a revolution." Mr. Madison, long ago. ered the following prediction :- "In future times eat majority of the people will not only be withanded, but other sort of property. They will er combine, under the influence of their common the bread of honest industry. tion—in which case the rights of property and ublic liberty will not be secure in their hands what is more probable, they will become the tools ambition: in which case there will musldanger on another side."

end their misery.

E. Thus one of the moneymongers' journals cate a standing army, and another a national Amongst this "rascal rabble" of body and Isld writers, in the pay of the mammonocracy, ms James Fennimore Cooper, the novelist, swriting novels for the purpose of propping up menopoly. This gentleman particularly dehees the Anti-Renters, asserting that the moveat of that party is only the first step to a general mon property! The remedy suggested by him, abstantially, "the disfranchisement of these nties which resist the operation of law!" "If tenanthad a vote" says Cooper, "this question affilentism) would never have been raised or a common anti-

rogressing backwards" at home, their attention ranks of their countrymen encamped beyond the trongest, and being so finds reasons as plentiful acklerries for ravaging his brother's territories ast our American kindred, but we must say that quarrel. We have before now denounced the sh. French and Russian outrages in India, war question:— Africa, and Circassia, and we shall not hesito express our condemnation of similar atrothough enacted under a Republican flag, and hearmies of a kindred democracy. If we symise with Akhbar Khan, Abd-el-Kader, and myl-Ber, we must, consistently, sympathise with Anna, if we see him performing acts which estly exalted the above heroes to the rank of the territory of a peaceful neighbour and cause oody strife but faintly pictured in the follow-

hands, vomited forth its deadly fire. Every house tinguished as when they are dumped into the pits. ed a fortification, and the Mexicans protected by oss, window sills and barricades, picked off our <sup>ndetail.</sup> Never did a Mexican army make greater They stood out with a ball-dog tenacity that have done honour to John Bull himself. Night but it brought no cessation of the awful carnage.

ithstanding our sympathy for the Mexicans, putting an end to their factions and feuds, and superstition. he whole people in one mass, inspiring all

the war will cost if the conquest of Mexico, army at the expense of industry. te subjugation of its people is intended, may be stored from the fact, that the extermination of hundred Indians in Florida cost upwards of dollars. War costs will compel war these will be found inadequate, and war-loans

this is not the worst. War-loans and war- of nitric acid.—Athewum. will add to the present crew of usurers, tax-

standing army every year becoming more formidable must be maintained even in time of peace to keep down Mexico, or to keep possession of any of the provinces wrung from that Republic. As to a cordial union of the Mexican people with the Americans, the idea is mere moonshine; the Mexicans may be conquered, but will not fraternise-at least in the present generation. Here, then, besides wounded soldiers to be pensioned, commanders to be rewarded. and the spent war munitions to be replaced; there will be when a peace comes, a useless and mis-chievous military force to maintain, at once expensive and dangerous; a drain upon the pockets of the people, and inimicable to the safety of Republican

institutions. It would be easy to enlarge upon these possible flaving passures of the city which the last time I evils, but enough. We shall be reminded, that we reled over many regreen fields, but which are now have forgotten the other side of the account. The hadseen them note by the divergence of the account. The addition of territory, population, and wealth, which conted compacts which are the city except for necessary business the conquests in Mexico will bring to the United I never traction, as the sight of its "improvements," as or cliser ration, as the sight of its "improvements," as States Commonwealth. As regards the wealth, reor cheer rance, the same feelings, I ima they are called, gives me exactly the same feelings, I ima they are called, gives me exactly the same feelings, I ima membering British conquests in India and elsewhere, they are called, gives and canny the inhabitants of a country and judging by analogy, we do not anticipate that gine, as are entertained by the inhabitants of a country and judging by analogy, we do not anticipate that the people of the Union will have any very large just ravages seems destined to be the living tomb instraysged by an example of the Union will have any very large share of the plunder, that may be swept from "the halls of the Montezzmas," or pillaged from the mines of several human beings. If it is a distribution of the anomaly independent of Potosi. As regards population, we fancy the assignable family, there are the upper stories, and the assignable family, there are the upper stories, and the independent of Potosi. As regards population, we fancy the Union is very likely to "gain a loss," if we may underground kitchens for the spacious apartments for take for granted the following description of the population of New Mexico, which we take from an American journal, the St. Louis New Era:-

The question now arises, is New Mexico a part of the United States, or is it not? If so, by virtue of what law or treaty did it become so? If New Mexico is to be a part of the United States, what are to be the terms of admission? Are the numerous tribes of Mestizoes, mu- of France, we come to you to demand the reform [of this of the weekly, monthly, or quarterly demand for latters, half Indians, and barbarous Mexicans to be ad- law]. he building be a workshop or a factory, how many must mitted as citizens of the United States? If we are to nor building, and with no hope out that they may any additions to our country of such a population as that the French authorities; most of them were officers.

The ignorant degraded population of the french authorities; most of them were officers. ill te allowed to tou for others: Such are the renection of New Mexico. The ignorant degraded population of Mexico are not fit materials to form American citizens. Our present population is sufficiently heterogeneous and Our present population is sufficiently heterogeneous and discordant without any such additions to our stock of town they passed through shouting "Viva Carlos citizens. People who have been raised as the slaves of a VI. !" despotic Government, and in a state of gross ignorance are not fit to control the destinies of this country. We would consider the addition of a few millions of such people to our country as a great national mis-

likely to be benefitted are the commercial classes, endured to rear up huge monuments of their own and land robbers, jobbers, and schemers. who may atd degradation? The builders of the pyramids, get their claws upon unoccupied districts. The bibuilders of New York, and the producers of its robbery of Texas from Mexico, and the annexation anded wealth, were alike lacklanders, and in that single of one half of the Oregon territory, has not benefitted the landless millions of the great during the privations resulting from the failure of the have ordered that duties on all munitions of war rd lies the whole secret of their folly, their degradacities and towns of the Union. In Texas, potatoe crop in 1845. The potatoe crops this year shall cease until forther notice. two or three individuals have become owners are satisfactory; but the high price of provisions, The writer of the new general population of New equal in size to some of the old states of the union! owners of tracts of land, some of these tracks and, above all, the failure of the rye harvest, claim of war. The health of the American troops was the doubled, while the poverty, vice, and The Oregon Spectator already announces that "C. E. Pickett sells lots (of land) at the Oregon appears from statistical returns that, in the year City Hotel." From this announcement it may be appears from this announcement it may be a there were \$2,754 paupers in the state of New gleaned that land-robbery and land-jobbery is already rk, exclusive of the county and city of New York; greaned that land-roovery and land-loovery is already the order of the day in the infant state of Oregon. in 1844 the number was increased to 97,961. The recent conquests in Mexico are said to have the county and city of New York there were, in swept into the Union 502,236,160 acres, but how 3,37,724 paupers, and in 1844 the number was many of these acres there fall to the share of the On Railways:—"The adoption of a body of laws for pico, Alvardo, or Vera Cruz, which latter point E. 3.7.122 paupers, and in the Editor of Foung | many of these acres there tail to the share of the Un Kallways:— The adoption of a body of laws for | picor, Alvardo, of Foung | landless paupers of New York? At this very time, the management of this grand national enterprise is affords the nearest and most accessible route. instead of thinning pauperism by removing the land- now practicable. You will have to discuss various less to the public lands, President Polk is offering propositions for fixing the tariff of prices and deterten millions of acres of those lands for public sale. of course the ten million of acres will be purchased by greedy speculators, who will become landlords themselves and their descendants) for ever, or will, themselves, again sell the lands at usurious interest to these who may aspire to cultivate the soil, and earn you for increasing the number of the members of the two Chambers.

Would it not be well for the American people, that instead of being parties to war and invasion, which means murder and robbery, and violence and crime of every kind instead of burthening themselves with equal danger on another side."

The American aristocrats and their hireling iters no longer hesitate to ayow their desire to when the name of political equality, and the support of a hireling soldiery, and all for that "mouthful of moonshine" "national all for that "mouthful of moonshine" "national all for that "would it not be well that they look to home when the name of political equality, and the his in longer heat the state of the pisheren the name of political equality, and the affairs, and said to land-robbers, "Hold, disgorge ward form and semblance of democratic instituty your plunder, and render back that which was made your plunder, and render back that which was made for all, and belongs to all, the Land!" Instead of robbing the Mexicans of their territory, the Americans, in our humble opinion, would do well to look after their own property, and, at least, prevent its further plunder by their own fungus aristocracy.

We denounce the Mexican war not because we envy the Americans their victories, or are jealous of their national progress, but because the war is unjust towards Mexico, and therefore a crime; because it is people, and therefore (as far as they support the war). When the United States Republic becomes really

a commonwealth of freemen-when white and black slavery, wages and the whip, shall be no more-when bile for the American working men things are aristocracies of colour, land, and usury, shall be tumbled into the mass of equal and happy citizens, mested by the fever-shout of "victory" from then there will be no need to conquer neighbouring nations, such nations will be but too happy to frater- the Pope, on the 20th, to the Superioress of the Basi-Grande. The history of the war in Mexico is nise with such a people. Was the United States all story of the wolf and the lamb. Jonathan is such a Republic none would hail with greater and such a Republic, none would hail with greater en- Holiness alluded in very significant terms to the and the causes of those popular tumults and struggles thusiaism than ourselves, the march of the "starspangled banner" to universal dominion. eder, and certainly we are not prejudiced coived our fle of transition was in type, we have re-

October 17th, contains the following article; it will be seen that the Editor of Young America entertains sentiments identical with our own on the Mexican

Our army has fought another battle in Mexico, taking Montery after a three days' bloody struggle, the Mexicans securing to themselves an honourable retreat, and a truce of eight weeks. Five hundred of our poor deluded landless slaves killed and wounded, and perhaps an equal number of Mexican republicans, has been the to slaughter all its inhabitants. Happily M. Roman price of this third disgraceful battle! Had this massaaccand Tell. We hear much of the bravery cre placed the class who are made to fight the battles ing, was enabled to prepare for self-defence. With the help striotism of the American capturers of Mon- for eight dollars a month, one step nearer to their right "The brave men," says the Washington to a home on the soil, I should not regret it. Perhaps who have fallen heroically in their country's the sight of the widows and orphans, and the thoughts who have raised bettle will live in her grateof the mangled corpses of our brethren, will aid the
good cause! Both the great parties are answerable ted patriotism and of high renown." We deny for this bloody and unholy warfare, for the representait is either patriotic or righteous for men to in- tives of both voted for it! The blood-stained men in power at Washington have sent on orders to renew the slaughter without regard to the truce! Speed the day paragraph, taken from one of the accounts of the when no man will take up arms except in defence of a soil upon which he has a foothold! I have no room American Volunteers - Mississippians, Lou- for the revolting details of the Monterey massacre: the ns, Texians, Baltimoreans—with a few regulars war at home has prior claims. The names of the well redimo the streets from the east and the west, the paid officers who fell are published far and wide. The and the south, while the enery's own artillery, now unpaid victims of the ranks are lumped as usual, undis-

# MEXICO.

Mexico is washed on one side by the Atlantic, and on the other by the Pacific Ocean. The harbours on Metternich has been alone its originator, its director, its mans who, after their victories and their triumphs, died Enumber killed and wounded on the side of the Atlantic are not bad, whilst those on the Pacific very soul. They are now sufficiently known, those letters without leaving enough to pay for their burial. These dericans is not known; the number killed on are excellent. The Mexican territory exceeds a mil- of gratitude with which the noble scion of the Hapsburg just, simple, and modest men, never ceased to represent de of the Americans is acknowledged to have lion of square miles, embracing every variety of cli- family, the innocent Ferdinand has favoured his faithful to the senate that its contempt for the people was madat least five hundred, besides some hundreds mate from the torrid sand to the sweltering valley subjects who have so gallantly fought in defence of his ness. That it was by the people the state was sustained. We must say that, in our humble opinion, and the eternal snow. Yet, by far the greatest part threatened throne, and who found a leader in a liberated true glory is attached to the Mexicans who is as rich in vegetation as the few arid districts are convict, a Szela, a wretch, worthy indeed to be the prop lighting in defence of their homes than to the in mineral treasures. Humboldt says there is scarcely means, although the latter were the victors. a plant in the world but would flourish there, and althe battle of Monterey, the American General most everything does. There are cotton, and sugar, defined instructions to quarter the army under flax and hemp, coffee and tobacco, wheat and maize, mmand on the emeny. That is, instead of vines, a potatoes, every kind of timber, from on their minds. They send military processions through the country, the American the m hogany to the fir; while the banana (which this unhappy province, with the noble mission of shootas are to find their subsistence by pillaging the would feed fifty persons to an acre), and the maguey ing on the spot all those whom they meet, when

Such hellish doings would have been scorned seven millions consisting of 3,800,000 Red men, 1,900,000 mixed blood (Mullatos, Quadroons, &c.) 1,300,000 Creoles (or men of pure European blood concern is for the people of the United born in America,) and a few thousand Spaniards. derous ball is about to strike the victim's breast, a using expedience, to which it was driven by weakness, Although present wrong and suffering falls Politically the Creoles are most important, possessshare of the Mexicans, we anticipate for ing as they do. wealth, intelligence, and the inheri-ood springing out of evil. This war com- tance of power. Next to them are the mixed oloods.

The Tolticans are said to have first inhabited touched the hearts of any of the soldiers! er vigour and renewed life, rendering the Mexico: to have been driven by the Chichemas, and

10, their American masters may, at least, weaken them by its centralization, and debase them all because M. Harold had entered into partnership with collect, that during the earlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works as shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works are shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works are shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works are shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works are shall afford fair and nearlier periods of the history of nics, such class of works ar sh something like order and security, and, after by its cannibal superstitutions. They were ill-prethe Mexican people though no longer indethe, may at least enjoy peace and freedom from

This is the decause in the supply of food to the prisoners. This is pared to resist Hernando Cortez when, in 1519, at the only cause of the measure taken and the ordinance head of seven hundred men, that worthy champion issued by him. mination of a restless soldiery and factious of the cross landed on their shores. Bloody contests chiefs, heretofore the bane of the Republic. and scenes of horrible carnage ensued, which reter case, the results of the present contest sulted in the violent death of the last Mexican emerge that think, be beneficial to Mexico. But we peror Montezuma, and the complete subjugation of Pate very different results for the American the Mexican people,

A Viceroy, subject to the examination and censure of a Council in Mexico and a Board of Control in ded that the Mexican war is costing the Ameri- | Europeans, subjecting her trade to vexatious penalties, and aggrandising a lazy church and a voluptuous

### (To be continued.)

E kept up even when peace is established, to and explosive powers were less than that of gunconverted into an explosive compound by the agency

Foreian kntelliaence.

FRANCE. ELECTORAL REFORM MOVEMENT. The Reforme publishes the following "National Petition" for a Reform of the Representation, now in the course of signature :--

PETITION FOR ELECTORAL REFORM. To the President and Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Gentlemen,-After fifteen years application and experieuce, the electoral law of 1831 is condemned.

It makes of a right that belongs to all, a privileged function. False in its basis, it does not give in its results the veritable expression of the country; it does not give even the true expression of the [will of the] privileged electoral body, because the minority of the electors nominate the majority of the deputies.

The electoral body as it is constituted by law, represents neither the population, nor the wealth, nor the labour, nor the intelligence, nor the services rendered to the country.

The law of 1831 has been an arbitrary regulation of the electoral function, the element of which was borcowed from the laws of the Restoration, the Charter of Grace emanating from the right-divine. Essentially temporary, and transitory, this law is con-

trary in its principle and its action to the principle of the national sovereignty that makes the basis of your consti-In the name of reason and of justice, in the name of progress, of the rights of the citizens, and of the honour

Forty-seven more Carlist refugees have been seized at Passas, who, were likewise about to cross the fron-

Belgian legislature was opened by the King in person, with the usual solemnities. In the "speech, the King referred to the question of secondary inpresent distressed condition of the working classes

vernment." state of society demand will also be submitted to you." ining the general management of the railway." Some amendment in the organization of the Chambers is projected :- " As the political aspect of the country is tranquil, I may, at the present moment, announce that a project of law will be laid before

SWITZERLAND. The Canton of Lucerne having refused to recogse the new Government of Geneva, has n a hostile spirit in the Genevese Council. M. Viridet, a Member of the Grand Council, had proposed to withdraw the decree of the 3rd October, respecting the league of the seven cantons, and to replace it by another. M. James Fazy, president of the provisional government, supported the proposition of M. Viridet, maintained that Geneva should not wait for the opening of the new diet, but should act conformably to the spirit of her revolution. Such a manifestation was so much the more urgent in consequence of the refusal of Lucerne to recognise the

Genevese government. Such a refusal is unprecedented in Switzerland, but, concluded M. Fazy, since also opposed to the best interests of the American of the Valais and many others throws down the glove, we will not hesitate to take it up. The Grand Council of Basic met on the 5th of November, the galleries were crowded. The propositions of the commission for the revision of the constitution were almost unanimously adopted.

> The Univers publishes a letter from Rome of the 27th ult., containing an account of the visit paid by lians nun of Minsk, Macrina Mieczyslaska. His atrocious persecution to which the Polish uuns had been subjected by the Russian monster. The occa-

### POLAND.

(From the Reforme of November 6.) We extract the following news from letters re-

Some time ago a gang of peasants assaulted in the neighbourhood of Kalish (the capital of one of the former Palatinates of the kingdom of Poland) the castle of M. Sieminski, in order to demolish and to pillage it, and finally Grabowski, the chiefsteward, having received timely warnof all his servants he stoutly resisted the assailants, put them to flight, made a dozen of them prisoners, and having bound them with cords conveyed them to the town of Kalish. There they underwent an immediate examination, and three of them declared under the lash, lords, and to begin again on a different field the mas-

sacres of Gallicia. Who could have inspired them with such a determination? Did it really arise from an implacable hatred of the peasant against the landowner, from an irresistible regular governments are never guilty of similar deeds.

and the defender of such a government. Even now all is not at an end in Gallicia, the general outburst of indignation in the whole of Europe against Viennese statesmen has not produced the smallest effect on their minds. They send military processions through as rather luxuries than necessaries.

Culprits. It seems even as if, in his parental care, he distribution army should be given to the

The population is estimated at rather more than had forgotten nothing. He has deigned to allow the Christian victims, whom he murders to satisfy his base revenge, to enjoy in their last hour the last comforts of

lemns to the tortures of hunger those very men whom weakened by intestine divisions, the Mexibeneath the blows of a disciplined and

But it served to exhaust the people by its taxes, it will be obliged to declare innecent on their trial; and

Go on, powerful monarch! in the performance of this noble task. The hour of retribution is fast approaching, and you will then be able to display before the eyes of your judges, the nations, the deeds you now are accom plishing with impunity, as so many titles to the gratitude they owe to you.

In translating the above statements, a Polish democratic journal adds the following observations:-feelings of their ewn, have incited the assasins of Galli- Hence the necessity of employing them constantly in cia. Revenge would only have been exercised by peasants arms. on their own masters, when, on the contrary, it is now fully | But war is a state of violence, which demands at least ascertained, that the murders were committed by strangers to those villages whose proprietors were slr.ughtered, tarily, and from a sense of honor, strongly realized, that Gun Sawdest.—We have submitted the specimen and not by their inhabitants. By these vengeance they had the right to enjoy in peace the fruit of their vicwould have been exercised spontaneously, when now it tories. They did not suffer without complaining—but then be had recourse to; lastly, the war taxes ment:—and, although in our hands both its igniting is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the assassins did it is altogether put out of question that the ass not murder of their own accord, but wore incited and wore, and the more this virtuous people showed them-BEET-Root.—The beet-root crop in the north of afforded help to the peasants in discussed of amount of passes weakness, and they went so mate consequences, threatens to involve us in ruin. In Beet-Root.—The beet-root crop in the north of afforded help to the peasants in discussed of amount of passes and antervation of passes and their burdens, and who had reserved to improve their har as to relate the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, short of our expectations; and while some of our num- of this town, were attacked between Banagher and condition by granting them the property of the soil, yet it after the most signal victory. A treatment thus harsh, short of our expectations; and while some of our num-

We have the following from Konigsberg:few nights ago a man was found here asleep on the steps of a house, he was taken to the guard house, and was on the following morning interrogated. He stated at first that he was a Frenchman, but at length confessed that he was a Pole, and having taken part in the political agitations of his country, had been exiled in Siberia, from which with many dangers and privations he had escaped. We are assured that the president of police of Konigsberg having applied to the Prussian Government to know whether the man should be given up to the Russian authorities, received an answer in the affirmative; the consequence of which has been the extradition of the unfortunate exile, who has been sent off again to Siberia.

DUCHY OF POSEN.—M. de S—, son of an old Polish general, has been arrested and sont to Posen. Of late he had lived the life of a peasant, and married a peasant girl; a proclamation was found upon him calling upon the peasants to rally round their landlords, for the deliverance of their country. UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On Saturday the packet-ship Cambridge, and the ship John Bates, arrived in the Mersey, bringing naners from New York to the 16th and from Boston to the 23d ult.

The papers by this arrival do not contain any news of importance as regards the war between Mexico he building De a government of the bare necessaries of life, (all of the landlord to enable him to put up that goins to the landlord to enable him to put up that goins and with no hope but that they man had territory enough; but by all many many must acquire as citizens all the motley population of Mexico, are stated to have gone through Narbonne, on the night of the 2d instant., with the intention of enterhad territory enough; but by all means we do not need ing Spain. Seventeen of them were captured by greatest enthusiasm. The people were unbounded in their testimonies of attachment to his person, and scemed frantic with joy. On the day previous to his arrival, when at Aljotla, he addressed a letter to General Almonte, the Minister of War. This document is manly and patriotic. It breathes a spirit of determined hostility towards the United States, and declares his readiness and anxiety to fulfil his utmost On Tuesday afternoon, the two Chambers of the duty in opposing the enemies of his/country. He promises to die fighting, or lead the valiant Mexicans a sufficient supply of food for the country, the nume- within a circuit of sixty leagues of the metropolis, rous works of public utility which have been under- are stated to have complied with the requisition with taken, and the sums arising from public and private | the greatest alacrity. To facilitate the arming and contributions, have greatly assisted the needy classes equipping this large body of troops, the Government

Later intelligence had been received from the sea t the serious attention of the chamber, and of the go- very indifferent; at the 24th of September there were 700 Americans at Matamoras, three-fourths of pawnbroking institutions (Monts de-picte) and to the average number of deaths was five a day. It is now formation of agricultural colonies. Propositions for understood that the invasion of Mexico will be realising the ameliorations which humanity and the changed. The march from Monterey to the city of Mexico is at least 600 miles longer than from Tamdetachment under General Patterson, strongly reinforced by volunteers, is to attack Tampico, reduce it, and march forward into the interior towards

> The Packet-ship Rochester arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from New York, with papers from that city of one day's later date than those received by the Joshua Bates. A report had been received in New York, stating that another engagement had taken place between the Mexican and American troops, but this report cannot be relied on.

### THE LAND FOR THE PEOPLE.

"For me, for thee, for a!l!"

It is time the monster monopoly of land appropriation was exposed; it is time that the gigantic robbery perpetrated and maintained by our aristocracy should be unmasked. Thousands and tens of thousands are beginning to see that the usurpation of the soil is the great cause of the innumerable evils afflicting the people; still there are, on the other hand, tens of thousands who, blinded by custom, forget that the earth was given to mankind for their inheritance, Lucerne, which has effected the counter-revolution and are content to crawl landless, homeless slaves. from birth to death-Pariahs in a world which, it rightly apportioned, would be a paradise to all, instead of, as it is, a purgatory to the immense majority. Towards organising public opinion against the great grievance of the present system, we propose to devote about a column weekly under the above head to selected articles, and occasional remarks of our own, explaining the evils of land usurp. ation, and the right of the people to the soil. We think we could not make a better beginning than by giving some explanation of the much-abused and much misunderstood Agrarian Law of the Romans, between the Patrician and Plebeian classes, which preceded the downfall of the Roman commonwealth. Since the above article was in type, we have received our file of Foung America, which paper of date of the Pope's visit was the feast day of the Widely different, in many respects, as was the state of Roman society to the state of things at present existing in these islands, nevertheless, what follows will show our readers that the monster grievance afflicting the people of this country, the despotism of land-robbers and moneymongers, existed in full force in the Roman Republic; and finally, brought the people of that state to utter slavery, and the Republic itself to irretrievable ruin. The following article is a translation by an American author, N. A. Whiting, of Marmontel's Preface to Lucan's " Phar-

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE

ROMAN COMMONWEALTH. It was neither the jealousy of Pompey, nor the ambithe cruelty of the Patricians. It was the fact that intestine wars, from the time of the Gracchi, and finally, that our present state, I must mention that a few days since, that eighty out of their number, having left Gallicia, had and its dangerous policy and its unjust domination were little Jerry's pullet, she said,—a present,—the tears pulled it out. Fot finding what he wanted, he dispersed throughout the kingdom of Poland, in order to the causes of those wars. Rome, under the consuls, was starting to her eyes at the thought that she must part asked Mr Meall for a little change. Mr. Meall gave propagate among the peasants hatred against their land- at first an aristocracy. With a senate composed of true with poor Jerry's pullet. But the pullet she should sell, him his purso. containing about ten shillings, on citizens, this government would have had the same ad- or poor Jerry should starve. She was asked, "If your which the robber departed. Outside he joined his people—to regard itself as the state, by way of eminence, yet public functionaries tells us that such stories as poor thirst of vengeance which nothing could allay? No; never and to make the multitude the plaything of its policy, could the Polish country people so hospitable, so meek, and the instrument of its grandeur. In what were so religious as they are known to be, have hatched of termed the prosperous days of the Republic, the senate their own accord such sanguninary designs. Whatever entertained three views. The one was that of a small the year aforesaid, at Cahara road, in the county afore-M. Guizot may have said of the Gallician massacres, that number of men, who were wise, virtuous, and pacific and who had no other ambition than that of zeal for the | the Board of Works." the evil does not arise from the fielings of the people, public. Such as that of the Valerii-the Servillii Meand we are now perfectly well informed that Prince | nenius Agrippa-the Cincinnatii-and all those true Ro-That it was to the people it owed the power which it had acquired, and the possessions which it enjoyed. That men who were free, brave, and continually in arms, not ceasing to be conquerors abroad, would soon be weary of being slaves at home, and that prudence, at least, demanded that the people should be managed with indul-

Another opinion was that of the Appli and Coriolanus, and of all the young Patricians, proud and violent men, who maintained that gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn wants. This is Napoleonist policy, very un- (which can be made into whiskoy and paper!), more they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- who maintained that gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- who maintained that gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- brought last week, £16, and some sold as high as gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- brought last week, £16, and some sold as high as gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- brought last week, £16, and some sold as high as gentleness was inexpedient, that gal, is offered at £15. The same description of corn they appear suspicious to them. Yet has the good em- brought last week, £16 los. culprits. It seems even as if, in his parental care, he one point would no sooner be yielded than it would be necessary to yield more; and, in short, that the people were made only to obey and to suffer. The bulk of the senate, more moderate, seemed to occcupy the middle Christ's religion. At the very moment when the mur- ground between these two opposite parties; but, while priest is there, at the victim's side, to administer to him it never yielded to the people except when compelled, and the Holy Sacrament. The good monarch was probably never relaxed, but for the moment, that absolute and afraid of hearing that the falling martyr had with his tyrannical domination which at last destroyed the state. the Mexicans, as it does, to fight for their The Spaniards are paltry in numbers, while the Red dying lips pronounced, of his own accord, the pardon of If the senate had only rejected excessive, unjust, and and all that is dear to them, may have the men are in a state of extreme poverty, ignorance, his executioneers, and by invoking in their favour the cle- injurious demands, which affected the state, its firmness mency rather than the justice of God, had thereby would have morited the eulogies which it has so often received. But what were the demands of the people ? At Cracow the political prisoners had been till now They demanded that the usury, which destroyed them, Theiently strong to successfully defend to have retreated into Gautemala, and there built allowed to receive regularly the food which their friends should be abolished; and that there should be given them thereby compelling peace, and that peace setrap be that the Mexicans will set about called the thoughts of antiquarians from Egypt to their institutions, guided by the spirit of Central Africa. The Aztecs expelled the Chichemas pelled, by the loathsome quality of the food furnished to bedewed with their blood. Behold the unfailing sources and proceed to the successful prosecution of a in the twelfth century, founded the city of Mexico in them by their gaolers, to send it back untouched. This of all the commotions which arose in Rome between the nat once peaceful and glorious. On the other 1325, covered the country with cities and monuments, government, thus, protective as it is to public order, con-To feel the full force of the severity of the senate in the general, and as far as practicable, uniform plan, for inconstant refusal of these demands, it is necessary to re-Rome, the frequent incursions of enemies upon the tor- sonable employment to the destitute working popularitories of the Republic, and the interpuption of cultivation by repeated wars, ruined the people, and rendered debtors insolvent. These were delivered, like slaves, to their creditors-were detained in close custody, and reduced to a state a hundred-fold worse than slavery. And that on the one hand, the people had no other business than war and agriculture; that the rich, by little and little, made themselves masters of all the Lands of the Republic, and caused them to be cultivated by their slaves, to the exclusion of freemen, so that the people, The Reform is right in maintaining that no revengeful even in time of peace, had no resource from labour.

some relaxation. And the people who went to battle volum

was these precisely whose names were put foremost on disgusted the people, and they seized the moment when ber may have a small surpluss of agricultural produc vours of a venal press to justify it, the conviction of senate would become condescending, and send forth a entire produce of our holdings. Europe will remain unshaken, that it was the Imperial dictator, or consul with words of peace and consoling and regard them as benefactors—but when this boon was wrested from the senate by force, the people saw in it, a proof of the weakness of their tyrants. Hence, profiting present inability to pay rent! by their advantage, they demanded magistrates selected

prevent execution of its decrees, and who, by the law of wander we know not where. \* and became more arrogant.

In a time of scarcity, the Consuls had procured sup. plies of grain at a low price. The wisest of the Patricians wished this to be sold to the people at the same fused to earol themselves, and follow him to battle, preprice, least the Senate should seem to flatter the multilanus by following the counsel, which his anger had diethat the authority of the senate had become odious, the hope of engaging the people to make a king gave birth | formerly: to an ambition for regal power .- The consul Cassius,

to conciliate, as it is said, the favour of the plebians. demanded on their behalf that the Senate should divide the newly conquered lands and those, which, though to complete victory. A levy of 30,000 men to recruit they belonged to the Republic, had been usurped by the the army were ordered. Requisitions were forthwith nobility. The intention of the consul might have been nobility. The intention of the consul might have been As to the addition of territory, the only classes struction, the revisal of the criminal code. On the transmitted to all the principal places in the Repub- bad, but his demand was simply that the people should lie, for an immediate furnishing of their respective have bread. The senate pretended to accept this law; that some thousands of years ago the toilers (by the seizure of the two harbours on the Pacific), the "speech" says, "The arrangements to procure quotas of men. Puebla, and the whole of the towns but he who proposed it was condomical after his course. late to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock-and this decree was more faithfully executed than the law from which it had originated. This law so well known under the name of the AGRARIAN LAW, was at first eluded by the rich; soon openly violated; and finally entirely neglected. It is easy to understand why the senate was willing that a law shoud be trampled upon which constituted the salvation of the poor—the senate was rich! The people without resources—without support, because they were betrayed by the tribunes themselves, whom "The government has devoted its attention to whom were volunteers, sick of dysentry, accompanied the senate corrupted—the people who yet adhered to the the management of establishments for the insane; to with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The Republic, whatever effort might be made to detach them. from it; could not resolve to break their fetters, but they were in the unquiet state of the patient who changes his position in the hope of finding one less painful. They demanded new laws, in the expectation that they would be better observed than old ones. They demanded that the number of tribunes should be augmented .- They turned their thoughts again to the Agrarian law, and demanded that it should be discussed in the popular assemblies.

(To be concluded in our next number.)

### IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DEATH BY STARVATION. - The Cork Reporter publishes a full note of the evidence taken at a coroner's unedy, who died of hunger, although it having been given, the report concludes as follows:— Coroner-Gentlemen of the jury, we have gone minu ely into the consideration of the case before younamely, the death of Dennis M'Kennedy. You have the painful details before you, and it is quite unnecessary for me to add one word in explanation of the evidence. This case, will I trust, prove an infinite service, not alone to this district, but to the country at large, -it will show the Board of Works that men in their employ are starving to whom money is due for their labour on the public works.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Mr. Coroner, does it appear that the money for payment of poor M'Kennedy's wages was in the hands of either pay-clerk at the time of the poor fellow's death?

Coroner.-No, the contrary has been sworn to Captain Gordon's successor .- The money came, but, through some mistake, went to Mr. Notter, and was expended by him in payment of his district, when it should have been paid on the Cahara line but these stories, received in gossip, are turned against the Board of Works.

The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Sir, the question here is not about the Board of Works or its officials; the quescontrary is the fact. We have poor M'Kennedy's death and the cause of it sworn to. That evidence proves that our people are dying by the ditch-side for want of pay-ment of their hire. We take no such statements, Sir, on gossip, nor shall we be told by an official that we do. To Mr. Gaynor.—Had Mr. Ross funds for payment of this poor man when he died?

Mr. Gaynor .- I believe not, Sir. The Rev. Mr. Townsend .- Admirable system! The

The jury returned the following verdict :- "That the said Dennis M'Kennedy, on the 24th day of October, in said, died of starvation, owing to the gross negligence of

In the meantime, while such melancholy scenes as the foregoing are being enacted, the supplies of food are becoming daily cheaper and more abundant. the Dublin Corn Exchange to day, and the meat markets are gradually receding to their average rates. Large quantities of Indian corn, too, are fast and eldest son principally taking up the attack, but pouring into our southern ports, the effects of which are already perceptible in the reduction of prices. The Cork Constitution, of Tuesday, thus reports pro-

Since our publication of Tuesday four vessels have come in. The cargo of one of them was sold to the Gork Relief Committee at £14 17s. 6d. a ton. Another cargo of the finest quality, from Viana, in the north of Portu-

The Cork Reporter of the same date adds :-We are extremely happy in being enabled to record the gratifying fact, that there are now in barbour seven which was granted by the authorities on the invessels heavily laden with Indian corn from the Mediter- formation of the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who deposed canean. The cargo of one ship has been purchased by that, from the excited state of the country, in conthe Relief Committee, of another by Messis. Goold and sequence of the prevailing distress, he apprehended M'Namara, one by Mr. Morgan, and one by the Messas. the provision would not be suffered quietly to pass Hackett, of Middleton, another vessel received orders to | through without an escort -Cork Regarder. proceed to Waterford, where her cargo was purchased.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM. According to the current testimeny of journals of Marquis of Donegal, was to be held at Ballyment on Monday,-

stituting, when required, throughout the several baro-

The step, however, is far from being deemed satisfactory by the tenantry on several of the great proporties in the country, and, accordingly, a committee f tenants has addressed a circular to the landlords of Antrim, from which we take the following :-

due by your tenants; but it is now our painful duty to their own.—Galway Vindictor. the monies borrowed—or, perhaps, as in pay only the interest on the warpeasants by the Austrian government. Tengeance at least would have been exercised on oppressive and inhuman landlords, but never on those who constantly human landlords, but never on those who constantly afforded help to the peasants in distress and alleviation of accused of ambition or base weakness, and they went so mate consequences, threatens to involve us in ruin. In Robbery of Flours—Ballinasion of the unfortunate undertenants, his copy mysteriously visited by a great national calamity, which has entirely and at once extinguished the greater porbeing to afford the former greater facilities to pay tion of our agricultural produce; and which, in its ultimate unfortunate undertenants, his copy where the unfortunate undertenants and the unfortunat

the list of proscription; whatever then the Austrian go- the enemy was at the gates, and declared that they would to dispose of, many of us must purchase largely, in vernment may assert now, and in spite of all the endea- not take arms until they received justice. Then the dear market, for family consumption, in addition to the

You also know that our trade, consisting chiefly in the government who incited, commanded and remunerated promises which they never failed to disavow as soon as manufacture of linen, continues in a state of deep depreswith honours and money the murderers of the Gallician | the crisis was past. This bad faith produced distrust. | sioil indeed; and we beg to inform you, that although The people, weary of being deceived, paid no further attention to vain promises, and firmly resolved to remain in present, we cannot realize their advantages, as formerly; subjection no longer, it they did not obtain redress. The the dietary changes readered necessary in our families, past. Union was destroyed. Confidence lost. And the by the absence of the potatoe, oblige us to appropriate a boon which had it been granted friely to the demand of much larger portion of the produce of our cows to houseadmit neither of concealment nor modification; and if so do they not indicate, with alarming distinctness, our

Landlords of Antrim! wil. you-can you, in the fact from the plebean order, and charged with the defence of of all these facts, compel us to sell our cows, or part with its rights. The senate, in consequence of abusing its | the on'y portion of bread which remains for the support authority, was obliged to admit the counter authority of of our families, in order to satisfy our claims? Justice, tribunes, and henceforth, the state was divided into two | we know, would sanction your doing so; but mercy forhostile parties. The senate ought to have seen that a bids it to be done; for, if thus bereft of our little all, we people who had legislative power-who had authority to might abandon our farms, break up housekeeping, and Agricola, could bring the senators themselves to trial, as your tanants, make a prompt effort to pay one-half of that a people who by 260 years of war had barned to the gale of the rent now due; and do you, as our landmaintain the authority of law by grms, could only be re. | lords "freely forgive" the remainder! We say freely strained by gentleness and equity. But the senate, in forgive, for we are justly averse, under existing circumplace of using the counsel, which it gave in the sequel to stances, to the accumulation of a debt in the shape of the colleague of the younger Gracchus, of conciliating the arrears, which, while we have no prospect of paying it, people by acts of kindness, simply consulted its pride, is only calculated to cramp our energies, and sink us into utter despondency. Moreover, as our prospects for the ensuing season,

both with regard to seed, and the mode of cultivation to be adopted, are altogether dark and discouraging, we rate, but Coriolanus, irritated because the people had re- re-pectfully beg to suggest that the same, or a similar act of generous compromise, be repeated, provided—as is tended that it was necesary to sell the grain at a high but too evident—that a continuance or increase of the present distress shall render the repetition necessary; tude. This opinion prevailed, and the Senate lost Corio | and let all this be done on the distinct unders anding, that if it please God to again restore the potatoe to tated. The people were excited, the grain was sold at healthful cultivation amongst us, or so soon as any subits just value, but Coriolanus was banished, and his stitute way be found which, in the use of it, will raise exile nearly overthrew Rome. As soon as it was seen the cultivation of land to its former remunerative value, we will graetfully resume the payment of rent as

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND WHITEBOYS. The following appears in the Limerick Chronicle: Between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, n armed party of twelve men, with their faces blackened, ttacked the dwelling of John Piper, at Scart, within two miles of Rathceale, in search of arms, when five of them entered, and succeeded in carrying off a gun. From this they proceeded to the residence of Mr. James Condon, adjoining the same townland, where they demarded admittance at the back-door, but were refused, that gentleman informing them from one of the windows that he had no fire-arms, at the same time adding, if they did not believe his word, to go to the front door, and he would allow them to satisfy themselves. They, however, declined the invitation, and retired from before the house, having first cautioned Mr. Condon against demanding rents from his tenantry, under pain of death. They did not go far when they were observed by a small party of police then on patrol, consisting of four men, viz. constable Alfred, sub-constables Kairne, Shezhan, and Laurenson, who followed them across the fields. calling on them in the usual way to stand and surrender. The gang peremptorily refused, telling the police to go back, and at the same time turning round they discharged five shots at the constabiliary; the constable returned the fire, and one of the gang fell, apparently wounded, but being raised by his associates was carried over a ditch in an adjoining field. The other three policemen then loaded, and prepared to pursue the fugitives, who, in the interval gained some ground, and, as they retreated, turned round or casionally, firing at their pursuers, fortunately without effect. After a good run. the police closed with them as they were crossing a high wall, and again fired, when a seconded man was observed to fall from the top manifestly wounded, as the stones were besmeared with blood, which was also discernible along the grass. It being a moonlight night, inquest held at Skibereen, on the body of a man the police did not lose sight of the party, whom they chased into a haggard, v was proved by several witnesses that a fortnight's piled, behind which the Whiteboys took refuge, but the wages, due to the wretched man at the time of his police, nothing daunted intercepted two of the Whitedecease, were withheld owing to a very inexcusable boys, with whom they had a desperate combat, while the blunder on the part of the subordinates in the employ rest of the fellows fled in confusion, and the police of the Board of Works, it having transpired that one eventually overcame the two, who were made prisoners pay-clerk got in mistake, and paid in his district, after much difficulty, and handcuffed. Upon search. the money intended to he paid on the road on both were found armed with guns, and one of them had which M'Kennedy died. Evidence upon this point a very fine military sword attached to his girdle, and which has since been identified by Mr. George Massy, of Creaves, as his property, and which was taken from that gentleman's residence about a month since. The Rockites were brought into Rathkeale Bridewell, same night, without being allowed to remove the disguise from their features. One of them received a bayonet wound in the breast during the struggle with the police, but the other sustained little injury. The names of the parties are John Shechy, a blacksmith, from Askeaton, and James O'Donnell, a farmer's son. Next morning that police searched, convenient to the scene of action, and found two guns, which the rest of the party left behind in their precipitate retreat. While in the bridewell, on Thursday night, one of the prisoners attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of window

LIMERICK, Nov. 7.—On Thursday evening an attack was made by an armed party on the house of Mr. George Meall, of Raheen, near Thornfield, steward to Sir Richard Bourke. Between six and seven o'clock on that evening, while Mr. and Mrs. Meall, together with a young lady, teacher at Sir Richard Bourke's school at Thornfield, were sitting at tea, a man with his face blackened and armed tion here, Sir, is about the death of my fellow-creature, with a gun, forced his way into the back kitchen, and telling the servant girl to hold down her head or he would blow her brains out, passed on into the parlour and desired the inmates to do the same. Mr. M. did so, and the man asked him where his firearms were. The lady was then ordered to leave the room, which she did, imploring the fellow not to murder Mr. Meall. To this he replied that all he wanted was fire-arms. Mr. Meall directed him where to find a gun on the top of a press in the kitchen, and the Terry proceeded thither, after which money due in the east we have paid in the west. The he fired a shot through the window. He broke a tion of Casar, which destroyed Rome. It was the pride, board, Sir, should settle between them and their officials, considerable quantity of plate-ware, and the sashes but none under them should starve. As an instance of and glass of the kitchen and parlour windows. After a little time, he returned to the parlour and went to between Pompey & Casar had their origin in the senate, a poor country woman came to me to sell a pullet-poor the drawer where Mr. Meall kept his money and vantages that monarchy has under a just and moderate children love this pullet so much, why sell it, -isn't your comrades, four or live in number, who were all king. But the senators were mere senators. And this husband at work?" "Yes, but he couldn't get his armed. Sir R. Bourke has exerted himself with the body always had a disposition to abuse and degrade the hire, and he'd rather starve off the road than on it." And greatest humanity towards the poor of his district. He has opened a soup kitchen at his own expense, where the hungry are fed, and has a female school where sixty girls are taught, twelve of the most destitute of whom are clothed. He is about clothing a few more of them this winter. If such humane acts do not beget gratitude, the character of our people must be open to the most aggravated censure.

A party of Terries attacked the house of a man named Denis O'Neill, residing at Rathfoland, Newmarket, on Thursday night. The family of the farmer, men and women, made a noble resistance. They beat the assailants off, pursued them, and actually challenged them to a stand-up fight, the father the ruffian midnight walkers showed the white feather and scampered off;

On the same night, a party of armed men, supposed to be the same, went to the house of Patrick Liddy, at Shepperton, and beat the inmates. Two houses belonging to two men named Halliman and O'Brien, near Quin, were also broken open, and the people residing in them beaten.

CORR, NOV. 7 - TRANSMISSION OF INDIAN MEAL .-This morning seventy tons of Indian meal for the Relief Committee of Castle Island, imported from Liverpool, passed through the City, guarded by an escort of the 1st Dragoons and 67th Regiment, GALWAY .- VIOLENCE TOWARDS OVERSEERS .- There

are at present upwards of 3,000 of the poor of Galway at labour on the several works carwing on in this district. The returns of last Saturday showed that severely felt in Antrim than parties unacepainted there were upon that day 2000 amployed, and on with the district would be likely to give creaence to. Tuesday last Mr. Clements eagaged to provide by meeting of landed proprietors, headed by the yesterday for the employment, of 500 or 600 more, regret to say that if it were trebled it would not meet the necessities of the perishing labouring poor. To take into consideration, and decide upon some | Some outrages have taken place here within the last week against the overseers and inspectors of the publie works which are going forward in this district. Mr. William Clarke was very severely handled last week on the Salthill-road, and had his eves blackened; and on Wednesday last Mr. Ilossack, the overseer of the works at Fort Lyre, was likewise assailed, and which caused the works there to be suspended, throwing about 80 unfortunate persons out of employment. This is a lamentable state of things. Besides, Mr. Clements, the county surveyor, You have an undoubted right to your rests, as a plain has been mobbed in his house, and at length comnatter of justice between man and man; and our duty pelled to seek the shelter of the police. The people o pay you the full amount of our contract admits of no are starving, and consequently prepared for any misquestion. Such being the fact, we candidly admit that, | chief; but we much fear that they are instigated, in under all ordinary circumstances, you are entitled to some instances, to these outrages by parties not in enforce payment in full of all rent and arrears of rent need, but who urgo them on for some purpose of

remind you that we have arrived at a period of universal distress, distress which, so far as we know, Galway Relief Committee on Friday, it was stated is without a precedent in our country's history; and we that the leader of a mob who attacked the house of bog to intimate that, as our present condition is not only Mr. Clements, county surveyor, on Monday, because deeply distressing, but altogether new, we require to be he had been refused work, had £25 in his possession treated by you as a principle of indulgent liberality, when taken by the police. A member of the comcorresponding with our novel and perilous position. mittee stated that a certain landlord issued tickets

that the police at the Clonfert station got notice of the attack, and instantly leastened to the spot. They then escorted the earts as far as Lawrencetown, from whence they were protected into town by an escort of constabulary from that station, under Act-

ing-Constable Bulger.—Ballinasioe Star.
County of Dublin.—We understand that the destimes a week, at his lardship's expense, and that it s the intention of the Ladies Olunkett to purchase wheat and have it ground, for di-tribution to the

of beef each week, which will be reduced into broth, and served out indiscriminately to the destitute poor of Thomas S. Gruno and Sun, properties and in some districts new presentment sessions have tensive flour mills at Ferrybank, have been supplying and in some districts new presentment sessions have for some time past, and continue to the sa, to their for some time past, and continue to the solution of the device of 10s. heads of families), with good flour at the rate of 10s.

The evolution of the device of the solution of the device of the solution of t heads of families, with good head as the factor loss. Jees, which have already ocen presented for, per sack under the price of the day, in quantities and the increase of employment afforded by the agreeable to their wants, a matter which affords a greeable to their wants, a matter which affords a property of Works. agreement to the amorated by the seasonable and grateful relief to a number of persons Board of Works, coupled with the favourable reac-

FALL IN THE CORN MARKETS. DUBLIN, Nov. S .- Returns from some of the lead-

ing grain markets that the panic is fast subsidingthat prices of all kinds of grain are giving way. Nov. 9 .- The reports from the country to-day con time favourable. The markets still show a downward tendency, and prices of all kinds of provision are becoming more reasonable; although, from the nature of the last advices in America, per the Cambridge, there is reason to fear that speculators and jobbers here will not fail to reap some further advantaces from the reaction in the American produce

markets. Horrible Occurrence in Ennistrmon Work-HOUSE.—The Limerick Chronicle gives the following additional particulars of this shocking affair:—Ennistymon workhouse was visited with a calamitous occurrence this week. The deputy master, Michael Walsh, removed from the dining-hall two little children, a b w and a girl, for having quarrelled at table, and snatched one from the other a crust of bread He placed them in the black hole for punishment and appears to have totally forgot them for two days when their absence was remarked by the other pan pers, and on opening the place of confinement both children were found dea i in each other's arms. The aster was brought into Ennis in custody.

YOUNG IRELAND. Mr. O'Brien has addressed a second letter to Mr Duffy of the Nation. The following contains its description of food; our streets thronged with crowds of

A considerable number of individuals, who are ardently devoted to the cause of Repeal, having been ex- plans of relief are being set on foot to feed the people. cluded from the Repeal Association because they are Verily they are false shepherds, who, while there is unwilling to subscribe a test imposed for reasons which peace, live on their flocks, but as soon as the dangers enare not yet fully understood by the public, are naturally ter the fold, flee from their charge, and leave their herds led to seek other opportunities through the means of a prey to the destroyer. Hunger has afflicted, and is the pompous language of that indefatigable financier, which they may be enabled to lakour in the service of

No other organisation being at present available, it seems to us that the Nation newspaper may be advantage bobs see no cause for the exercise of Christian charity, which should not be kept from the world at this filth of every description. The witness had seen cartously made an organ for giving utterance to the opinions beyond raising their eyes to heaven, calling on the Al- monotenous period. About three weeks ago the loads of putrid geese, rotten eggs, and other offensive

rangements for giving that information respecting pass- their pious rich men in their coffers. There is no way O'Connell, and fixing Sunday, the 20th ing events which every newspaper is expected to convey to avert the present famine creared by the aristocracy, November, for the simultaneous collection of the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James, one of witness's friends, over the part of the defendant it was contended that the effects Shee then struck James Jame to the public; but we ask whether it be compatible with but by taking their unjust and ill-gotten treasures from tribute for 1846: and this he presented to Sir John likely to be produced by the business he carried on were eye with the stick and cut it open, and in a moment afterthe essential requirements of your journal to dedicate an those leeches who have sucked the lifes' blood out of the for his signature, with that nonchalance for which very much exaggerated, and that the public, instead of wards he was surrounded by numbers and knocked half-past six. assigned space to the reception of such papers, letters, people's hearts. Amid this shameful dereliction of duty, he stands unrivalled. Poor Sir John-whose mind complaining, ought to be thankful for having the essays, ruggestion, criticisms, &c., as may be supplied by it is consoling to think that one man has had the manlisis as like that of Mr. Pickwick as is his outward man streets and markets cleared, and the rubbish conveyed of the consoling to t writers whose capacity for affording instruction to the ness to declare that those dependant on him shall not (and who that has ever seen our famous distiller people has been sufficiently tested?

allot weekly eight or ten columns of your publication them all together, and, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. last he mustered up sufficient courage to request the fore make an order on the defendant to remove the nuito the purpose contemplated in this proposal. The papers ought to be short, terse, and well con-

I am much pleased with the title which Mr. O'Oonnell of. He also gave orders to have all the land under his intention of being there again within the two has, by way of derision, bestowed upon us—the Phalanx grazing cattle broken up, and told the tenants whatever days, and retired. In the meantime the benevofor the rights of their native land. We trust and believe, that this phalanx—wielding no other weapons than those of reason and truth—may hereafter become formidable to the enemies of our country. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he understands the real grieve of the country to he the monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he monopole of the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he may be supplied to the land is whose Sin Labs. Power and Mr. Mr. O'Connell gave a strong proof that he may be supplied to the land is the land in the man and mr. Accordingly. will find that it is not easy to laugh down men who are since of the country to be the monopoly of the land in heartily in earnest and single-minded in purpose. A misplaced sneer disfigures no face except that which wears having expired, he divided their holdings into sixty searly appeal on his behalf for a "little "time until the it. He need not fear, however, that provocation will parate farms. Well may Rochdale be proud of its apprehensions of famine, then so prevalent, should deavouring not only to augment the happiness of our is that "He is his father's son !" fellow-countrymen, but also to place the enjoyment of that happiness upon the secure foundation of national freedom.

capacitate the hon, and learned gentlemen from at- chair amidst loud cheering. tendance. The "business" was all concluded and the hall deserted shortly after three o'cleck, being at

journment. After the customary quantity of preliminary nonsense had been spoken, Mr. O'CONNELL rose to make the speech of the day. He said an accident would prevent his entering into the present prespects of Repeal, the state of the country, and replying to the Cork Repealers. The into those subjects. He regretted the postponement heard that the results of division in that City was pealers" The speaker called on the meeting to exlikely to let in the enemies of Ireland to office to let press their determination not to be put down by those don't pay the "Rent," the Whigs must. in a Tory Lord Mayor. (Cries of "Shame.") Such calling themselves repealers, who sought to suppress was the handy-work of Young Ireland. Now, the public opinin; and to adhere to those men who Nation, of Saturday, had stated that he (Mr. O'Con- loved Ireland better than they did men. (Cheers.) neil) had called that party "a phalanx"; but he begged pardon of the Nation, and wished to say that it had originated the name itself, and he had only adopted it, and Mr. O'Brien had confirmed it. He did not care what the young centlemen called themselves; whether a young phalanx, or an old phalanx, | crected for sacred purpose-become a den of discord or a noble phalanx; they might adopt the lutter name if they pleased; and they themselves were still satisfied with being called Oid Irelanders. (Loud) encers.) There was then a noble phalanx on one side, and the Repeal Association on the other. (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Brien, the head of this noble phalanx, said he (Mr. O'Connell) was ugly, but, unfortunately, he could not help it, and he thought it was rather the patriot who sold his country. (Cheers.) Howharsh to abuse him for what he could not help; however he was satisfied with the reflection, that some of the Young Irelander's were no great beauties themseives ("hear, hear," and laughter), and he wondered would any of them ever live to stand bef re an Irish audience to ask if they had struggles for their force plialanx" were employed in doing nothing for not confound the man and the cause. The cause was undurt. Witness laid hold of her by the arm and pushed ireland. (Hear, hear.) Why, he would ask, did greater than the man. It might please God to take her away, when she turned round upon him with great they not form an association for themselves? He away the man, but the cause would live—(bravo—the fury, and attempted to stab him at least twenty times in would tell the reason why. It was because they were spirit of nationality would go down from generation afraid, with all their professions, and thought it safer to fight with types and printers' devils, than to resort to the sword, which they lauded so much (cries of "hear, hear"); they were, as they said, a literary phalanx, with no brigadier-general;—at least, who was to fill that post he did not know. (Hear, hear.) It was to be a literary violence they

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD AND HIS TENANTRY. By way of contrast to the above unadulterated trash and humbug, we beg attention to the following from

the Drogleda Argus :-

On Tuesday last that truly benevolent landford William Sharman Crawford, Esq., convened a meeting of the tenantry of his estate at Staleen, county Meath, for the purpose of taking measures to enable them to pass safely claims that thirty could not pretend to. He believed through the present season of distress and to improve their | that Mr. John O'Connell was acting under bad adcondition in the future. In accordance with hissentiments vice. The Irish people would admit the claims of on the tenant right he has set a glorious example to the landlords of Meath.

At the meeting on Tuesday he stated that he would allow his tenants the value of any improvements they The speaker said, in conclusion, that it was imposmake upon their holdings at any time they may wish to sible that the cause of Irish nationality should fade, relinquish them. He will himself take the farm in any for every province in Ireland produced men whom the retiring tenant to sell his right to any other person- them Smith O'Brien. (Tremendous cheering for and, while gazing at the Wellington state in front of the chaser be satisfactorily shown to the landlord. He said waving hats, &c.) so advanced he will take back at five per cent, until it be on Monday, the 26th ultime, in peremptorily refu-

"Look on this picture and on that !"

other productive works for roads and uscless pro-

seasonable and grateful reaction and dives an example well tion (to the consumer) in the prices of provisions, worthy of imitation.—Waterford Freeman. brought to a favourable crisis, and that a gradual amendment may be henceforward regarded as certain although slow. At the Corn Exchange, this day, prices of all kinds of grain, owing, of course, to the nature of the last advices from America, met an ad-

made respecting the exclusion of curates of the Roman Catholic Church from Relief Committees, given instructions permitting parish priests to nominate one curate on each relief committee sitting within

DROGHEDA .- STATE OF THE PEOPLE. (From our Correspondent.)

The people here are in a wretched state. Already are they shewing signs of their distress by the committing of petty larcenies. The pawn offices are filled to repletion with the clothes and effects of the starving inhabitants. The rich men of the town are doing nothing to mitigate the distress; no Baronial Sessions have been paid services. It bore the following inscription: held. Many instances are known of families subsisting for a whole day on one meal, that too of the coarsest hungry men, women and children. It is lamentable to see the apathy of our local patriots nothing doing, no afflicting many. Disease superinduced by hunger, is ratrick Vincent Fitzpatrick, Esq., secretary to the making rapid strides among the people. Dysentry pre. trustees. There was an amusing tale told on the vails to an alarming extent. Still our intelligent Na- tenth by one of the actors in the little national drama. We do not contemplate any interference with the ediwriting then rushed upon witness, and struck him three times of the forthcoming Confere the draft of an address to the people of Ireland, midst of other equally impure materials. His own then rushed upon witness, and struck him three times dress to 87, Church Gate, some of the sweat and blood coined money hoarded by reminding them of the manifold services of health and that of his family had suffered materially then rushed upon with serials and the limb become useless. Manchester.—Mr. Rich it is not necessary nor desirable to 147 down any un- noble member for Rochdale. He has an estate in the John stood amazed, and eyed through his capacious such a place as were not likely to interfere with health, alterable plan for carrying into effect this suggestion; county of Meath, about three miles from this town, he but I am disposed to think that it would be sufficient to visited his tenants on Tuesday, November 2rd, called Walsh, P. P., told them to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the labouring poor on his estate sidered. In no case should an article exceed two to assess the various holdings thereon, and that the sum Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin. The worthy officer, in him. -the National Phalanx -the Patriot Phalanx-the money they required for improving their farms, he would lent old baronet had a conference with his co-Irish Phalanx; any of these denominations cannot advance them at a small rate of interest, adding that, if trustee, who had evidently considered the matter, fal to be to be acceptable to men who are struggling they at any time felt disposed to leave their farms, they expressed no astonishment at anything coming from Icad to reprisal. We shall endeavour to imitate his vir- member and Dundalk. How has it suffered by driving have subsided. Some of the party were for protues, not his failings. Our duty to our country warns us Mr. Crawford from its representation. Represented now ceeding in what they termed the ordinary course, to avoid the strike of personal controversy, and bids us by a brainless buffoon, whose only claims on the intellibut it was ultimately arranged that circulars should devote all our faculties to the high and holy task of en- gent electors of that borough as he himself assured them,

> (From our Second Edition of Last Week.) THE YOUNG IRELAND PARTY.

The usual weekly meeting of this, body was held, more strongly every day, and last evening ven- of the general state of public feeling on the subject, when the usual speakers were at their posts, and the tured in holding a meeting at the Rotunda. The Some of these were point-blank against anyusual speakers duly delivered. The proceedings admission was by a ticket certifying that the bearer thing of the kind, and the writers entered into were altogether beneath notice. Mr. O'Connell was had signed the remonstrance, and fully concurred no reasons for their opinions; others hoped present, although it was currently reported throughout the morning that severe indisposition would inwith the propositions therein contained. There for a postponement until after Christmas, when was a crowded attendance. Dr. West took the they doubted not that all talk of famine should After a few observations from the chairman,

Mr. James M'Cormick moved the following resostrance, and the continued attempts of the same (so accident he aliuded to was the illness of his clerk. However, he hoped at the next meeting to enter fully those parties may belong, and a course of conduct altogether repugnant to the principles of all true Re- that after Christmas the appeal may be expected.

> Mr. THOMAS MAGEE seconded the resolution. He said they had seen strange sights within the last three minths. They had seen men bepraised and besung for th ir patriotism, turn into petty personal maligners; they had seen the Hall of Conciliationand contention. (Hear.) They had seen patriots. who reviled dignitaries not many year ago as castle hacks, enlightened by the new intelligence which had beamed upon them from the Lord Lieutenant's lustre, and as Viceregal visits suddenly discover that a good place was not so bad a thing after all, and that there were worse bargains in the world than ever, they were not there to wreak vengeance on any man, but to examine the responsibility of the leaders of the people, and the extent of obedience which the people in a voluntary association owed to their leaders. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell was an old and reverend man: but the question of Irish nationality was older and more reverend than he. They must to generation, and would not die until the last tenant | and securing the assistance of the police. Committed of that island died. (Loud cheering.) The speaker, in continuation, said that if ever foreign nations had been deceived into the belief that Ireland was in an attitude for an outbreak, Mr. O'Connell was the sought to throw upon the Nation newspaper the whole blame of deceiving the world, it was very incredible. (A Voice, "No go." He (Mr. Magee) did not feel disposed to treat the sins of Mr. J. O'Connell against the people of that country with the same lenity as those of his father.

A Voice-Don't spare him. The Speaker continued—Seventy years had many Mr. O'Connell, the Catholic Emancipator-(Crics of Hear, hear,)-but they would not have thrust down their throats the pretensions of his son. (Cheers.) such event, and allow compensation, or he will permit they could rely upon. Fertile Munster presented to £8. The complainant had recently come up to town, with the sole proviso that the solvency of the offered pur- several seconds, the whole meeting standing up and Royal Exchange, Jones accosted him, and after he ascer-

is no doubt that more would have been taken bit pressure upon this fund, and to reduce that ing." The world would know that the sympathy of Monday, John Miller, a very desperate ruffian, a coalling." The world would know that the sympathy of whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged that the collect at the Clonical station got notice of the collect at the Clonical station got notice of the collect at the collect at the Clonical station got notice of the collect at the c pressure further Mr. Crawford has given directions to have the land tilled which he had in his own occupation under cuttle. These are the wise and statesmanlike countries was not under cuttle. These are the wise and statesmanlike countries was not under cuttle. These are the wise and statesmanlike countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch and the countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch as a police constable in the execution of the countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch as a police constable in the execution of the countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch as a police constable in the execution of the countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch as a police constable in the execution of the countrymen—but if they had the shadow of a challenge of the watch as a police came up. When he called out police, the primary and the police came up. When he called out police, the primary and the police came up. When he called out police, the primary and the police, was charged whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged some as companions tried all they could to prevent his being heard. Alderman Farcombe asked if the watch all felt how are charged whipper, who is well known to the police, was charged some as a charged some companion. all felt now argently U Connell was beloved by his with having committee a very aggrations was entirely lost? Mr. Medley replied that it was. The to hear the defendant's husband had not belonged to the means by which this practical landlord shuts out famine and pestilence from his tenantry, and secures their future comforts. Nor is this the first occasion on which he carbon for the might read the country and the country comforts. Nor is this the first occasion on which he carried into effect the principles he advocates in relation to classical and the country a noble, a self understood. He stated that on Sunnay night he the occupation of land. Well convinced of the soundness think and appeals for the medical for titute poor in the neighbourhood of Old Connaught, the occupation of land. Well convinced of the soundness think and speak for themselves; it was a great think and sp or forty years ago, but did he not see that every arm, and told him he should be compelled to lock him DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—In the accounts received this from the ranks of humble tradesmen arose brilliant stepped off the kerb into the road, and gave him a violating to alter the oninion already were supposed and the suppose of supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have

have raised subscriptions among their own body for the purpose of supplying the poor of Waterford with the purpose of supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have made an engagement with Mr. Thompson. of suade an engagement with Mr. Thompson. of George-street, who is to furnish them with 1,792ibs.

George-street, who is to furnish streading, and soup kitchins are now becoming very stale, flat, and unprofitable." There was nothing of have produced such a wound; he believed it was done general. In most counties the resident landlords beauty or poetry now in the hall—nothing that with some instrument. Committed for trial. are exerting themselves in a very creditable man-could take the fancy of an Irishman in all their dull On Tuesday, Mr. J. Sinnott, an extensive and served out indiscriminately to the description of the city. This well-timed act of charity and be general. In most counties the resident landlords the city. This well-timed act of charity and be general. In most counties the resident landlords could take the fancy of an Irishman in all their dull and prosynation of the exercise dust connected beyond all praise. The respectable firm ner to promote measures suitable to the emergency: and prosynation of the exercise dust connected from the particular dust of the particula pealers to persevere; if they did so they would succced, for justice was at their side. (Cheers.)

The next resolution was as follows :-Resolved-That the recent attempts made in Conciliation Hall to usurp an aroitrary censorship over the public press, that noble engine, the scourge of tyrants and guardians of liberty, through the instrumentality of which, civilisation and the rights of man are superseding bigotry and despotism-has filled us with the greatest apprehension and distrust of men who would assume vance, but, considering that the supply was short, the such power. That we deem the Nation newspaper prerise was extremely insignificant, not exceeding six-pence per barrel. The arrivals of Indian corn continue to increase both here and at the southern divested of all immorality, breathe through every line a ports. Four more vessels, loden with heavy cargoes | spirit of toleration worthy of a people in a state of tranof this grain, have arrived at Cork since Saturday sition from slavery and provincialism to liberty and nationhood. That it truly represents the feelings of last, and further importations are daily expected.

Constitution of Relief Committees.—The Lordieutenant has, in consideration of the complaints and by exposure of canting hypocrites, who assume a name to obtain an end, that end being pelf and power. That, as a great national organ, it has carned our support, and that as a private property of an individual, it should be protected from the efforts made to extinguish his cure, for every parish of which that cure consists. it, and thereby to stifle free opinion, and that for these, among other reasons, it possesses our unabated confi-

> The Secretary then read the address, which was received with loud cheers. Mr. Magne then rose, and presented a handsome silver snuff box to Mr. Barry, the secretary, as a testimony from the committee for his valuable and un-"Presented to Mr. Patrick John Barry, Hon.

Secretary to the Remonstrance Repeal Committee. as a slight mark of their high respect for his talents

and services. "Rotunda, Dublin, Nev. 3, 1846."

ABANDONMENT OF THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE. The tribute of 1846 is abandoned, and the formal announcement of the fact will appear forthwith in the locality. Mr. Charles Knight, manager of a conmighty to leave his throne, and come down among us with secretary waited upon Sir John Power with matters brought into the premises and shot out into the starve. That man is William S. Crawford, Esq., the will not admit that the likeness is perfect)-Sir to complain, if the offensive materials were consigned to spectacles his own name, in pencil, at the foot of a but that shooting such matters in a densely populated composition of unusual length and eloquence. At neighbouring was most improper, and he should theresecretary to give him a dry or two to consider the sance within 48 hours; otherwise ulterior proceedings, matter, and consult with his nominal co-trustee, of a more stringent character, would be taken against raised for the relief of the poor, he would pay the half well feigned surprise, bowed assent, intimated be addressed to all the active collectors, clerical and lay, who were still deemed faithful to the Liberator. seeking their opinion as to the probable success of another appeal. The story runs, that in a short time a bach of replies were received from all parts, DUBLIN, Nov. 4th .- This party are coming out sufficient to enable the friends to form an estimate have ceased-whilst a third and the most numerous class of objectors, candidly said, that in consequece of the late split in Conciliation Hall, and the spread least two hours earlier than the usual time for adcertain parties calling themselves 'Old Irelanders, be expected even were the potatoes sound and plenty and 'Moral Force Men' to prevent the Bolton-street | This aggregate collection of opinions from all parties meeting for the origination of the 'Dublin Remon- settled the business. A motion, postponing the "appeal" for two months, was put to the vote and called) parties to deter Repealers from signing, and carried, to the evident sorrow of Patrick Vincent to procure by threats or promises the revocation of Fitzpatrick, who calculated upon raising £10,000 at signature to that document, is a gross outrage on least, which at ten per cent. would leave, according It may be said that such a good thing as this tri-

### Bolice Intelligence.

WESTMINSTER.

ATTEMPTING TO STAB .- Sarah Marketer, a middle aged woman, was charged with having attempted to stab Jeremiah Forster. One of the officers of the County Court of Requests, stated on the evening of the 27th ult. he apprehended Dominique James, against whose person n warrant of debt has been issued. As he left the house James requested that officer to allow him to go back to leave a bundle with his wife, and acquaint her that he was going to prison. Witness consented, and, with his assistant, went into the house with him. Defendant, on being informed that James was going to gaol, declared he should not be taken. Witness showed her his warrant, but she declared that she would stick a knife in any body who dared to touch her husband (James), and, seizing a strong and sharp-pointed table knife, made a thrust at the witness's assistant, who stepped on one side, and was

MARYLEBONE. ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A CELL,-Jane

SOUTHWARK.

PLUNDERING A COUNTRIMAN. - Henry Jones was charged by John Hill, an engineer, with being concerned with two other men (not in custody) in robbing him of tained he was from the country, induced him to cross

that he could govern the country as he might thirty him to move on, and at the same time laid hold of his

judge, the case for the prosecution was heard, but a nuisance to exist in a portion of that parish, calcunot a word for the defence. He called on the Re- lated to be highly prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants.

A solicitor on the part of the parish described tha the defendant was the occupier of extensive premises adjacent to Upper Ground-street, near the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, on the Surrey side, and called Jamaica-wharf. On those premises the defendant had accumulated an immense quantity of animal and vegetable matter in the shape of the sweepings of the streets and the markets, and other offensive matters, all of which were collected together in that place, and the stench from which on occasions was quite overpowering, and necessarily must be injurious to the health of those who come within the sphere of its influence. The neighbourhood where this pestiferous heap was allowed to accumulate was a densely populated one, and there was abundant proof to show that disease was engendered by the foul gasses emitted from such a heterogeneous mass of animal and vegetable matter. The solicitor here handed in a cortificate signed by two medical practitioners, setting forth that they had viewed the defendant's premises, and that the fifth and rubbish there collected emitted such an effluvium as was calculated to be most prejudicial to the public health.

One of the gentlemen present, Mr. Doubleday, a sur geon, of Blackfriars-road, in the course of his examination, stated, that when he viewed the premises the stench arising from the heaps of filth collected there was of the most offensive description, and he could aver. from his own experience, was injurious to health, for he attended a family residing near the spot, most of whom were attacked with fever; and he had no doubt the disease was produced from their contiguity to the place where such abominable filth was suffered to exist. He then gave an instance of the effects of the deleterious nature of the gaseous matter emitted from the heans in the place, by saying that a piece of fresh-killed mutton was suspended near the spot, and that in less than a quarter of an hour it was in a state of putrescence. He added that he should not have signed the certificate produced if the nuisance complained of was not of the most dangerous description to the health of the inhabitants of wharf adjacent to the premises, stated that prior to the defendant becoming the occupier, Jamaica-wharf was a timber-yard. Since, however, he had taken the place, he had converted it into a lay-stall for the reception of

peared in the witness-box very much affected.

It appeared from her statement that she resided with er mother at Chippenham, where she became acquainted with the prisoner. He paid his addresses to her, and an illicit intercourse was carried on between them, the result of which was the birth of a child. The prisoner came to London, and a few weeks ago she received a letter from him, proposing that she should come to London with the child, and she was to meet him in the was bound up, but they had no bed to receive him. He City-road, where he was living with his cousin. She missed by her mother she pursued witness, and overtook her at Mariborough, when they travelled up together to when others interfered. He denied having kicked North, London on foot, and met the prisoner in the City-road. threatened that he would be revenged and dash ther brains out. The prisoner denied having threatened the (Shee). He admitted having struck James with the prosecutrix as described, or being the father of the child. He also denied having sent a letter to her, requesting the prosecutrix to come to London with the child. Mr. Greenwood had no doubt that he had sent the letter to induce the girl to come to London with the child, but on seeing her mother with her he became annoyed and disappointed. The least he could do, as he had been instrumental in bringing them up to London, would be to enable them to go back again by advancing them the means. As the threat had been proved, and as the prosecutrix swore that she was in fear of her life, he must

MANSION HOUSE.

liberated.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- W. Burn was charged with having most cruelly heaten one of the horses he was dri- must, Mr. Williams, pay the expenses," added his lordving in a waggon. He had been sitting on the middle ship. The Flying Dustman: "Den't axe me to pay, horse, which was without reigns, and he struck one of master; s'elp me God I aint got a mag." The Lord the poor animals most desperately about the head with Mayor: "You certainly shall pay. Consider the hazard the butt-end of the whip. The horse fell, and the brute you run by this practice. Your cart and horse may be struck it even more brutally when down. The Lord seized for the penalty which can be inflicted. Mayor expressed his indignation at the conduct of the defendant, and was about to fine him to the utmost children, pleaseyou my lord, they'll be a gaping for the road.—The Debating Club continues its sittings extent, when he suddenly learned that the fellow had a very large family, and that the affliction would inevitably ful of dust afore belonging to this here gentleman. The fall upon the head of his wife and children. The Lord Mayor (to the defendant): You deserve the weightest gate who has a wife and four children, and you may punishment, but I cannot think of punishing your wife and children. The sentence of the court is, that you pay a fine of 10s., or to be confined in the House of Correction for 14 days. The defendant thanked his lordship,

How to Walk London Streets.-Mr. Ellis Bowden was a light green border, and with several rings upon ford stated, that as he was walking along Cheapside the defendent roughly pushed against him without the least The defendant subsequently, on being given into the care of a policeman, apologise, and the apology was conconsidered sufficient atonement. The Lord Mayor hav. ing asked whether the defendent appeared to be under the influence of strong drick of any kind? Mr. Weare Kelly was charged with the following robbery :- The said he had had no refreshment except a bowl of soup at same time offering, if he would not prosecute her, that he had behaved rudely to the gentleman who complained, soner (very much affected) replied that she was the wife Mayor-Which do you consider to be your side of the not tell. Committed to the session for trial. The pri- Mayor-You were wrong in your opinion of the generally soner was removed from the bar to the lock-up, in a state understeed practice for the public accommodation, which of great excitement. Whilst confined in one of the cells is, that those whose right hands are next to the wall are the made an attempt to put an end to her existence, by entitled to the wall. Mr. Weare-Indeed! I had no nofrustrated by a young woman who was locked up with there the left hand always goes to the wall. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor-Such is the necessity in this crowded city for a regulation of the kind, that even ladies are not sanctioned in violating it. Mr. Shillingford said, the assault, as an assault, was not at all worth speaking about. The Lord Mayor-If Mr. Shillingford is satisfied with your apology, I see no reason why I should disapprove of it. The defendant then left the bar, GUILDHALL

ROBBERY DURING THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION .-

WELSH LOYALTY .- On Tuesday, a well-dressed elderly rentleman, who gave his name as Roberts, was placed at the bar, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Police-constable 93 E found the defendant in the street and took him to the station-house. \_Mr. Long : What do you say for yourself ?- The defendant: Why, your worship, I'm alloyal Welshman-Mr. Long (interrupting him:) What privilege have Welshmen to get drunk? (There had been so many loyal citizens beforre the magistrate, who had been celebrating Lord Mayor's day, that Mr. Long had to be reminded by the clerk that it was the Prince of Wales birthday.)-The defendant: I had been jolly, and celebrating the day like a loyal Welshman ; but when this man came across me I was at my own door. Your worship the keyslipped from my fingers, I. couldn't find it, and this constable, instead of helping me to open the door, took me to the station-house. That's all.—Mr. Long: Between loyalty and this kind of glorification, it is diffiult to see the connexionf but you may go this time.

CURIOUS CASE OF ASSAULT .- Edward John Kinnersley Baker, Esq., of 52, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick, for having assaulted a roung medical gentleman, named William Fenton, living at 29, Sale-street, Edgeware-road. The complainant said, he was walking in Burlington-street on Saturday last, when the defendant crossed over the street on percieving him, and on coming up to him, he immediately struck him on the face and grappled with him. Com plainant struggled with the defendant and both fell on the exement agether. The defendant left him uttering threats of future violence. Complainant had more than once been attacked by the defendant in a similar way, and so perservering was he in his violence, that complainant went about the streets in constant fear. Mr. Hardwick asked the defendant to explain his conduct. Defendant: The complainant persists in carrying on a clandestine correspondence with my sister, and although all the family are averse to any acquaintance with him, he will persevere in his clandestine meetings with her. I wish first to ask him who was in his company when I was with me; but I deny I keep up a clandestine correscondence with the lady. I have the sanction of her father to my attentions, although I admit other branches of the family are not so favourably disposed to-WESTMINSTER.

DESPERATE AFFRAY, -Michael Newnan, Michael Shee. nd William Sheehan, three Irish labourers, were charged with a series of murderous assaults. The disturbances which gave rise to the present proceedings was of so serious a nature as to create considerable alarm. The circumstances which gave rise to it, are briefly these :- On Tuesday night some trifling dispute occurred at the bar of the White Hart, Millbank-row, between Newnan and an English labourer, named Smith. in the course of which, as alleged by the landlord, although omitted by the rest of the witnesses in their statements, Smith struck the other. Shortly after this, Newnan went up stairs to a number of his countrymen, who had assembled there for the purpose of having a raffle, and having informed them that he had been much illused, several of the party came down, and a general and desperate conflict was the result, in the course of which Smith and his companions who were with him received injuries of a most serious nature; indeed, defendants, as well as complainants, bore marks of having been engaged in some serious affray .- Thomas Smith, of 8, Johnson-street, stone mason, said, he was standing at Church Gate, to nominate a Delegate for the forththe bar of the White Hart, with his wife and some friends, when Newman applied an offensive epithet to coming Conference. Chair to be taken precisely at him and went up stairs muttering some threat. In a six o'clock. The sub-secretaries of localities that are apon the arm with a stick, and the limb became useless. away. Mr. Seeker said the public would have no reason of witness's companions) amongst were Newman, and they were all kicking him. Witness was thrown on the ground, and whilst there found his hand cut by some sharp instrument .- Mr. Philip James, of No. 24, Vincstreet, Millbank, said that Smith followed Newnan part perance Room, 33. Queen-street. Subject—The of the way up stairs, when he was suddenly pushed down original state of man, as he was and as he ought to by numbers. North went to see what was the matter, when he was surrounded by the three defendants and others. Defendants all struck him, and he fell on the ground. Witness went to his assistance, and was immediately struck by Sheehan, and a general disturbance HEABTLESS CONDUCT .- On Monday, James Mitchell, a then occurred, in which fourteen or lifteen took an active foung man, described as the son of a respectable farmer, part. Shee struck witness whilst he was on the ground of Chippenham, Wiltshire, was charged by Ann with a stick .- John North, of 2, Freeman's cottages, was M'Ketchie, a poor country girl, about seventeen years of next called. His head was bound up, and he was so seage, with having threatened to dash out her brains. The verely injured that it was with difficulty that two persons can be in the ballot who have not paid the same, prosecutrix, who was accompanied by her mother, who could place him in a chair to give evidence. He stated according to rule. Chair to be taken at eight had a beautiful babe in her arms, two months old, ap- that he had no sooner got to the foot of the stairs to see what was the matter than he was knocked down, Sheehan and another both striking him on the head at the same mement; and whilst he was down he was laid hold of so tightly by the throat as nearly to be strangled. A number surrounded and kicked him repeatedly with the greatest violence. He contrived to escape by crawling, as well as he was able, through a trap-door into the bar. Witness was conveyed to the hospital, where his body was to return to the hospital immediately after the exashowed the letter to her mother, and subsequently she minetion. A policeman proved, that when he went to left her mother with her child with the intention of the White Hart he found thirty persons engaged in a walking to London, and seeing the prisoner, but on being general fight .- Newnan, in defence, said that Smith struck him first, and it was a fafr quarrel between them but he admitted having struck Smith.—Shee said Smith On finding the mother with her he became enraged, and came up to him and challenged him to fight, and North said he would fight anybody in the place, and struck him stick .- Sheehan denied having taken any part in the affray .-- Mr. Burrell said, he wished to be well informed

> soners until Saturday, but he would take bail for their appearance. They were committed in default. GUILDHALL,

> as to the nature of the injuries received by North, and

for that and other reasons he should remand the pri-

An "irregular" dustman, who stated his name to be Henry Williams, was charged, on Wednesday, with having taken rubbish from a house in the city; Mr. Dodd, order him to find two respectable housekeepers as bail to by whom the defendant was not employed, being the keep the peace. The prisoner was then locked up, but | contractor for the district. The case was proved by a subsequently agreed to give two sovereigns to enable the policeman. The Lord Mayor said it was in his power parties to return to Chippenham, and under an assu- to fine the defendant 40s., but he believed that in the rance that he had no intention to harm any one, he was present case the contractor would be satisfied with the chief magistrate's declaration, that on all future occasions the fine should be inflicted upon flying dustmen, of whom it was evident the defendant was one, who interfered with the business of the contractors. "You The Flying Dustman: Consider my wife and three price of the wittles. I'm blessed if ever I had a mouth- every Wednesday evening, commencing at eight Lord Mayor: I have been obliged to send a man to Newconsider yourself lucky in getting out of difficulty by paying a few shillings. The word "Newgate" struck upon the feelings of the flying dustman as if he had been acquainted with the peculiar arrangement of the building tself. His wife, too, who was in the crowd, seemed to be alarmed at the mention of the same house of call for Weare, a gentleman who was dressed in rather fantastic | flying dustmen and their partners, for she bustled up to style, having a small party-coloured lady's handkerchief him and said, in an undertone, "Here, Harry, I got the round his neck, with a large purple tye, to which there blunt. Dub up, you beggar, and cut this here dangerous spot." The expenses paid, the flying dustman and his his lingers, was charged with an assault. Mr. Shilling. wife bowled down the back stairs with professional rapi dity, and disappeared. The man charged with stealing Mr Medley's gold watch provocation, and on being remonstrated with, struck him. and chain, on Lord Mayor's day, was re-examined and

SOUTHWARK.

An Actress in Distress .- On Friday, Mary Campbell, a woman who had evidently seen more prosperous days, but whose present appearance betokened much man who had been the cause of the delusion, and not Charles Gavan Duffy. In the year 1843 there were Charles Gavan Duffy. In the year 1843 there were Crawford-street, and contrived to secrete a piece of bacen quietly and inoffensively down Cheapside, he was pushed charged with breaking a pane of glass in St. Saviour's o'clock. distress, and who was accompanied by four children, was bridge Street, New Road, to commence at eight Were to employ; they were to use their quills as pikes, and their pencils as bayonets; such was the Young Irelanders' courage. (Cheers.)

Construct the fine year 1020 once were to explore they were to use their quills as being informed to secrete a piece of bacen and union ensively nown one apside, he was pushed to explore the french viscount got from Mr. O'Connell a copy of the lines commencing, "Oh! Erin, will it e'er be had got. She immediately gave up the property, at the had got. She immediately gave up the property, at the had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement that the rules prescribed that the casual of the fine of the contract of the lines commencing. There were to use their quills as beneath her shawl. She was going away with it when all houst of the gate, and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about four o'clock.

The Veterans' Ordinal of the verification of the gate, and wanted admission for herself and four children, and behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, be had behaved rudely to the gentlement in a great public thoroughfare, and their pencils as bayonets; such was the french viscount got in the most unceremonious manner, and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about four o'clock.

The Veterans' Ordinal Theorem and the four o'clock.

The Veterans' Ordinal Theorem and the four o'clock and hustled about in a most unceremonious manner, and hustled about in a being informed that the rules prescribed that the casual she would pay him one shilling a pound for it. Mr. Raw- under the erroneous impression that Mr. Shillingford was poor were not to be admitted until six o'clock, at which linson-What have you to say to the charge? The pri- amongst those who elbowed him about. The Lord time she and the children would be taken in, she said that two of the children were sick, and that she was of a poor labourer out of employment, with three chil- wall ! Mr. Weare-I consider that when my left side is tired and faint with walking about, and again besought dren, and what induced her to commit this act she could next to the wall, I am entitled to the wall. The Lord the porter to admit them; but he told her he could not, when she took up a stone and broke a pane of glass. She admitted that she had done it for the purpose of either being taken into the workhouse or to the station-house. The value of the pane of glass was hanging herself with her garter; but her design was tion of such a thing. I come from the country, and two shillings. From the defendant's answers to Mr. Secker it appeared that she and her husband had been actors at the Edinburgh Theatre, but he died, after a protracted illness, in that city, eighteen months ago, and the expenses, and the loss of his earnings, had reduced her and her children to distress. About nine months ago she and her children came up to London, with the view of her obtaining a livelihood, but she totally failed in her applications for an engagement at any of the theatres, and endeavoured by needle-work to obtain the means of living for her family. In this latter capacity she had striven hard to maintain her children but failed, more—he offered to advance money for the purpose of draining and other such permanent improvements to any which was as follows:—"That the conduct of the Bench. A game of cards was here proposed, and, after with robbing a gentlemen of a gold watch and chain, decent article of her own and her children's to got them. decent article of her own and her children's to get them tenant who wishes to avail himself of the offer, and sums managers of the Repeal Association, at the meeting allowing him to win a few games, they won six sove-value fifty guineas. Mr. Medley, stockbroker, stated that bread, and being in arrear of rent for their lodging, she was obliged to leave it, and has since been sleeping sing admittance to the remoustrant, deputation, and watch for eight sovereigns, and they recommenced play- ceeding with a friend from the City to his residence at in the different union workhouses Mr. Seeker For the immediate relief of destitute persons he formed the conduct of John O'Council, Esq., M.P., for Killing, during which time the prisoner and an accomplice the West-end, and when at the bottom of Ludgate hill, said that the destitute condition of the defendant and a committee consisting of the reverend parish Priest, the kenny, in superseding the chairman by arbitrarily escaped with his coat containing the money. They were they were surrounded, as he supposed, by a gang of pick-her civildren was much to be deplored, but still, as Rev. Denis Walsh, and others, who, by an arrangement, condeming without reading, and throwing out withsubsequently apprehended, and were identified as the pockets, who refused to allow them to proceed. Prethe regulations of the workhouse were that casual Rev. Denis Walsh, and others, who, by an arrangement, containing who had addr. ssed him near the statue. The sently he felt that his watch was gone, and on looking poor, were not to be admitted until a certain hour in the half of which he authorises them to deduct from his rent insult offered to the volunteers, wardens, members, prisoners said they were mistaken for other individuals. I cound, both he and his frien'd distinctly saw the prisoners had obeyed orders by refusing her for the year. It is evident that the extent of employment and associates, whose signatures and addresses were They were remanded, to discover their associates in the soner hand it to another person, and immediately try to and her children admission until the proper time had are make off. Witness, however, seized and held him in rived. Under the peculi r circumstances of the case, he

Clonfert, and seven sacks of flour carried off. Ther: leave little pressure upon this fund, and to reduce that is no doubt that more would have been taken but a world would know that the sympathy of Monday, John Miller, a very desperate ruffian, a coalback to Scotland, to which they belonged. He regretted Theatrical Fund, but probably if her present misfortungs were known to the profession, some assistance would be rendered. The porter of the workhouse was then directed to take the defendant and her children back again to the workhouse, and to explain what had taken place at this

> A Fire broke out on Friday evening in the residence of Mr. II. Wooster, in the Lower Deptford Road. Mr. Wooster was compelled to jump from an upper window with three of his children, and had a nost miraculous escape. The house, with the whole of the furniture, was consumed,

> > Forthcoming Meetings.

BETHNAL GREEN .- A general meeting will be held on Sunday Evening, November the 15th, at 6 o'clock precisely, at the Whittington and Cat. At 7 o'clock precisely, Mr. A. Hunniball will lecture on the sub-ject of "The Wars of Ignorance and the War of BRADFORD .- The Chartists of Bradford will hold

meeting in their room, Butterworth Buildings, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Chartists of Manningham will meet in their room on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet at Mr. Hirst's, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. MANCHESTER. People's Institute, Heyrod Street, Ancoats.—On Wednesday, November 18th, Frederic Warren. Esq., will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on "Health, Disease, and Mental Improvement," to be continued each succeeding Wednesday until completed. Dr. P. M. M'Douall will lecture at the Railway

Coffee House, 122, Brick Lane, near Church Street. on Tuesday Evening next, November 17th, at eight o'clock. Subject, "The Charter and the Land." CITY CHARTIST HALL, Skinner Street .- On Sunday November 22nd, Ernest Jones will commence a series of lectures on the Insurrections of the Workassaulted him on Saturday. Complainant: Your sister | ing Classes, from the Crusades to the present time. Lecture First—'Germany, the Bürger Krieg, or War of the Peasants.'—Second—'France, the Taq-quesie, or War of the Serfs.' Third—'Belgium, the Genses, or War of the Outcasts.' On Sanday Morning, at eleven o'clock, the Reading Society meet, when 'Cobbett's Cottage Companion' will be read. and afterwards a discussion take place. In the evening, at six o'clock, the City Chartists will meet. Burnley .- A Discoussion will take place at Frankand's Temperance Hotel, Low Street, Burnley, on Sunday Evening, November 15th. Subject- The practicability of the Land Plan as propounded by F.

O'Connor, Esq. Chair taken at seven o'clock.

Lancashire Miners.—The General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, November 16th, at the house of Mr. Edmund Turner, 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 Miner's Association. Chair to be taken at three o'clock. LEEDS .- The members of the Land Society are requested to meet on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. in the back room of the Bazaar, for the purpose of nominating two delegates to the Conference to be holden in Birmingham, on Monday, December 7th. LEICESTER .- The members of the Land Society are requested to attend their place of meeting, 87,

few minutes he returned, with six or seven more, and joined with Leicester for the electing of a Delegate struck witness a violent blow on the forehead. Since to the forthcoming Conference, are requested to ad-Manchester.-Mr. Richard Marsden, of Preston

MACCLESFIELD .- A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. T. Clark of the Executive, in the Chartistroom, Stanley-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow), at

half-past 6 in the evening. SHEFFIELD. - On Sunday evening, November 15, a iscussion will take place in the Democratic Tembe. The following persons will take part-Messrs. Holmes, Briggs, Tayler, Seward, Royston and others. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. On Monday evening, November 16, a general meeting of the Land Company will be held in the above rooms to nominate candidates for the ensuing conference, likewise the last quarterly balance sheet will be read to the meeting. Members who have not paid their levies are respectfully requested to do so forthwith, as none

HANLEY AND SHELTON .- The shareholders of the above branch of the Chastist Co-operative Land Company, are requested to attend algeneral meeting on Sunday evening, November 15th, at seven o'clock, at Mr. Yates, Miles Bank, to put in nomination a delegate for the forthcoming conference, to be held in Birmingham. December 7. CHARTIST ASSEMBLY and Reading Room, 83, Dean-

street, Soho.—On Sunday evening next, November 15th, at half-past seven precisely—Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a Public Lecture. Subject "Government and its seven ages." On Tuesday evening next, November the 17th,

the Central Registration and Election Committee will meet for the transaction of business, at eight o'clock precisely. THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE will meet at the same time, and place.

On Saturday Evening next, November the 21st, at half-past eight o'clock precisely, the rooms will be opened for a concert, under the able management of the Whitehorn Family. Admission threepence each.

On Monday evening, November the 23rd, a select ball will be held under the direction of Messrs. Whit-On Tuesday evening, December the 8th, an evening's dramatic amusements will be given at the

Royal Marylebone Theatre, for the benefit of these Tower Hamlets .- Dr. M'Douall will deliver a public lecture at the Brass Founder's Arms, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday evening next, November the loth, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject "Scar-

Berough of Greenwich .- A public meeting will be held in the magnificent Amphitheatre, known as the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, to adopt the National Petition, in favour of the People's Charter, on Wednesday evening next, November the 18th. The fol-lowing popular advocates of the People's cause, will attend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Julian Haruey, T. M. Wheeler, Ernest Jones, Dr. M'Douall and Edmund Stallwood. The borough members are also invited and expected to attend,

HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the office, 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmitherd. on Sunday morning next, November the 15th, at ten o'clock precisely, the attendance of all the members is par-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars.

ticularly requested. MESSRS CLARK AND M'GRATH'S ROUTE for the ensuing week. - Monday, Staleybridge; Tuesday, Stockport; Wednesday, Ashton; Thursday, Bury;

Friday, Heywood. ROCHDALE. — On Sunday, Mr. M'Grath will lecture in the Association Room, to commence at half-past six. MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. Clark will lecture in the

Chartist Hall, Stanley-street, on Sunday evening, chair taken at half-past six o'clock. BRIGHTON.—A public meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will be held at the Artichoke Inn, on Monday evening, November 16th, to

cominate a delegate to the forthcoming Birmingham Conference. Somers Town .-- Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sun-

day evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms Ton-THE VETERANS' ORPHANS' and Victims' mittee will meet at the office, 83, Dean Street, Soho,

CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain Lane, on Sunday evening, November 15th, at six o'clock, to nominate a delegate for the ensuing Conference.

Liverpool.—A lecture will be delivered on "Memory," by Mr. William M'Lean, at Mr. Farrel's,

Temperance Hotel, Cazneau street, on Sunday next. Chair to be taken at 7 o clock. DEWSBURY.—A special meeting of the members of the Co-operative Land Company in the district will be held on Sunday, November 15th,

in the Chartist Room, Bond-street, Dewsbury, at 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of importance, when all are requested to attend. HULL.—The Shareholders are requested to attend a special meeting, of the land company for the purpose of nominating a delegate to attend the Birmingham Conference, next Sunday ovening, Nov.

15th, at half-past six. Bradford. - A public meeting will be held on San day, in the Land Office, Butterworth-buildings, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a delegate to the Conference.

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Saturday, Novem r , 1846.