

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS.

My VERY DEAR FRIENDS,—
As next Saturday will be the tenth anniversary of the existence of the *Northern Star*, and as I shall have to draw rather largely, but I hope not impossibly, upon your patience next week, and as I must about to start upon another land crusade, you must expect a long letter from me this week. Perhaps the principal feature upon which I would have addressed you, is that kindly feeling which is now growing up between the English and the Irish people, and which, when completed, believe me, will be too strong for tyrants, jugglers, and place-hunters to resist; and perhaps one of the greatest commandments you will yet have to solve, is the mad agency by which the working classes of Ireland and England were taught to hate and detest each other; and now that both parties are becoming tolerant, sober, and thoughtful, they will be struck with amazement at having allowed themselves to be made tools of for the purposes of faction. I assure you that I will not at all attempt to conceal my delight at the downfall of a man who has persecuted his pauper brats upon his famishing countrymen, and who has devoted a long life of wicked ingenuity to accomplish the disunion of the English and the Irish people, which was the very means by which Castle-rage produced all the horrors of rebellion first, and the disasters of union after. I believe, in my soul, that no government or union of factions could stand for a season before a union of the two people; and further back this glorious prospect in your view, that while we are struggling for an augmentation of representation in the House of Commons, the Irish constituencies, which are much more liberal than the English, will not be satisfied with place-hunting Whigs at the next election. Any party now, whether demagogue or political writer, who seeks to make the question of Irish nationality a mere Irish question, rejecting English co-operation, will be looked upon as an imbecile. Haven't we, then, profited by our long-suffering? Are we not repaid for our tame endurance of so many years of slander, and so much political profligacy? Go, Brother Chartists, and thank God I have been the humble instrument by which this holy union has been accomplished, and "not-headed" and "comical genius" as I am, don't be under the slightest apprehension that any untimely or indiscreet use will be made of the opportunity. Rely upon it that I will bide my time and strike the blow when circumstances warrant. I am sure you participate 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 consideration. I now close the ninth year of the *Star's* existence, by subscribing myself
Your ever faithful and affectionate Friend,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

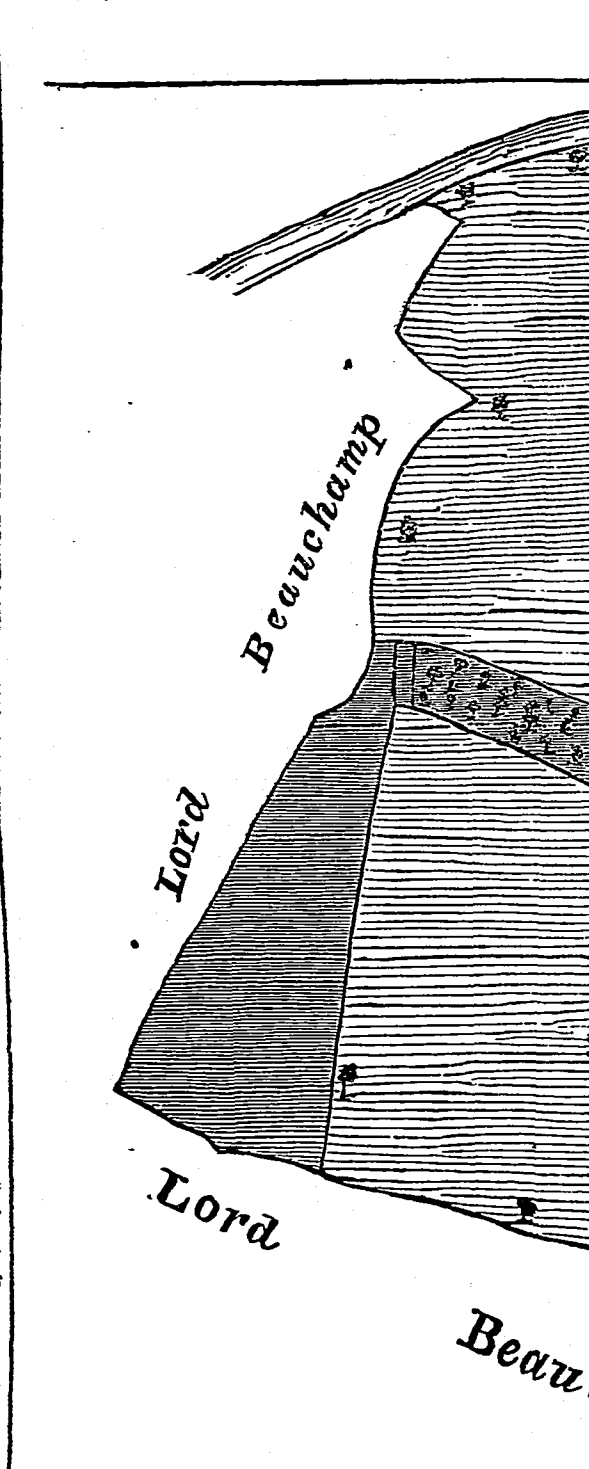
IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

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 minuteness of detail, which, though apparently unimportant, will be found in due to constitute the value of my research; the present bearing of my mind inclining 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 misrule and neglect of domestic duties rather than in the weakness of the Irish character to hold its place in the quick step of progression. There are some subjects which a passing glance rather tends to mystify the elucidate, and the varied character of Irish society comes into that category of jumbles. I am unaware that that class which constitutes the lower order of Irish legal society belongs to any of those 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 practices constitute the Irish Quarter Sessions bar, as it is considered "infra dig." to take Quarter Sessions' 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 favour of their politics, the most thick and 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 extensively, both at home and abroad, with the higher orders of Irish society, and, apart from their deep rooted political and religious prejudices, justice compels me to admit their superiority over the 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 retard social improvement in Ireland. The virtuous performance of social duties by the resident Peer or Squire will invariably win those below them in the social sphere, to emulation in the same course; while the abandonment of those domestic duties deprives their tenants and labourers of domestic example upon the one hand, and leaves virtue unwarded and vice unpunished upon the other hand. Indeed, if I may be permitted to suggest the means of Ireland's improvement, without laying myself open to the charge of political bias, I would recommend the restoration of the Irish Parliament with additional representative power to the people, as the means of insuring that reciprocal dependence between rich and poor which would compel the Irish landed Proprietors, from interest, to live amongst those to whom they owe high and important duties, which cannot possibly be discharged by their own or society's advantage by delegation. I dare say there are few travellers who have not been disgusted with the bad character invariably given to the Irish people by the Irish aristocracy who visit England, and travel or reside upon the continent; ever justifying their own desertion and abandonment of duty, by the exaggeration of vices, which, great or small are consequences of their own neglect and bad example. I also presume, that many travellers, like myself, have been disgusted at the means by which mothers and their daughters recommend themselves to foreigners by abuse of

PLAN OF AN ESTATE SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF REDMARLEY D'ABITOT, IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, LATELY PURCHASED FOR The Sum of £8,100, 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, 4½ of Ledbury, and 2 of Malvern, all large and important Market Towns. Ledbury is a rapidly improving place, having a direct communication with the Estate by means of a canal in the immediate neighbourhood; on which there are several extensive Corn and Flour Mills.



gentlemen, fill your glasses, I'll give you the health of Sergeant Buck and the liberal interest."
The toast was drunk with tremendous cheers and laughter, in which Mr. Buck most good naturedly joined, satisfying himself with the retort, "Well, never mind, we're in, in spite of you."
"Aye, and we'll stay in, too, Buck," added a youngster, "as long as there's a shot in the locker but, be the holy post, the last week's balance sheet, looks rather blue, and but, I'm thinking of rating I'll give you, Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland."
To my great surprise, this toast was received with all but unanimous applause, and 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 a toast.
"Come gentlemen," said he, "I'll give you the Liberator and Old Ireland, and success to corruption; he'll die a good stout Turk, 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:—
"Mr. President, members of the bar, and gentlemen, 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 a disciple 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 demand that satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another." (Shouts of "bravo" and "moral force," which drowned the remainder of the learned gentleman's sentence, and in the midst of 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 home, and as we can expect no benefit from a quarrel among ourselves, therefore I call upon the company to stand up, bow to, and beg pardon of Mr. Buck, for the offence offered to him through any unwise reflection cast upon the political integrity of the Liberator, and further to drink Mr. Buck's very good health, and success to litigation."
This appeal was most good humouredly responded to, amid tremendous cheering, and had the happy effect of restoring perfect harmony and good humour. Although by this time all were very merry, yet there was not one of the party in the slightest degree intoxicated; and there being a general desire for a game of cards, the "materials" were dispensed with, when the whole company, without an exception, commenced playing at whist, lancers, and, blind hockey, and five cards, which appeared to be the national game. I was amazed as well at the amount of stakes played for, as at the perfect good humour with which the unlucky bore their bad fortune. The society was so novel to me, and upon the whole so amusing and 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 imbibe that taste for litigation, art, and cunning, which leads to so much domestic calamity, and from which foreigners, mistaking cause for effect, receive their impressions of the Irish character."
The Court of Quarter Sessions should be the source of the poor man's cheap and convenient justice. In England a high dignity and importance is given to this branch of the law, by the attendance, in general, of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and the resident county magistrates, who act under a vigilant popular control which imposes a wholesome

check upon all proceedings save those tinged with political bias, while the legal department is, in general, administered by a barrister of something more than mere political and party distinction, and who is kept in some check by barristers of considerable eminence, who graduate upon their respective circuits in these legal Normal Schools; while I am astonished at learning that the appearance of a barrister 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 the hardihood of witnesses, and their ability to bully all but anonymous applause, 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 order as witnesses, and friends to supply the means of defence, while they, whether justly or not, appeared to look upon everyman with a good coat as an enemy. In short, as if, from the barrister to the 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 discomposure of all conversation, and the suspicious look that ever followed the approach of a gentleman; and, truth to 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 Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Mr. O'Connell's case was familiarly illustrated, as all law appeared to be "A MOCKERY, A DELUSION, AND A SNARE." I had seen the very source of justice, REPRESENTATION, contaminated by a partisan judge, order enforced at the point of the bayonet, and the exposition of the law left to the ingenuity of uneducated attorneys, while the chief reliance of the contending parties, I was assured, was in a witness that would stand the CROSS (cross-examination). There was an entire delegation of all those high and sacred duties which appertain to the possession of land to those who have no interest save in securing the highest amount of rent out of it, without reference to its or the tenant's improvement. The Judge seemed to belong to them as a portion of the delegated power; the jury was of their class; the police were their appointment for their favour; they were the magistrates; the witnesses were, for the most part, their process servers, bailiffs, and affidavit men, while the attorneys were, in general, their guests. These facts, added to the assurance that some attorneys realise above £2000 a year by their sessions' practice, and the enormous amount that was thus actually frightened out of the poorest of the poor by the dread of the conqueror's laws, rather than the hope or expectation of justice, solves the problem of Irish murder, Irish vengeance, Irish hatred of English laws and English dominion, and confirmed me in the belief that England must either govern Ireland by the mild spirit of her laws, or lose Ireland by the spirit and vengeance of her misgovernment, outlawed, and insulted people.
(To be continued weekly.)

NATIONAL ANTI-POOR-LAW PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT UNION.
At a public meeting convened to promote the objects of this institution, was held on Thursday afternoon, in the large room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair.
Mr. B. B. CARROLL, M.P., one of the chief founders of this institution, detailed the proposed plan to alleviate if not remove the distress and suffering which prevail amongst the working classes of the country. In the early part of the last session it was admitted by many public men, even by the Queen herself in the speech from the throne, that the new poor law had been put to rest by not only defective, but in some respects cruel and oppressive, and yet the session closed without any decisive step 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 bettering the condition of the working classes of the country, and he was happy to inform the meeting that since its foundation at St. Albans, 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. In the early part of the last session it was intended to abolish the Poor-law, but to induce the rich to come 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 of the members of the House of Commons, and a large number of the nobility and gentry, had signed a petition to the House of Commons, in which they had brought up in the lap of luxury, and who had till the evening of their lives filled the offices of government in the highest families of the kingdom, had applied to the society for relief. They could only afford to do so three; and what, let him ask, was to become of the other seventy-two? They could not go to one of the existing union workhouses. Well, then, the present institution was to meet such cases as these, and he hoped the City of London would not be backward in supporting it. (Hear, hear.)
The proposed union would consist of three classes—first, the destitute, secondly, the destitute, and thirdly, the destitute. It was proposed now only to approve of the principle of the plan, and a future meeting would be called for sanctioning and carrying out the details.
A resolution approving of the principle was, on the motion of Mr. Hensard seconded by Mr. Wm. Cunningham, unanimously agreed to, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by several gentlemen who have frequently distinguished themselves in advocating the cause of the poor.
A vote of thanks was afterwards carried by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting which was numerously attended, broke up.

DIRTY FIVES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the neighbourhood of Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, and its vicinity, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, by the sudden outbreak of a serious fire, in the private dwelling house of Mr. H. Slank, situated at 18, Goswell-street, East, King-square, Clerkenwell, in which the young man was sleeping. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised, but such a strong hold had the flames already obtained, that they broke through the door and were ascending up the staircase with such fury, that Mrs. Slank and her family had the greatest difficulty in effecting an escape. The engines of the London Brigade were soon at the spot, and the fire was got under. Upon making an inspection of the premises, a most awful spectacle presented itself. In the first floor back room, lying on the remains of a bed, was perceived the body of the unfortunate young man Rigdon, burnt almost black as coal. The feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of the leg were protruding through the end of the bed. The other parts of the body were burnt in a most dreadful manner. The remains were placed in a shell and conveyed to the workhouse, where they remain until the inquest shall be held. To state how the fire originated would be impossible, but it is the prevailing opinion that it was caused from a spark having fallen from the deceased's candle into his bed.
THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER has, as usual, been signified by numerous accidents from fire-works and other causes, arising out of the ridiculous custom of honouring Guy Fawkes;—a custom "more honoured in the breach than in the observance."
MORE POISONING.—A man at Loughborough is said to have been poisoned by his wife, who had formed an improper connection.

Public Amusements.

ASPLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

An equestrian drama called "Le Cheval du Diable," which has been played with great success at Aspley's, has been adapted to Aspley'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 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 rascally and Mussulman, King of Damascus. His progress gives occasion to various exciting effects, including a tournament, a stag-hunt with real deer, and an attack on the city of the Crusaders. 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, inspire 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 scene 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. Schaff 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 suffocation.
On Monday Herr Steinbreck, Stallmeister (translated in the bills of the theatre) to the King of Prussia, and his beautiful horse Seti Venant, made their first appearance here. This gentleman's exhibition does not consist of the usual equestrian feats. His part was merely to display the finest 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 seat on horseback. The other performances were, as usual, excellent.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Of all the contemporaries of Shakespeare, perhaps, Massinger in the delineation of human character, whose strong feeling and ardent passion are evinced, ranks the most celebrated; indeed, some writers have estimated his powers so high, as to place him equal to the bard, who wrote not for "an age but for all 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 avarice, pride, and ambition meet with their 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. Messinger, true to his delineation 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 Overreach, when he finds his schemes 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. 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to pay back to "Old Asia" in the shape of an advanced civilization, that debt which the former owes to the latter for having first taught her the alphabet of progress, this obstinate Japan stands in the way of carrying out intentions at once so distinguished and philanthropic!

To abolish the evils and achieve the objects above enumerated, it is proposed that the British Government should send an embassy to the Japanese emperor. 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 forgotten, nevertheless, by way of impressing the emperor with the fact that we are a great and peaceful nation, he is proposed that our ambassador

ship, a frigate, and two or three war steamers must be sent to the embassy, aided by the remembrance of which his Japanese Majesty must entertain of the recent exploits of British war ships, war-steamers as well as troops in the neighbouring Chinese seas, will operate upon his reasoning faculties, that he will be induced to abandon the exclusive regulations which for more than two centuries past have kept English adventurers out of Japan, at least it is expected that the Emperor will be induced to place

THE TOWN HOUSE, N.Y.

civilizers; therefore, they are determined by some means or other to accomplish their ends. "England," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "has never permitted the Knight of La Mancha, by compassing sea and land in quest of enemies; but in the peaceful pursuits of trade there is no limit 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. Luck, moreover, of provisions, or stress of weather, will from time to time force us into its ports; so that our mariners, in that pugnacious temper of mind produced by expected ill-usage, will be brought violently 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-savager" our Ambassador, aided by the "war steamers" &c. fail in effecting the desired results, then the mass will be thrown away. English ships well manned and armed will attempt to carry on a contraband trade, in defiance of the Japanese governments; and 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 the harbours, the employment of this force will be denounced by the English as "an outrage against the law of nations;" then will come an imitation of the Chinese 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 excluding the abomination of European trade.

For the present we conclude by denouncing the Japan project as a scheme fraught with mischief to

It is a remarkable fact, that the cause of labor has been the success of those who struggle for its emancipation.

may mean anything, from universal suffrage to the most
veriest fraud which would find favour in the eyes of
a rascal like Thiers, or a humbug like Barrot. The
national agitation which resulted, for instance, in
the clearing out of the Government officials from
the Chamber of Deputies, would be called a "re-
form," but such a "reform" would make no essen-
sible 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
of the representation short of Universal Suffrage,
which would be worth the while of the people of
France struggling for; and we venture to predict
that anything short of that will fail to rouse
the enthusiasm of the French people. No doubt
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 chance for the better. As for

A dearth of colonial intelligence this week affords us the opportunity of offering a few re-

sovereignty is proclaimed in the French Revolution, but that there may be no illusion, no mistake, let the phrase be defined; let the French people be made to understand, that the national sovereignty means the investing of every male adult with all the rights of man and of the citizen.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—A numerous meeting of the

of the representation short of Universal Suffrage which would be worth the while of the people of France struggling for; and we venture to predict that anything short of that will fail to rouse the enthusiasm of the French people. No doubt there are plenty of good-meaning temporisers who

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 the working men, they would be fools indeed to giv
 their support to any movement that had not for it
 object their direct emancipation. The nationa
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 phrase be defined; let the French people be made
 understand, that the national sovereignty means the
 investing of *every male adult* with all the rights of
 man and of the citizen.

We take the following from the *Réforme* of th
 10th:—

It was several days ago rumoured, that endeavou
 were being made to throw on the soil of Algeria num
 bers of those noble exiles whom Poland has confided
 our keeping until their final deliverance. A general, h
 self a Pole, him, it is said, undertaken to march thro
 the desert, whither they might take a part in these u
 fortunate campaigns, the wretched wastes of our squa
 dered glory.

Is there not some wily combination hidden under th
 design? Can it be the mere result of despair in a grea
 misfortune? Or, may it not rather arise from the
 nations, whom they might take a part in these u
 Russia, by diminishing by these means the number of
 adversaries whom the Czar may on some future day en
 counter again on the field of battle?

We will not inquire into the depths of th
 Russia. We hope to see the Poles escape from the

new snare. Common sense and the instinct of the duty towards their fatherland ought to guard them against this new danger.

Some of them are likely to allow themselves to be misled by the words which I have said. Think first of Poland, and of Poland alone. You are no vulgar soldiers, who might indulge all the fancies of your vain likepropensities. Your hands and your swords do not belong to you alone; you have other barbarians to struggle against than the one before you. Freedom is the strength for your own country; your lives are of a greater value than those of others, because you carry in your veins the blood of a whole people, and in your souls the life of an empire.

To the above noble exhortations of our French contemporaries, we can add from our own information that these endeavours of General Bem and of the French government, are not the first of the kind. Twelve years ago this same line of policy was pursued against the Polish soldiers at Woolwich among the agents of the Literary Association of the Fortsmouth by the agents of the Literary Association

tion, headed by Prince Czartoryski, under the leadership of Lord Dudley Stuart. Better informed of the interests of Poland than we then were, the French democrats at that time appreciated, as now we do, the value of that Czartoryski policy. That the democrats of Poland concur with them on this subject, but are more severe in their condemnation, is a fact we cannot and ought to fully certify.

Some painfully interesting information concerning the unhappy Poland will be found in our seventh page. Just before going to press, we have received some further revelations of the present state of things that bleeding land, which it is impossible to find room for this week, but which shall not be lost sight of.

BRADFORD.—A public meeting will be held on **Sunday**, in the **Land Office**, **Butterworth-buildings**, at **3 o'clock** in the afternoon, to elect a delegate to the conference.

Printed by **DOUGAL M'GOWAN**, of 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, **PEARBUES O'CONNOR**, Esq. and published by **WILLIAM HEWITT**, of No. 15, Charles-street, near ad-street, Waterlool, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City, of Westminster.

BETHNAL GREEN.—A general meeting will be held on Sunday Evening, November the 16th, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Whitington and Cat. At 7 o'clock precisely, Mr. A. H. Hannibal will lecture on the subject of "The Wars of Ignorance and the War of

BRADFORD.—A public meeting will be held on **Sunday**, in the Land Office, Butterworth-buildings, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a delegate to the Conference.

Police Intelligence.

induced him to cross London bridge, and enter a public-house, near the Queen's Bench. A game of cards was here proposed, and, after allowing him to win a few games, they won six sovereigns from him; he then, by their advice, pledged his watch for eight sovereigns, and they recommenced play-
ing, during which time the prisoner and an accomplice escaped with his coat containing the money. They were subsequently apprehended, and were identified as the persons who had arrested him near the statue. The prisoners said they were mistaken for other individuals. They were remanded, to discover their associates in the robbery.

ROBBERY DURING THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.—A middle aged man, rather shabbily dressed was charged with robbing a gentleman of a gold watch and chain, value fifty guineas. Mr. Medley, stockbroker, stated that on Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, he was proceeding with a friend from the City to his residence at the West-end, and when at the bottom of Ludgate-hill, they were surrounded, as he supposed, by a gang of pickpockets, who refused to allow them to proceed. Presently he felt that his watch was gone, and on looking round, both he and his friend distinctly saw the prisoner hand it to another person, and immediately try to make off. Witness, however, seized and held him in

the husband had been driven hard to maintain her children but failed, and being compelled from absolute want to pledge every recent article of her own and her children's to get them read, and being in arrears of rent for their lodging, she was obliged to leave it, and has since been sleeping in the different union workhouses. Mr. Seeker said that the destitute condition of the defendant and her children was much to be deplored, but still, as the regulations of the workhouse were that casual poor, were not to be admitted until a certain hour in the evening, the porter had obeyed orders, and refused her and her children admission until the proper time had arrived. Under the necessity, a woman had been sent

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