William Hewitt, Publisher
16, Great Windmill Street, Hay[market]

The Northern Star,

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 477. LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. VI.

If I can untrammel myself for a short time, for, truth to say, I do not desire entire or even long release, from the witching influence that I feel Kathleen now exercises over my every thought, I will give the reader the unadorned narrative of "THE O'DONNELL," for such "mine host" turned out to be. The reader must picture to himself a stranger tourist, accustomed to all the comforts of a happy home, or those which the best hotels can furnish, with the chosen society from the ranks of the gay, the sporting, and well informed, as his companions, and glutted with all the dissipation that courts and the world of lively fashion afford, sitting in the chimney corner of an Irish cabin, with an aged and unlettered peasant, and his two peasant children, as his host and companions. Yet, strange as it may appear, and cloyed as I supposed my appetite for pleasurable enjoyment to be, I found a chord touched, which till now had remained mute and dead within me; I felt a mixture of honest delight and astonishment, mingled with no small share of self-reproach, for having spent so many years of the best of my life in search of what is termed polite literature and a knowledge of the world, while I left unheeded and was ignorant of the sphere and circle where valuable knowledge may be acquired and pure delight enjoyed. The O'Donnell, a muscular looking man of nearly four-score years, *with his snow white* locks streaming upon his brawny shoulders, with piercing blue eye that seemed to read my inmost thoughts, and a freshness that frugality and contentment alone can give, sat in the chimney corner, leaning forward upon his staff, with the prop of the house, young Phelim, upon his left hand, while I occupied the opposite niche, with Kathleen upon my right, busily employed in airing sheets, pillow-cases and a night-cap, and mending stockings, not inattentive to her father's oft-told tale, nor much put out of the way by the presence of a stranger. The little circle thus arranged after supper, and at my request, the O'Donnell gave me the following history of his times and family.

NARRATIVE OF THE O'DONNELL.

"Well," said the patriarch, "I'm running on to fourscore years, and, thanks be to God, I never had a day's sickness. I'm living in this townsland, and my ancestors before me, over FIVE HUNDRED YEARS, but we have no SURE account before that time, only in them days, and till William come with the English, it belonged to ourselves, but now we're glad, 'God be praised,' to rent a bit of it. I had a large spot of over 100 acres from the ould Lord, God rest his sowl, but I gave it up to Jack and Nedeen, when they got married, and I come to this place with the Gossoon here, and Kathleen. I had two boys and two girls be my first partner, 'God rest her sowl,' as good childer as ever a poor man was blessed with, and all, thanks be to God, well to do. Well, sure when they all got married, I used to act as herdsmen to the ould Lord, and but I picked up with the dairymaid that used to milk the cows, as comely a girl as you'd see in a day's walk, and the ould Lord and my Lady was very fond of us both, and when the young Lord was born, Phelim here, too, was born on the same day, and the poor woman that 's sick in there now with the rheumatics, being so clean in herself, they took her to the castle and gave her the nursing of the present Lord, and they'd let her have Phelim there to see him on Sundays, and he and the young Lord was great playfellows together, being they were fosterers (foster-brothers), and we went on that way till Phelimeen and the young Lord was about 16 years, always taking Phelim with him shooting and coursing, and bird catching; and sure there was no one like Phelim with him. When he'd come from school it was, 'where's Phelim?' and what he done was always sure to be right. Well, my dear sir, this went on till the young Lord went to College, and *wishing to settle Phelim first, he got* the ould Lord to give him a laise of this spot, for all our own lives and 31 years, and he helped us, and made great improvements; and Phelimeen is always putting by for Kathleen, in case she might get married."

God forgive me! but my whole frame trembled when I heard the last sentence. "And," I observed, hastily, "what then, is Kath, that is, is Miss O'Donnell going to be married?"

"No, sir," replied Kathleen, "I have no notion of it yet." This assurance gave me relief, and the O'Donnell continued, "Well, the young lord would come over to see us, and send us help, and would have Phelim down to the castle shooting and fishing when he came home from College, and Kathleen should go to help in the dairy. But sure, as bad luck would have it, when the young lord had done with college, the ould lord died, and then the young one went on his travels, and indeed he brought home an English wife, and ever since the ould place has been turned out of the windows, and all the ould people have been sent upon the world. Nothing was good enough for her; and all English sarvants and all English people, and all come to the castle, and them that was good enough to drive the ould missis, *God rest her sowl, was'nt fit to drive the* new one; and who ever heard of a lady being dressed by Molly Mulligan—that was the one that used to dress the ould lady—and think of axing Teady for a plate at dinner, or calling to Murtough, the footman, to tell Curly, the coachman, to stop. O, says she, upon my honour, it's enough to frighten a lady out of her wits:—so nothing would do, there was no company good enough for her, so 'pon my word, they say she took the sulks, and said she'de stop at home and never go out till she routed the whole house, and made the young lord sell up bag and baggage, and go off to England; and as they hadn't much spare money, Captain Squeezetenant, that was always frightening the English woman out of her wits about the danger of stopping here in the winter, and telling her lies about the Irish, he comes down with the money, and all the laises being out when the ould lord died, he takes all, castle and all, and they makes him a magistrate, and sure he came here a raw gossoon about forty years ago with his father, without shoes or stockings, but the father was a *great man about elections*, and was made bailiff, and would whip up all the cheap farms over the heads of the tenants, when the laises would be running out, and now he has the parish to himself, and nobody dare say 'Why did you do it,' whatsomever he does, and God help us but he's ruining the whole parish, and sure though we has a laise of this spot, as I tould you, we *don't* know the day we may get the road, as he begun already to clamper—(go to law)—for ould conditions, so we have no heart to bring manure, or do any thing that would rise the rent upon us, or may be put us out *after all* we done."

"No, nor the devil an inch of it they'll get from me," says young Phelim, starting up, "they shall never have my sweat, they shall have my life first, for be the CROSS of—God forgive me! I'll die before I'll give it up."

"Hould your tongue, you foolish boy," said the father. "you don't know what you're talking about, the SAXON LAW is too strong for you."

"Yes," observed Kathleen, with a sigh, "let them have it rather than be hurt, and you shall keep all my money, and we'll both work to keep father and mother." I was about to say, "No, you never shall work," but I restrained myself.

"Well," continued O'Donnell, "Kathleen remained at the Castle after the Captain and his housekeeper come there, but, one day, she comes running heme, on a Sunday, just as we were going to mass, and she crying as if her heart would break; and she never would tell me the reason of her laving, but I believe she tould her mother."

"Yes," said Phelim, "The villain, and I'll have his life."

"What, then," said I, no longer able to restrain my indignation, "did he insult you?"

Kathleen wept; and with a deep, deep sigh, answered "No, sir, I'de kill myself first, but he caught me and asked me to—"

"Enough, enough," I ejaculated hastily, "He's a villain."

O'Donnell resumed his narrative.

"Well, sir," he continued, "I ax you, is not it a hard case to be in dread of being sent to the road in my ould age," rising slowly from the bench and, with great care, pulling an old leather bag from his breeches pocket, "look there, your honour," he continued, taking a roll of old papers out of several old bandages of leather and linen, "look there, them is the papers of the lands of Crief and O'Donnell's Town, that was in our family for hundreds of years, and the Crowley's, and Bryan's, and Moore's and Father O'Farrel, all has there's."

"And how did you lose them?" said I.

"Lose them," he replied; "why, when William and the English come over here, the ould Lord's great-gra ndfather was a corporal; and I often hear my grandfather—God rest his sowl!—telling how he heard his father say, that Corporal Buttermilk watched Father O'Farrell's great-grandfather, night and day, till he found out his cave in the mountain. He was a priest, and was obliged to hide himself there; and he and my ancestor used to be in it together; and he'd come out to celebrate mass in the hills; and sure, Buttermilk, the ould Lord's ancestor, nabbed them both, and they murdered them for being papists and saying mass—the Lord save us!—and he got all t he lands of the O'Farrell's, the O'Donnell's, the Moore's, the Crowley's, and the Bryan's. Musha, Phelim, show his honour the blessed cave; I'll engage but not a child in the county but knows it, and blesses it when he passes. It's on the way to Father O'Farrell's. And now," he continued, still standing, and with great energy, "I ax you—is it any wonder that *my ould blood should boil, when I think of an* upstart spladdereen living on the spot where my forefathers owned; for, indeed, that child there, (pointing to Kathleen), could show you where the ould house stood; and to think that she, a real O'Donnell—for her mother was a cousin of my own, and she has the eyes, and nose, and hair of the O'Donnell's—should be a scullion in his kitchen; and that the thief should dare to offend her."

Here the old man seized his staff with both hands, winding it round his head, and looking at Kathleen, said,—

"My child, why didn't you tell me the reason of your laving? and, ould as I am, but I'd have the villain's life. Now, your honour," he concluded; "is it any wonder that we should hate the Saxon laws, and that we should love our priests that sheltered us when the enemy come, and that lost their all rather nor forsake us; for sure, if they'd only turn Proest ants, they might keep their estates and be gentlemen: and now, in my ould age, I suppose I shall be turned on the road. God help us!!!"

"*I do not wonder*, O'Donnell," I replied; "and I join fully in your hate, and hate myself for having lived so long in ignorance of the history of such a race; but you shall never *be turned upon the road*."

(*To be continued.*)

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CHARTIST LAND COMPANY.

The delegates assembled at the People's Hall, Loveday-street, Birmingham, on Monday, December 7th.

The following is the

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Mr. James Sweet, Nottingham and district.
Mr. William Hamer, Oldham and district.
Mr. E. Rouse, Reading and district, and the several districts in France.
Mr. William Brook, Leeds and district.
Mr. George Cavil, Barnsley and district.
Mr. John Gilbertson, Carlisle and district.
Mr. John Smyth, Bradford and district.
Mr. William Cuffay, Metropolitan districts.
Archibald Walker, and Robert Burrell, Scottish districts.
Daniel Donovan and William Dixon, Manchester and districts.
Mr. William Conn, jun., Pershore and district.
Mr. Henry Ross, Metropolitan districts.
Mr J. Shaw, do.
Mr. Robert Wild, Ashton-under-Lyne, and districts.
Mr. Charles Smith, Halifax and districts.
Mr. James Brown, Preston and districts.
Mr. James Bootel, Wigan and districts.
Mr. Henry Page, Plymouth and districts.
Mr. George Holloway, Birmingham and districts.

At eleven o'clock, Mr. James Sweet was unanimously elected president of the Conference.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler was unanimously appointed Secretary.

STANDING ORDERS.

On the motion of Messrs. Brook and Smyth, it was resolved:—

That the Conference assemble at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, sit until one, and then adjourn for dinner until half-past two, then resume their sittings, and conclude for the day at six o'clock.

On the motion of Messrs. Donovan and Smith, it was resolved:—

That the directors be allowed to submit motions, but not to vote thereon.

On the motion of Messrs. M'Grath and Cavill, it was resolved:—

That each delegate on making a motion be allowed to speak for ten minutes, and each other speaker five minutes.

On the motion of Messrs. Dixon and Cuffay, Mr. William Lees was appointed room door keeper, and occasional messenger; his salary to be 3s. per day.

The Conference then adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

At two o'clock the Conference resumed.

A protest was presented from Bury against the election of Mr. Hamer, and declaring that Mr. Ireland had the greatest number of votes—

Upon which Mr. J. Shaw moved:—

That a Committee of five be appointed to investigate the return, and report accordingly.

Seconded by Mr. Brook, and carried unanimously.

The following persons were selected as the committee:—Messrs. Cavil, Cuffay, Wild, Dixon, and Gilbertson.

Mr. O'Connor moved:—

That a committee of seven be appointed to examine the financial accounts of the Company from its commencement to the present time.

Mr. Brook seconded the motion.—Carried unanimously.

In moving it Mr. O'Connor suggested that they should be selected from different parts of the country, in order that all might be fully satisfied.

Messrs. Donovan, Conn, Walker, Burrell, Shaw, W. Brook, and Page, were appointed.

Mr. William Dixon brought forward the case of a disputed claim to a house in the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, between Messrs. Barber and Houghton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, arising out of the sale of a share, which turned up a prize.

Mr. Walker said he intended to submit a motion to the effect that no person shall be allowed to sell a share after drawing a prize. He would, therefore, suggest that Mr. Dixon's question should stand over until such time as his intended motion was disposed of.

Mr. O'Connor thought it rather a question for the directors than the Conference.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler said the case had been already considered and disposed of by the Board of Directors; the facts were that a Mr. Mills, who held a share, wished to go to America, and consequently had transferred his share previous to the ballot, and when the ballot took place, it happened to turn up a prize; the person to whom it was transferred, held other shares at the time, but immediately transferred them; this question had been submitted to the board, and decided on its merits to be a strictly legal transaction.

Mr. Smyth thought the country was of opinion that no man could legally transfer his share after having obtained his allotment by ballot.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler said such things were of daily occurrence. A man held shares, he became depressed in circumstances from slackness of work or other misfortunes, and thus was compelled to dispose of them; such was the case with Mr. Mills.

Mr. O'Connor thought there was no cause for alarm; he had offered eighty pounds for a four acre allotment at Herringsgate, and his offer was declined.

Mr. G. Cavil moved that this Conference agrees with the decision made in this case by the Directors, believing it to be strictly legal.

Mr. Gilbertson seconded the motion, which, after a few words from Messrs. Cuffay and Donovan, was carried.

Mr. O'Connor in carrying out the programme of business, brought forward the question of a

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE.

and said it was an important question—it would obviate the necessity of either sale or mortgage of the Land. Mortgage would to a certain extent cripple their exertions, as for twelve thousand pounds worth of property, they could not expect to get more than eight thousand by mortgage. He thought their bank giving three per cent., would be far better, and much more secure than the existing banks. He had received many votes from trade societies, requesting him to establish a bank, and promising to withdraw their deposits, and deposit their cash in the People's Bank as soon as established, and there's would not be like many others, mere bubble security, but the good and substantial one of land. This would afford the company time to wait, and not force on a sale; whereby they might, if they determined to sell, realise sixteen thousand pounds for their Herringsgate property; which, it would be seen, the amount of rent realised would justify a capitalist giving, and thus would they be enabled to carry on the operations of the society much quicker, and locate one thousand, where now they could only locate one hundred. The people had now begun to see the value of Land, and the *Star* of last week exhibited at one view the mind of the working men of England, Ireland, and Scotland, all co-operating for one object. The people were anxious to obtain immediate possession *of land*, and hence the necessity of taking some effectual step to secure that object.

Mr. Burrell rose with great pleasure to second the motion, he believed a bank of deposit and loan was the best thing that could be adopted. A provident bank had been established in Scotland, and the security offered was *the docks and harbours of* Greenock, which no one was likely to purchase, and our national Bank of England offered no better security than eight hundred millions of debt. He thought the proposed bank should be managed as a separate and distinct concern, apart from the Land Company, although in aid of its objects, and he would like it to be placed under the direction of the British Guarantee Society, which had the sanction of government, and he thought its directors should be paid as well as the directors of any other banks. He cordially seconded the motion.

Mr. Clark said many members of the company desired that their allotments should become freehold, the motion submitted would have the effect of accomplishing this. He believed, if the Bank could give three per cent., gentleman's servants and other small capitalists would be happy to bank with them, taking their Chartist Land as their security, and he believed the allottees, in six years, would be able to possess their allotments as freeholds. He did not agree with Mr. Burrell, that it should be separate and distinct from the society.

Mr. W. Dixon said his constituents were much in favour of this object, and a trades' body, with whom he was well acquainted, were ready to withdraw their money from the savings bank and deposit it in the people's bank.

Mr. Donovan said he thought the proposition was calculated to put the people in possession of the land much speedier than they otherwise could. He believed the plea was well calculated to make the company what it was intended to be, the regeneration of the working classes.

Mr. Wild said the question had been discussed amongst his constituents, and he thought if the trades put their funds in their hands, there might be circumstances occur that would compel those societies to draw out their deposits, at the rate of thousands per week. Now he thought if a capital of £50,000 was raised there could be no difficult in keeping a capital of £15,000 in land to meet such emergencies. His district was desirous of becoming freeholders, and he thought this was the only course calculated to give the directors the power to hold the land until such times as the allottees could purchase their own allotments.

Mr. Smyth, Bradford, thought a vast number of freeholders would be the depositors, and consequently, no danger to be apprehended from precipitate withdrawal of capital. Many thousand pounds from his district only waited the establishment of the people's Bank and would be immediately deposited

Mr. J. R. Smart said his district was unanimously in favour of a bank of deposit and loan.

Mr. Page said, he was acquainted with persons who were ready to deposit five hundred pounds in such a bank immediately it was opened, he wished it to be in connexion with the movement, and should support it.

Mr. Shaw said, he was instructed to support the proposition, and not to part with the land under any circumstances whatever, the company was formed to get the land for the people. He knew there were many persons who were ready to deposit their superfluous cash with them.

Mr. O'Connor *wished to be permitted to say a few* words more before they adjourned. He meant by his projected plan, three departments, first, deposit; second, redemption; third, sinking fund. As regards the withdrawals, timely notice would be given, the redemption fund too, would be security for more than any sum likely to be withdrawn. He hoped this Conference, before it separated, would put its veto, on selling the land, altogether. The great ob ect was to get the land and keep it. If a run was made, which he did not anticipate, a mortgage could be readily obtained to meet it; establish this bank of deposit and the locating of the people would be easy—as easy to locate a thousand as it was now a hundred; he had credit himself to raise a capital sufficient to meet any run that might be made. (Loud cheers.)

The question was then adjourned, after which, the Conference, likewise, adjourned until the following morning.

TUESDAY.

The Conference resumed its sitting this morning at the time appointed. Mr. Sweet in the chair.

Mr. Gilbertson reported from the committee on the Oldham District election, that the election was informal, and that Mr. Hamer's election was consequently null and void.

Mr. Burrell moved that Messrs. Hamer and Martin Ireland be allowed to sit as representatives of the Oldham district.

Mr. Henry Ross seconded the motion.

Mr. Brook moved as an amendment that the report just presented be received.

Mr. Rouse seconded the amendment.

The original resolution was carried.

Mr. Cuffay moved that the votes given by the two delegates just seated count as one.—Mr. J. Shaw seconded the motion.

Mr. Brook moved, as an amendment, that the minutes be read.—Mr. Clark seconded the amendment.

Amendment carried, and the minutes was accordingly read and confirmed.

The Secretary handed in a protest against the election of Mr. Smith for the Halifax district which was referred to the committee on contested elections.

The adjourned debate on the

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, was resumed by Mr. Shaw, who briefly expressed a wish for its success.

Mr. Brook said the question of sale and mortgage had been much discussed in the Leeds district, where a strong feeling prevailed against the *selling* of the land, and they would be much gratified when they heard that this motion was adopted.

Mr. Gilbertson coincided with the view of the ast speaker.

Mr. Bradley said his constituents feared that the Government might take steps to break up the Bank, and therefore wished that persons desirous of withdrawing money to the amount of one hundred pounds should give six months' notice.

Mr. Smith, Halifax, would support the proposition, if small deposits could be received.

Messrs. Cavill, Conn, Brown, and Hamer, supported the motion.

Mr. Holloway read some resolutions passed at Kidderminster, in favour of leaving the question in the hands of the directors, and from other places in favour of a Bank. He supported the motion.

Mr. Rouse said, he represented some fourteen towns, all opposed to the selling of the Land, under any circumstances. His constituents in France would undertake to deposit some seven hundred pounds.

Mr. Cuffay said he had received no instructions as regards the Bank, but he was instructed to oppose the sale of the Land, and hence he would support the motion, and trusted great caution would be observed.

Mr. Smyth's instructions was to support the motion.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler would support the establishment of a bank of deposit, but he thought branch banks would be to unweildy for them to manage at present. He thought a redemption fund was an absolute necessity.

Mr. O'Connor would be sorry to see any large capitalist or money-monger deriving benefits from the results of his labours. As to the sums to be paid in, he would say any sum, as they had threepenny instalments he could not see why they should not pay threepenny deposits to the Redemption Fund, and it would enable the members to place the money in banks instead of the publican's store. He was decidedly opposed to loans. If they mortgaged, they sacrificed, and if they sold, they must do it in a way that would insure a profit. There was no mortgage on a tittle of their property. He had been offered seven thousand as mortgage on the Redmarley estate, but had declined the offer, determined to leave the question unembarrassed for the decision of Conference. As to the question of having the bank separate, it was impossible, for where would be the security. Separate and distinct directions, would, of course, be necessary. As to branch banks, they were impossible; they must have but one central reservoir for the receipt of cash. He hoped they would come to an unanimous vote on the question. He had never charged a shilling for his travelling expenses to view estates, although it had cost him fifteen pounds in a week, but henceforth as they were a wealthy society, he should consider them better able to pay than he was. (Loud cheering.) Again he trusted they would come to an unanimous decision.

Mr. Brook thought the best way would be to submit a *distinct* proposition, he would therefore propose the following:—

That it will be more conducive to the interest of the Land Company, both collectively and individually, that funds requisite for the carrying out the object of the company be raised by the establishment of a bank of deposit of either sale or mortgage.

Mr. Burrell moved:—

That a committee of five persons be appointed to draw up a code of rules, on which the bank shall be established.

Mr. Walker seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Shaw proposed as an amendment—

That the directors shall submit the details of a plan for the establishment of a bank of deposit, and report the same to-morrow.

[Mr. Shaw's amendment was not seconded.]

Mr. Donovan moved the following amendment—

That Mr. Burrell, and all persons who have any information to give, do convey the same by letter to the directors.

Mr. Brook seconded the amendment.

The mover and seconder having expressed a wish to withdraw the motion, it was accordingly withdrawn, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. O'Connor next submitted the next question on the programme:—

What sort of cottages shall be erected for the allottees for the future, and how much money shall be expended in their erection.

He thought the cottages should be as much alike as possible, and four rooms the greatest number of rooms He thought such cottages would not cost more than seventy pounds in their erection. Indeed he thought three rooms sufficient, giving the occupant the privilege of adding at his own pleasure and expense, and then these cottages would not cost more than sixty pounds each. It was of all things necessary that a plan of cottages should be decided on.

Mr. Shaw thought it an important question for the consideration of this Conference, he would therefore propose—

That a committee of five persons be appointed, consisting of the following persons, Messrs. Ross, Smart, Wild, Dixon, and Burrell, to carry out the object contemplated.

Mr. Cavill seconded the motion.

Mr. Smyth moved—

That three room cottages on one floor be adopted.

Seconded by Mr. Page.

Mr. Burrell moved—

That each allottee shall have his choice as to the size of the house he may wish to occupy, always provided, he does not exceed the sum appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Bradley seconded this amendment.

Mr. Wild thought the rule had better remain as it was.

Mr. Clark thought the several class of houses should be uniform, making the largest four rooms, and that no larger be allowed unless the allottee shall be prepared to deposit the cash requisite for that purpose.

Mr. Cuffay was opposed to the motion for a committee. He wished faith to be kept with the present members, he would wish them to have all that had been promised. Although as a democrat he admired equality and uniformity, he could not forget that the present system was founded on a rule adopted by the late Conference, and on which promise the shares had been taken up.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Resumption of the debate on the plan of cottages.

Mr. Henry Ross, said he did not agree with Mr. O'Connor, that the cottages were too large, at the same time a four room'd house was large enough for *moderate families*. He thought that the members should be allowed to exercise their taste, and if there was a little diversity, it would only be in accordance with nature's laws. He was desirous of seeing some regulation made by which shareholders could build their own houses, he knew many members that would like to do so.

Mr. Gilbertson, said he was instructed to vote for two, three, and four rooms, according to the several classes.

Mr. Smyth thought three room'd house would be deemed a paradise by the poor woolcombers.

Mr. Dixon, thought four rooms quite sufficient, and as many as would be kept comfortable when obtained.

Mr. M'Grath could not agree with any of the propositions now before the Conference. He thought provision should be made to suit the condition and circumstances of all parties. He would move the following resolution:—

That there shall be but two classes of houses, comprising respectively three and four rooms, of not less than twelve feet square, and that it shall be optional with the allotees as to which of them they shall have, allotees however to have houses of larger dimensions provided they advance the requisite capital for that purpose.

Mr. Doyle would second the motion.

Mr. Brook, suggested a slight amendment to Mr. M'Grath's proposition.

Mr. M'Grath, had no objection to adopt Mr. Brook's suggestion.

Mr. O'Connor said the object of this discussion was to ensure economy in the cottages combined with comforts. He agreed with those who said, the members of the company had elected a Conference like this, to make alterations and amend rules for the government of the Company, and would doubtless be satisfied with the conclusion this Conference might come to. Mr. Ross had said he objected to uniformity. He (Mr. O'Connor) did not wish it in the way supposed. They might build the cottages like Noars Ark if they wished, but he wanted an uniformity in price, and if the allotees wished and had the means, they might if they liked build castles. He *did not think they broke faith, seeing that they did* not charge for that they did not build. They must come to some description of a house; he had drawn up this rule for the opinion of Conference, and which he would submit:—

That the society shall not, out of the funds, build any house of more than four rooms, for four acre, and three acre occupants, and three room'd houses for two acre occupants, no room to be less than twelve feet square; while all lots balloted for shall be assigned to the parties getting prizes before the houses are built, then leaving it optional with such occupants, as to whether or not they wish for any addition to the society's regulation and for which such occupants shall pay themselves before such alterations are undertaken.

Mr. Henry Ross seconded Mr. O'Connor's amendment.

Mr. Shaw in reply said, the opinions he had heard expressed had only convinced him more forcibly of the necessity of his resolution. If it was the opinion of this Conference that four rooms should be the maxims, he would submit, but he did think that a committee was the best medium of coming to a just conclusion.

Messrs. M'Grath and Smyth withdrew their respective propositions, and the vote was taken, and the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Ross declared to be carried.

The next portion of the programme was introduced by Mr. O'Connor relative to

PLACING ONE FAMILY ON THE SAME ALLOTMENT.

He submitted the following motion:—

That in order to locate members of the same family upon the same estate, the ballot in future shall be taken *as follows:—In such cases, that is to say, suppose the* members wishing to hazard their shares on one ballot shall amount to four shares, and suppose the number to be ballotted for be fifty, in such case when forty-six shall be drawn, all chances of such members then resting their chance upon one ballot shall cease in that ballot.

Mr. Brook seconded the motion.

Mr. *Donovan thought the resolution would be un*just, and called upon a family to make too many sacrifices. It was an intricate question; they had discussed it much in Manchester, and the more they discussed it the more difficult they found it. He thought it would be beneficial to locate families together; they would be better calculated to work together than strangers.

Mr. Wheeler thought Mr. O'Connor's proposition was decidedly unjust, as it would do away with nine chances out of thirty.

Mr. Smyth approved of the resolution submitted by Mr. O'Connor, and could see no injustice in it; the sacrifice, if sacrifice it was, was entirely voluntary.

Mr. Rouse proposed the following:—

That to enable persons to be located together, the compartments be divided in proportion to the number of acres (making the family allotment to consist of a given number of acres) the given number to be decided by a subsequent resolution.

Mr. Cuffay seconded the amendment.

Mr. M'Grath thought Mr. O'Connor's a just and equitable proposition. He thought it was necessary that the family wishing to be located together, should belong to one class, and all the names of the family should be put on one ticket.

After some remarks from Messrs. Clark, Bradley, Holloway, Walker, Wheeler, and Dixon,

Mr. O'Connor intimated a desire to make an addition to his motion, and said he thought his motion instead of being an injustice, was the very contrary. The addition he wished to make was

That no name should be placed on the ticket, but the names of such as were of sufficient age to occupy, and that only five names should be placed on one ticket.

He thought this necessary to give security that the houses should be kept in proper order and repair.

Mr. Burrell was of opinion that a scale should be drawn out, on which members wishing to be located together should be required to act.

Mr. Cuffay moved that the Conference resolve itself into Committee to consider the question.

Mr. Wild seconded the motion.

The question was put, and an equality of votes were declared, whereupon the Chairman gave his casting vote in favour of going into committee.

Mr. Ross thought the number of acres should be limited to four for one of those family or co-operating parties.

Mr. Page was decidedly of opinion that minors should be excluded.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler said, in some places in Scotland nearly the whole of a town was desirous of co-operating together.

Mr. Donovan said, the more they discussed the more complicated the affair became, he could not see that Mr. O'Connor's plan was just. He thought it was almost impossible to decide this question before they had discussed the rules. He would move "That this question stand adjourned until the rules be discussed."

Mr. Wheeler read some instructions forwarded to Mr. Wilkinson, from the Exeter district, who was unfortunately detained at home by severe indisposition. The instructions were in favour of the bank of deposits, &c. &c.

Mr. Cuffay seconded Mr. Donovan's amendment, which was, however, subsequently withdrawn.

After some remarks from Messrs. Doyle, Wild, and Brook, the amendment was put and lost, and Mr. O'Connor's motion was declared to be carried.

Mr. O'Connor moved,

That no person make part of the aggregate of shares, constituting the family or co-operative party, under the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion.

Mr. Cuffay supported the motion as being well calculated to keep the land in the hands of working men.

Mr. Clark objected to the proposition on the ground that any person who had paid their shares, had *a right to the benefits resulting therefrom*, and the lease should be made out in the name of the minors.

Mr. O'Connor explained that in law they could not make the lease to a minor, the father or guardian would take it.

Mr. Clark persevered and moved:—

That minors have the same right as majors.

Mr. Holloway seconded the amendment.

Mr. Donovan opposed the motion, as unjust and impracticable.

After some remarks from Mr. O'Connor and Cuffay, the Conference adjourned for the night.

WEDNESDAY.

The Conference resumed its sitting at the usual time, Mr. J. Sweet in the chair.

Mr. Gilbertson reported from the Halifax District Election Committee, "That the election of Mr. Charles Smith was null and void, in consequence of gross irregularities."

Mr. Brook moved, and Mr. Smyth (Bradford) seconded, that the report be received. Received accordingly.

Mr. Smith entered into an explanation, and stated that if any blame was attached to him, it must be imputed to ignorance on his part, and should another election occur, and he be returning officer, he would act differently.

Mr. Conn moved that Mr. Charles Smith be allowed to take his seat.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion.

After some discussion, this motion was withdrawn, and Mr. Smith retired from the Conference.

The adjourned debate on the "Family ballot" and allocations was then resumed.

Mr. Ross said he had received no particular instructions on the subject; it was anything but clear; but he thought the best way was to fall back on the motion of Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Burrell said neither the motion nor the amendment came up to his views, he would therefore move—

That in the event of minors having allotments assigned to them on the same estate with their parents, the directors shall appoint two trustees to act in conjunction with the parents, whose duty it shall be to employ a sufficient amount of labour, and expend the requisite quantity of manure upon the minor's estate, in order that the rights of the minors may be secured, the rent guaranteed, and the value of the estate preserved, and further that the whole proceeds of the allotment, after the labour and other necessary expenses are paid, be invested in the redemption fund to the credit of the minors.

Mr. O'Connor said he should be sorry to have to become the step-father of all the minors; it would be a difficult and complicated affair. This business was found a cumbrous affair even to the Lord Chancellor, and he thought it could not be carried out. He appealed to fathers, would they like to live in the castle while trustees managed their funds? If it was carried, he should move that Mr. Wheeler be the father; he had hoped it was a crotchet of Mr. Burrell's; he was not aware that Mr. Wheeler had the bump of philoprogenitiveness so largely developed—why, there would be a whole army of young Wheelers. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Wild thought it would be well if we refrained from legislation on the subject until a case occurred requiring it.

Mr. Smyth thought such cases was certain to occur, and should be provided for.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the Conference go into a Committee of the whole house.

Seconded by Mr. Dixon, and carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Grath said some members seemed to think that the admission of minors into the company had been injurious, but he differed from that, in asmuchas the fund so created helped the adults, and the minors when they became majors had something to fall back on. He thought the idea of minors possessing the same right as adults was ridiculous, as duties attended rights which the minors could not perform. He thought it necessary for the Conference to define the rights of minors, and concluded by moving a resolution in accordance.

Which was seconded by Mr. Wild.

Mr. Clark thought the parents would make better guardians than the Land Company. Mr. M'Grath seemed to think his motion would create an aristocracy, and that the minors would receive nine hundred pounds without labour, but it would be an extraordinary thing to find families of six without some of them being able to labour; for instance, a good stout boy of fourteen was able, and frequently was as useful, as men on the land.

Mr. O'Connor said Mr. Clark in opposing Mr. M'Grath's, had supported the original resolution. Mr. Clark had said his system would not introduce the middlemen system, but he thought by admitting four or five children on the same land as the father, they would introduce the very worst feature of that system. He would use the words of the late Mr. Cobbet, and tell them that they could not legislate on the subject, therefore he said let the fathers, the natural protectors, be the guardians of the children. If they passed the resolution proposed by Mr. M Grath, not a father in England would take up a share for his child.

Mr. Shaw would support Mr. O'Connor's motion.

Mr. Cuffay said he would support Mr. O'Connor's motion.

Mr. Dixon said he thought it was wrong that any man should obtain the fee-simple of twenty acres of land, but the more he considered the case the more he was lost in it.

Mr. M Grath said they must not forget that the property would always remain the property of the Company, until such time as they had bought it—he thought fathers were bound to support their children on their allotments.

Mr. Burrell said he believed it was quite consistent with the laws of the country, that minors should hold. He thought it would be the father's part to look to his children, but it would likewise be the duty of the Trustees to see that the property and *rights of the Company* were duly secured.

Mr. Holloway said he *thought* if Mr. Clark's proposition was not adopted, it would create dissatisfaction among all those who were favourable to amalgamation. And again, if fathers found Mr. O'Connor's proposition was adopted, they would immediately transfer their shares to other persons.

Mr. Donovan said if Mr. O'Connor's proposition was adopted, it would be detrimental to the *interests* of the Company. He thought when capital was paid in by one person, and circumstances compelled that person to transfer it to another, the person to whom it was transferred could not feel that interest in it, and the paying up of shares would decline in proportion.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. Cuffay presented a petition from Glasgow against the return of Mr. Walker, signed by William McMurray and William McDonald, and moved that it be received; at the same time protesting against its 'praying' form.

Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously.

The debate on Family Compact, as regards balloting for allocation, was resumed.

Mr. Smyth said if the parent got the share the child should go with, and *vice versa*.

Mr. J. R. Smart had arrived at the conclusion to vote with Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Bradley had arrived at a similar conclusion with Mr. Smart.

Mr. Gilbertson would support the original motion.

Mr. Brown said, looking to the fourth rule, anybody was eligible to become members who took out cards and rules, and paid one shilling and fourpence; and the evil had, therefore, commenced with the origin of the company. He would, therefore, move:—

"That henceforth no person be admitted into the Chartist Land Company under the age of fourteen years."

Mr. Cuffay seconded the motion.

Mr. Shaw opposed Mr. Cuffay's motion.

Mr. Ross moved,—

"That the Finance Committee be allowed to make their report.

Seconded by Mr. Wild, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Shaw said, they had thoroughly sifted Mr. O'Connor's accounts, and found them correct to a halfpenny.

Mr. Wild moved, that the report be received.

Mr. Smart seconded the motion.

Mr. Smyth wished to know the total sum received, and was informed it amounted to £18 250 4s. 11½d.

Mr. O'Connor related the immense sums it cost him in travelling to see estates, which were not nor would they be, entered. He had vouchers for all; and never were men better satisfied than were the seven the Conference had appointed as a committee. And all he required was that they should refute and put down the rascals that went about the country stating that he was spending the money of the people in support of the *Northern Star*.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. John Shaw moved the following resolution:—

"We, the undersigned, having been appointed a Finance Committee, and having rigidly scrutinised the accounts of Mr. F. O'Connor as sub-Treasurer of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and examined the bank-book, the vouchers for both receipts and disbursements, and every item of expenditure, do hereby express our unqualified approbation of the invariably straightforward and satisfactory manner in which those accounts have, from the commencement of the society, been kept by Mr. O'Connor, and submitted by him to us; and being found perfectly correct to a fraction, as a *refutation* to the base calumnies by which that gentleman has been attacked, beg to record our entire confidence in Mr. O'Connor; which opinion, we are happy to state, is generally participated in by the vast constituency we respectively represent. We further beg to inform the members that the accounts have been brought down to the meeting of this Conference, and all monies paid to the account of the Treasurer."

Mr. Smyth (Bradford), seconded the motion.

When, after a few words from Messrs. Burrell, Ross, and Dixon,

Mr. Brook said, he thought the gentlemen who made calumnious statements did not think themselves ignorant; therefore, he was anxious to be on the committee: and, having been, he could now return to Leeds, and say the assertions that had been made were false, and that Mr. O'Connor was in every way worthy to be trusted with the working men's money; and he should now call for implicit confidence in Mr. O'Connor. He thought it was their duty to say to Mr. O'Connor, "You have served us faithfully and well; and we will not allow you any longer to go about the country at your own expense." He thought they ought to express their thanks in even a more substantial way, and place Mr. O'Connor in such a position as to be out of the way of all his opponents.

Mr. Conn said, prejudices had prevailed to a great extent in the agricultural districts; and hence he was happy to have formed a member of the Finance Committee. He could now return, and say, that he had seen those accounts, and that they were perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. Walker said, he was equally satisfied with the other members of the committee, and should have pleasure in returning to Scotland and stating the same.

Mr. Page (Bath) reiterated the like sentiments.

Mr. Shaw said, he was much obliged to Daniel O'Connell for making us a present of the "mad-brained Fearгus," and he was sure the people of England would make the most of the present.

The motion was carried unanimously, amid great applause.

Mr. O'Connor said he could only thank them for the attention they had paid to the subject. He thanked them sincerely for the appointment of the committee, and the committee for the resolution they had adopted.

Mr. Smyth moved that the resolution just adopted be printed in the shape of a circular, and distributed in all the districts.

Mr. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. Clark had been through the country, and was sure Mr. O'Connor never stood higher in public opinion, and thought the motion unnecessary.

Mr. Shaw supported the motion for printing.

Mr. Ross also supported the motion.

Messrs. Smart and Cuffay supported the motion, which was carried with the condition that the resolution should be advertised in two Irish papers, a Scotch paper, and two or three English provincial papers.

The Debate on Family Parties for purposes of ballot for allocation, was again resumed by Mr Donovan, who said he did not think the arguments adduced *in favour of the original motion of* any value. He had two sisters, members of the Company, and did they think he should be more careful for his sisters than he would for his own children? Well, if land was to be cultivated for females, he could not see why it might not also be cultivated for children also.

Mr. Ross moved that the Conference resume its sitting.

Mr. Cuffay seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Rouse said he was in favour of Mr. Clark's plan.

Mr. O'Connor in reply, said, he had shewed fully the superiority of his motion over others, and the majority of members had expressed their approbation, it would therefore be unnecessary for him to take up their time.

Mr. Burrell, with consent, withdrew his amendment.

The original motion made by Mr. O'Connor, was declared to be carried.

Mr. Shaw moved that the directors get ten thousand hand bills as per motion of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Shaw moved that the family circles for ballots for allotments of land, shall be confined to four persons.

Mr. Smyth seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor moved that the number be five.

Mr. Clark seconded the amendment.

The motion for four was carried.

The next subject on programme was considered—"What expenses shall be borne out of the Expense Fund."

Mr. O'Connor said this of course meant the two shillings on each share, they must not for a moment think the title deeds or leases could be included, but he wished them to say what should legitimately come out of the expense fund. The items had been directors' salary, registration of Company, incidental expenses, &c. He moved "That the expence fund be liable to all incidental expenses."

Mr. Clark seconded the motion.

Mr. Donovan thought a portion of this fund should be set apart to those poor persons who had no other means of getting on their allotments. Mr. Donovan moved an amendment.

The motion was carried.

The Conference then adjourned for the evening,

Trades' Movements.

TO THE WOOLCOMBERS OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Fellow Workmen,—In introducing to your notice a subject of the very highest importance to our interests, a subject involving our very existence as a Union, namely, the protection of our wages, we think apology unnecessary. Submitting to you our views on this subject, with propositions for your approval, we most earnestly solicit your favour and attention. The distrust and disaffection at present prevailing in many of our societies, together with our exhausted treasury, our want of protection, and our utter helpless condition, demand that speedy and efficient measures be adopted, to enable us to retain the remnant of that which we once held sacred, and to show our mercenary and relentless taskmasters that though disjointed, we are unconquered and invincible in the cause of truth and justice. The paramount object of Trades' Unions is, or should be, the protection of wages: we have long held this position, although the principle has never been recognised in the government of the Union The funeral fund, and the walking system, are highly benevolent and praise-worthy objects, but as these laudable institutions depend entirely on our wages, it is evident that the latter should be the primary object of union. The most superficial observer must be aware, that the object of Machinery, and a variety of other causes have entirely changed our circumstances, and our social relations, the laws that once governed us will govern no longer, and it is to this altered state of things that we must adapt ourselves, our laws, and our Union. It is for this purpose that we have for some time watched with intense interest the progress of "THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES," and among the numerous institutions now in progression, having avowedly for their object the moral and physical advancement of the working classes, we know none so admirably adapted to our immediate necessities. Its objects, its advantages, the high character of its leaders, the liberality of its government, the equity of its laws, and its moderate contributions, set forth irresistible claims on us, and on every body of working men in the United Kingdom. This monster association, under the distinguished leadership of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., Member of Parliament, already numbers fifty thousand members, and thousands are weekly flocking to its standards. The great good this association has already effected is unparalleled in the history of Trades' Combination. This association we have joined, we are members of this "mighty confederacy," and as such, we take this opportunity to propose that the whole district join it to one man. To those working at the trade, but not at present in union with us, we give a most cordial invitation to co-operate with us in this good cause, and should any feel disposed to join in this, without belonging to the General Union, we freely accept them; we have all the same interest at stake, we have all one common object in view, let us then lose sight of past differences, and unite in one indissoluble bond, which shall say to tyranny and oppression in unmistaken language, "Thus far, but no farther." We furnish every society with a copy of rules and regulations, and other documents for their information, by which it will be seen that if *ten shillings* is the rate of wages set down, which we propose, our contributions can in no case exceed *five pence* per month, and will sometimes be no more than *one penny*. Now brethren, what is our true position? are we not without funds, without protection of any kind, without union? Here then we have an association exactly suiting our circumstances; an association to which neither the religionist, the moralist, or the politician can object; an association having no individual interest, or sinister motive lurking in the back ground, but an association established on purely benevolent principles, having no other object but your elevation in the scale of society. What say you then, will you join this association? We leave this subject to your most serious consideration, and that we may all go hand in hand in this glorious union for self-preservation, is the prayer of your brethren at South Molton.

South Molton, December 2nd.

To the Inhabitants of Leicester.—The Frame-work Knitters in the straight down branch, are again compelled to solicit your aid and assistance to withstand the encroachment of Hopkins, whose men have now been out for three weeks against a reduction, and the firm of Corah, who are reducing the wages of their workpeople from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per hand a week, (we say nothing of the Messrs. Corah, reducing the wrought hands from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week, which he has done, further than this, we hope they will publicly expose their reductions as well as their advances,) which will make a total reduction in a year of £3 5s. each from the scanty earnings of this class of workmen. Messrs. Corah are determined, as usual, to be the forerunners in the work of destruction, by reducing their workmen as follows:—they must make round feet for the same price as long, which is a reduction of 3d. a dozen in this case. The men remonstrated against it and appealed to the committee of the branch for protection against this infringement—plenty of work was offered at these prices. The committee waited on Mr. Corah, when he stated "he did not want the work." The men immediately waited upon him and solicited him to give them a note, to pass the Board of Guardians, but he refused giving them any, saying, "they might take two leads out and make half an inch shorter," saying at the same time that, "that would be an equivalent to making long feet." This is not the case, round feet are always 3d. a dozen more than long—and the taking out of two leads and half an inch shorter, is only 1d per dozen, leaving a real deduction of 2d. per dozen. At a meeting of the trade held at the Barkby Arms, it was agreed to pay 3d. per frame for the support of the men on strike; fail not in your subscriptions, or it may be your turn next. Please forward your subscriptions to the Barkby Arms, on Saturday, between four and ten o'clock. Signed, M. Hunt, J. Murby, S. Holmes, J. King, J. Brown, Committee; D. Lucas, Secretary. Committee Room, Upper George Street, December 2nd, 1846.

MOVEMENT OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS FOR SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOUR AND ABOLISHING NIGHT WORK.

Another great meeting was held in the large room of the King and Queen, Paddington Green, on Saturday evening, December the 5th, for the above worthy objects, Mr. M'Laren was amidst considerable applause, called to the chair.

Mr. George Read, author of the *Practical Biscuit Baker*, who was received with much cheering, said, this metropolitan movement had been commenced by a few working men, who desired to see the condition of their fellow men improved. The movement had originated in Scotland, and Scotia sons had been eminently successful, and now only worked twelve hours per day, without any detriment to their wages. (Hear, hear.) In Elizabeth's reign, bakers were not allowed to commence work until nine o'clock in the morning, and where allowed three hours out of the day for refreshment, recreation, &c., but now they were so degraded that they had to slave from eighteen to twenty hours without intermission. (Loud cheers.) He would put it to them where they of less value than bricklayers labourers,—true it was, they were worked as hard, and for a much longer period, and in many cases for a less remuneration. (Great cheering.) He thought if journeymen bakers constitutions were capable of sustaining eighteen hours labour per day, they at least ought to have six of them for the improvement of themselves mentally, morally, and physically. (Vehement cheering.) How did this overworking system affect their pecuniary interest? Why, every third man was employed—(hear, hear)—consequently one third of the journeyman bakers were reduced to the necessity of living, or rather existing on the benevolence of their brother operatives. (Loud cheers.) And competition for work, and a reduction of wages was the natural consequence. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Read concluded by moving a resolution denunciatory of the present system, and resumed his seat amid great applause.

Mr. Williams, in seconding the motion, said the system required serious consideration, he had been in the baking business since he was eight years of age, and felt that the hours of labour was far too long, it not only affected the journeymen, but the masters their wives and families, as they had to rise and admit the men, and the wives of the journeymen was also injured as they had to set up to call their husbands to go to work. (Hear, hear.) He thought a relay of hands better than the entire abolition of night work, and he wished them to act with such caution and prudence as to ensure a certain and speedy success to the movement. (Hear, hear.) An Act of Parliament had been passed to emancipate the bakers dogs, whilst the poor miserable baker was still left unheeded in degraded slavery and bondage—(great applause)—but he was most happy to see so many of his trade come forward with the firm resolve to emancipate themselves. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ives rose much applauded, to move a resolution in favour of abridging the hours of labour, and said he had no doubt that the operatives would succeed in their present struggle, and he thought it would be then necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament to prevent a relapse. (Loud cheers) The success of their movement must have a natural tendency to create a demand for labour, and the increased demand would, as a matter of course, tend to advance its value.

The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Burn, in a brief but eloquent speech, moved the formation of a district committee, which was seconded by Mr. Watts, and carried unanimously. It was resolved that the district committee shall meet every Wednesday evening, at the Windsor Castle, Church-street, Portman-market, near the Marylebone Theatre, at eight o'clock.

Mr. G. Read passed some high compliments to the press in general and the *Northern Star* in particular, for their exertions in favour of the operative Bakers' movement, and was loudly applauded. He also announced that Mr. Webber, of Lombard-street, had consented to become their treasurer, and that many master bakers, had followed his excellent example, and subscribed to their funds. (Loud cheers.) A vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the chairman.

Mr. M'Laver, in responding, announced that the *Northern Star* of that day, contained a report of a column and a half of their late meeting. He thought they could not be too grateful to the reporter, editor, and proprietor of that Journal. (Great and reiterated applause.) The best way to requite it, and serve themselves, was to extend the sale of that excellent paper as widely as possible. (Loud cheers.) He thanked them for their attention and determination, and he had much pleasure in stating that they, on this night-fortnight, would hold a meeting in the suburban district of Clapham. (Loud cheers.) After the enrolment of a vast number of members, we believe four hundred, this enthusiastic meeting dissolved.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMAN BASKET MAKERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Fellow Workmen.—I have seen a paragraph in the *Star* of November 14th, headed "Persecution of Basket Makers," which after repeating a string of resolutions past at a meeting of Master Basket Makers at Birmingham, concluded with recommending the journeymen to work for themselves; but as Mr. Wileman has neither laid bare the ruinous effects of the Masters tyranny, nor explained how or on what principles the journeymen are to work for themselves; I consider it of importance to lay before you the following remarks:—

In the Birmingham resolutions, it is requested by the Masters, that the Men go back to the prices of 1830. Now I consider this an unreasonable request, inasmuch as every working man's labour being his own property, his only property whereby he can live, deprived of which he can no longer exist without being a burden on society. The man, therefore, who dictates to another the price at which he shall sell him his labour, is a base soulless money grasping wretch. But more than that, he who dictates the price of another's labour, dictates on what he and his family shall live, in what sort of a dwelling he shall abide, what education his children shall receive, at what age they shall commence to labour. In a word, it is one man fixing the destinies of his fellow man.

Before the Union, there were not two shops in one town that paid alike. One master would have his article made half a size larger than another for the same price; or, in some instances, less. Some would have more stakes put in, some one thing extra, and some another, and the man had to comply or go on tramp, greatly to his injury.

Now since the Union, where strikes have taken place, the men have invariably made their lists for all to pay alike, all shops to make work of one size, and a fixed number of stakes, sticks, and &c. In each shop also the men used in many places to fill troughs and rods, pack up work, and in some places carrying it home, and get all the rods in for nothing, which is now charged as lost time. This is why the masters kick, because they find the men more like men, independent and united to put down oppression. But among the Birmingham resolutions is one stating that they will not employ any man that is a member of the Union, another, that they wish the men to work by a list made out by masters and men; and then make a wonder at the men's assurance to employ themselves when they won't employ them. It is strange that men dare be so independant as to commence business for themselves, especially after serving a seven years apprenticeship.

I think the establishment of a *hive* amongst the Union masters of Birmingham or Leicester, or anywhere else, on the plan I am about to submit, is much needed, and would be the means of enabling the members of our trade to carry out the principles of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

In the *Star* of the 21st November, it is stated that the London Society have given £20 to assist in the present struggle. Let us put £100 to it by private subscription. Let a qualified person to overlook the business be selected, and after paying for raw material, rent of premises, wages, and interest of money advanced, let the profits be divided in the following manner:—

1st. An equal per centage to the Society for advanced money.

2d. To the manager according to his wages, and

3d. To every man and boy employed in the establishment, according to their rate of earnings by piece work

Only set one of those hives of independent industry to work, with the understanding that it is to be permanent, and not to be broken up when the masters find out that they cannot make the men submit to their terms, and the death knell of Basket-making tyranny will begin to toll.

Let us have a general subscription throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, to take place on one day to be fixed by the Central Committee. I would suggest New Year's Day.

In conclusion, let us remember, that if we allow the men now on strike to be sacrificed, we must not complain when it comes to our turn to suffer, as it most assuredly will. Resting assured that the trade will fly to the rescue as one man, and raise a fund wherewith to establish a hive that shall stand as a monument of our resistance against unjust and oppressive employers.

I remain,
Your brother operative,
Richard Grassby.

Leith, December 7th, 1846.

Merchant Seamen.—The Commissioner of the Customs department have received a communication from Mr. Parker, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, stating that with reference to their reports relative to the Merchant Seamen's Act, he has been commanded by their Lordships, to acquaint them that their Lordships approve of the suggestions therein contained, "for not proceeding against parties who have omited to require the name of the seamen to be signed at full length, and for giving full publicity to the same;" and that, pending the re-adjustment of the law, their Lordships desire that Mr. Field, the Collector of the Customs at the Cape of Good Hope (as well as the other collectors in the colonies) may be apprised, that the law does not impose upon the collectors of customs the duty of proceeding by information before her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and that it forms no part of his duty to sue in the character of an informer for the penalties imposed by the Merchant Seamen's Act (7 and 5 Victoria, cap. 112.)

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, December 5.

During the past week our arrivals of English wheat were very large, and there was a good show of samples at this day's market. With so large a supply, the trade was well supported, although prices were rather the turn in favour of buyers.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

Richmond (Yorkshire) Corn Market, Saturday.—We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day.

Wakefield Corn Market.—The arrivals of wheat are fair: the demand tolerably good, and in some cases 1s in advance; inferior samples without change.

Manchester Corn Market.—At our market this morning there were but few samples of wheat offering, and for which holders generally required enhanced rates. Both sack and barrel flour met an improved sale, the former at fully the previous currency, and the latter on higher terms.

Warrington Corn Market.—There was a fair attendance of farmers at the market, and a moderate show of new wheat, which sold at 2d per bushel advance.

Hull Corn Market.—The corn trade has been very dull during the week. At this day's market we had a middling supply of wheat from the farmers, for which the millers were free buyers at last week's rates; no transaction in foreign, either free or under lock.

Birmingham Corn Exchange.—During the present week there has been only a moderate sale of wheat at former rates.

Newcastle Corn Market.—We had a very fair supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers as well as coastwise, but the attendance of buyers being unusually small, the trade ruled dull throughout, and to effect sales a decline of fully 1s per qr. on last Saturday's rates must have been submitted to.

Liverpool Corn Market.—Wheat has been in good demand throughout the past week. Extensive purchases have occurred daily for shipment to Ireland, and our own millers and dealers have also supplied themselves pretty liberally. All descriptions of wheat have advanced 4d to 6d per bushel, and flour 6d to 1s per barrel, and sack over the quotations of last Tuesday.

STATE OF TRADE.

Leeds.—On Saturday the market at the Cloth Halls were of the same dull character as of late, but Tuesday's market was still worse. There has scarcely been so little business done on any market day this year.

Manchester.—We have had a most depressed week for cloth. The advance on the staple has caused manufacturers to ask higher rates, which, in no instance, we think has been complied with.

Bradford.—There is some improvement in the demand for wool, as the spinners are in general out of stock. The spinners are very generally contracting their working hours. For moreens and heavy goods there is much inquiry.

Huddersfield.—There has been a slight improvement in the market to day for heavy goods, which may partly be attributed to the inclemency of the season.

Halifax.—We have again had rather more business doing in the piece market, but do not yet hear of a corresponding improvement in the demand for yarn, the prices of which are extremely low compared with the current rates of combing wools.

Rochdale Flannel Market.—There is no improvement in the demand for flannells to-day, and business still continues languid and flat.

Nottingham.—There is a shade of improvement in the cotton glove trade, but every department of the cotton hosiery manufacture remains stagnant. The lace trade continues in a most depressed state. The plain trade, especially the plain quilting trade, is not suffering in the same proportion as the fancy branches, but the prices for making those articles are wretched.

Leicester.—The demand both for the London and country trade is very limited.

Glasgow.—Cotton Yarn: Our market is still in a depressed state, and prices may be quoted a shade lower than even last week. Cotton Goods: There has been a very general depression in the market, and little appearance at present of any immediate improvement.

A certain cure for Scrofula, or King's Evil by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Many of the Hospitals finding that a number of their patients, afflicted with ulcers, abscesses, and sores, be more particularly from Scrofula, who had been discharged as incurable from various medical institutions, were afterwards soundly healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. This fact has induced several Infirmaries to purchase, by weight, from the Proprietor, Holloway, Ointment for Hospital use, for the purpose of curing this class of patients. All such patients would, therefore, do well to have recourse to those famed remedies when suffering from similar ailments.

COMMITTAL OF SEVENTEEN WORKMEN FOR CONSPIRACY AT NEWTON.

(From the *Manchester Courier*.)

On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Lyon and Mr. Wm. Stubbs, two county magistrates, sat at the Court-house, Warrington, to examine into a charge of conspiracy, preferred against no fewer than seventeen individuals, by Messrs. Jones and Potts, of the Viaduct Foundry, Newton, iron founders and engineers. The parties brought before the magistrates were—Henry Selby, of Manchester, (chief secretary to the Mechanics' and Engineers' Union), John Bousfield, Alfred Cheeseborough, (chairman of the committee of union), Francis Dawson, John Dumbell, Gilbert Gray, Peter Grundy, Samuel Mills, Wm. Murgatroyd, Joseph Platt, James Quarry, Matthew Ramsdale, William Reed, Joseph Smith, Robert Wastewater, Thomas Wilson, and Thos. Wright; and the formal charge made against them was that upon certain days named, they did unlawfully conspire, confederate, and agree to oppress John Jones and Arthur Potts, to persuade workmen in their employ to leave it, and to prevent other workmen from entering it. Mr. Marsh, solicitor, of the firm of Wagstaff, Marsh, and Barrett, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. W. P. Roberts for the defence—Just so much of the case was heard as to warrant the magistrates in adjourning, and then the case was remanded to Wednesday, all the parties except Selsby and Cheeseborough being admitted to bail, Mr. Roberts being bound for them. The case originated in a dispute between the masters and the men, the former determining to carry out a system of adult apprentices, to which the men objected.

On Wednesday, the case came on for hearing again, before Mr. Lyon (chairman), Mr. Stubbs, and Mr. Gilbert Greenall. Mr. Pollock was retained by Mr. Marsh to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Roberts again appeared for the prisoners, who came up at the proper time. The greatest excitement prevailed among certain portions of the working classes in the town, and when Mr. Roberts went to court, he was loudly cheered by a very large crowd, who had assembled in front of the Court House. As soon as the doors leading to the spectators' area in the court were opened, the crowd rushed in with great impetuosity, and it was some time before order could be obtained. They were crammed in the spot, and in consequence noise was frequently made; but upon the whole they were quit, and showed the deepest attention, now and then audibly expressing approbation, or the contrary, at what fell from the different speakers, and once warmly applauded.

Mr. Pollock then opened the case. He went through the circumstances, which he alleged showed the existence of an extensively ramified combination of a dangerous character. He laid down the law upon the case, and said that, though he might not be able to show all the parties charged altogether at one time, yet he could prove them all working independently or in company for the same object, and as the acts of a conspirator, however distant in time and place, were the acts of a co-conspirator, even though they might be performed before he became a conspirator, and were evidence againtt him, if he could prove single acts against each for the same object, he had made out his charge.

Mr. Joseph Jones, deputy constable of Warrington, deposed to the apprehension of Murgatroyd, Cheeseborough, Wilson, Bonsfield, Wastewater, Dumbell, and Henry Selsby, the last named at Manchester. I asked Selsby if he was secretary to the executive council to the trade's union. He said he was, the chief secretary; he said everything they had done was open, and he would show me all the public addresses they had issued; I produced some addresses he gave me, which had been issued by himself; I then produced an address, and asked him if he had another similar to it, and he gave me one; he said he had issued it, and his name was attached to it; it purports to come from Henry Selsby, for the executive council; I then showed him a letter found in a book taken from Cheeseborough, and he admitted the handwriting of the envelope and the letter was his. He said it had contained a post-office order, and was sent to Cheeseborough, at Newton. He said two persons had been with him that day from Newton, who had stated that a number of men had been taken into custody, and he had sent them back to get the particulars of the charge on which they were apprehended, as he could do nothing without the particulars. I afterwards went to the place where Quarry lived. In a box in the house I found some papers which I now produce. Elijah Bowman lives in the same house. He was not there, nor was his name in the warrant. In a box which was pointed out to be his. I found certain papers which I also produce. They both lodge in Crow-lane, Newton, about a quarter of a mile from Messrs. Jones and Potts' works; I got the copy of the bill I produced to Selsby from Mr. Marsh.

Cross-examined.—Selsby made no opposition to me when I arrested him. I did not know him personally before. I have not seen Selsby in Warrington before. I have, during the last three months, seen several men at Newton, who were appointed out as picquets, near the railway. I saw five or six of them there about a week ago. At the time I have seen them there has not been any violence or threatening language, or threatening gestures. I think I have read the book taken from Cheeseborough all through. I don't see anything warlike in it; it is all of a business character. I did not give it to Mr. Jones, or let him look at it; I gave it to Mr. Marsh last Sunday morning and he retained it till Monday morning, and then he gave it up to me; I am not personally acquainted with any of the prisoners; when I took possession of Quarry's papers, I got a small memorandum book and a trade card.

Mr. Roberts: I apply that that card and memorandum book may be put in. The parties I represent are anxious to have the whole case brought out, and are willing to take all risk of those documents.

Mr. Pollock said he should have them.

Cross-examination continued; When I went to Quarry and Bowman's lodgings I had not a search warrant, or any warrant against Bowman; I had an ordinary warrant against Quarry; Mr. Johnson, Jones and Potts' cashier, was with me; he assisted me; Bowman's box was open, Quarry's was locked; I tried some keys to it, but they did not open it; Mr. Johnson then tried a key; I am not aware that Mr. Johnson was deputed to assist me as constable.

The Chairman: You know he had a right to charge him to assist, having a warrant, Mr. Roberts.

Cross examination continued: Mr. Johnson broke open the box with a hammer, which was furnished by a young woman, daughter of the person who lives in the house I took the papers I produce out of a box and Johnson took something out, but I am not able to speak what; I have not brought here to-day all I took out; I took out a number of letters and some papers; the letters are at the police-office.

Mr. Roberts: Perhaps you will send for them, Mr. Pollock.

The Chairman: It is quite a matter of choice whether he gives them or not.

Mr. Pollock: I believe the letters are very numerous, and don't belong to the case; I have no instructions that they do.

Mr. Roberts: Then, sir, I beg to make an application, which I do with all solemnity, that those letters be produced, and not that we be kept in ignorance of the contents, and then they be brought down upon us at the trial.

Mr. Marsh said he had seen those letters, and he selected those from them which bore on the case, those of a private nature he abstained from reading.

Mr. Roberts said he was instructed that there were among those letters documents very material for the defence; showing the nature of their connection with the society.

Mr. Pollock said he would be happy to produce any one letter on which Mr. Roberts relied.

Mr. Roberts said he relied on them all, and asked for them all. They were most important to his defence that day.

Eventually it was decided that the papers should be brought into court, and a gentleman on account of the prosecution, and Mr. Blake, Mr. Robert's clark, should examine and determine on the private papers, and reserve the rest. This was done in the course of the sitting.

Cross examination continued: I went to the Quarry's about ten o'clock in the forenoon of Friday; I gave the papers to Mr Marsh, the whole of them, on Sunday morning, and got them back on Monday morning; I got them back in two bundles; "I was directed to produce one bundle here to-day, but had no particular directions as to the other;" when I received them I did not make any inventory of them; I did not read them all myself, but I read most of them; there was nothing else but papers that I took from the box; I can't say that Johnson took anything; from Bowman's box I took a quantity of papers, but nothing else; I tied them in a handkerchief and kept them; they are not here to-day; I gave them to Mr. Marsh also; I did not make an inventory of them; I read some of them; Mr. Marsh gave them me back on Monday morning, but he did not give me any instructions as to producing them.

John Richard Marsh: I received the papers and books mentioned, from Mr. Jonee, and they remained at my house until I returned them in the same state as when I got them.

Enoch Marks: I am time keeper to Messrs. Jones and Potts; at the latter end of August or the early part of September, for the first time, I say a picquet on Messrs. Jones's establishment; by a picquet I mean a number of people standing together day after day to prevent any one coming in search of employment; "I have never seen any violence used to such persons;" I produce memorandums of names taken down by me as I passed the picquets I have spoken of; after I passed by them I got some scraps of paper, and put down in pencil the names of the parties I saw standing or walking, and I entered them regularly and accurate the same day, one day after another; I have since destroyed the scraps of paper; referring to my memorandums I can tell the names of all the parties on pickets, day by day. [The witness proceeded to read a sort of journal of the names of the parties whom he observed on picquet from Monday, November 16th.] In the course of his cross-examination the witness said,—I have been with Messrs. Jones and Potts upwards of eleven years, and am still their servant; I have not been a member of any union during that time; "I have seen a great deal of these picquets at different times, and as far as I have seen their conduct has been peaceable;" they go and talk to people who come to seek work, but none that I have seen them talk to have come to work; I have seen people that have been coming towards the foundry, and they have been stopped by some of these parties, and after that they have gone away; I have seen one during the last month, but not to my recollection in the last week. By being asked If I have seen "one," I suppose it is meant have I seen one of these picquets turning men away; I have seen it happen several times during the last month; less than a month ago Francis Dawson was the picquet, and had two men whom he was taking away; there was no one but the two men with him when they passed me; "they were coming sociably and comfortably together;" I can't call to mind whether I have seen any one of the prisoners but Dawson taking men away; I cannot positively say that I have seen Dawson take any man away; I have seen Dawson in a picquet with other men where men were stopped, but I cannot call to mind exactly when. His companions were parties of the picquet. When I speak of preventing persons, I can't say what the picquet were to do to prevent them; I can't say that it was to prevent by force.

Joseph Shatwell: I am an engine fitter, and have been regularly brought up to that trade; on the 16th of November, I came to Newton in search of employment, and at that time I had not heard anything of a dispute at Jones & Potts' works. I applied there on Monday night, but did not get work, and between seven and eight on Tuesday morning I applied again. When I got near the work I met two men, one of whom, Joseph Platt, I had worked with; he is a fitter, and is now in the dock; I see the other man there too (Thomas Wilson): they came up to me, and Wilson asked me where I was going: I said to seek a job; they said there was a disturbance at Jones's foundry, and I had better not go; they did not say what the disturbance was about, but that it was between the master and men; I said I was out of a job, and I would like to get a job somewhere; I was not aware there was any disturbance: Platt said if I was hard up they would give me something to eat and drink; one of them also said if I went there I shouldn't stop long, and I should be told of it when I went to another shop, and be called a "knobstick;" I consider a "knobstick" one who goes and takes another man's place and works under price. I went to the works, but did not see the master, and ead to return after breakfast; as I went after breakfast, I saw Platt, about 300 or 400 yards from the works, walking backward and forward, in the same way as a soldier on guard. When I came back before breakfast Platt was by himself, and said if I went to work there I should repent it before the winter was over. I went to a public-house near the works, and as I was going Platt made use of a foul expression and said I must not go into that b——y hole but go with him and he would give me something to eat and drink and a shilling to go on the road with. After breakfast, I went again, and got work, and I work there still.

In the course of his cross-examination this witness admitted that he was not frightened at what the prisoner had said to him, but worked on as he thought proper.

John Daggers: I live at Foster's at Newton; I have been in the employ of Jones and Potts since the 10th of November, as a turner. Last Thursday but one I saw Peter Grundy and Thomas Wright on the road to Jones' shop, between 200 and 300 yards from the shop; Grundy nodded his head at me to go to him, and when I went to him he said, What's been in thy head Jack, to come here, and I said, Where must I work? He said I had done a bad job for myself in coming, and he said I could not get made into the society now; he said, Art thou going to sleep here? and I said yes; he said, We can raise thee 4s. or 5s. to get thee on the road, and thou'll get work at the Vulcan as they were wanting hands there. He said they would give me a note, to certify that I had come out when they wanted me; I left them, and went to my dinner. On the Saturday following, as I was going to my work, I met Dawson, Bousfield, Mills, and Platt, and several others whom I don't recognise; about a dozen in all; they were opposite Foster's door, between 300 and 400 yards from the works; I asked Dawson whether Grundy had gone to Preston, and he came to me and told me he had gone, and then said—What's ta'en in thy head to come here? and then one of the men called out, Frank, come away, what's the use of talking to such a thing as that? Dawson said, Thou seest they are all vexed at me for talking to thee. Dawson said, Art thou for stopping her? and I said I don't know; he saw me on Saturday night, and he said, If thou'll come out thou'll get a job at the Vulcan, and a certificate to say thou came out when we wanted thee; I have seen Dawson standing near the works at meal times when the hands were passing.

Cross-examined: I have been in gaol for selling stolen goods, not knowing they were stolen; I was tried for it in 1842, and pleaded guilty, though I was not guilty.

Joseph Hill: I have been in the employ of Jones and Potts since the 10th November; on the 6th I engaged to go into their employ, and on that day Bousfield and John Frith came to me, opposite Jones's new buildings, close to the works; Bousfield asked me to have a glass of ale with him; I told him I would not go, and then he called me a d—d rascal, who deserved my throat cutting; they wanted me to come out, and they said I should not be there above a month before I should be kicked out.

John Oates, Joseph Baker, Peter Taylor, Thomas Terry and Thomas Davies, who had all been working at Jones and Potts's, gave similar evidence to that of the preceding witnesses.

Mr. Pollock, in announcing the close, said he thought he had established a strong case, and he now applied that these men should be committed for trial at the assizes on the charge laid against them.

Mr. Roberts then rose to address the court for the defence, when

Mr. Stubbs remarked that we cannot refuse to commit; "it is impossible notwithstanding what you may say."

Mr. Roberts, in analysing the evidence as against the different prisoners, said there was evidence against all, perhaps, connecting them with this affair. There had been many foolish things said, but they were only common observations, capable of being used for a prosecution, but capable also of a different signification, they were the mere ebullition of passion, and not the result of any conspiracy whatever. The charge resolved itself into one of intimidation, and as such, perhaps, it might be treated under the Intimidation Act, but it was not one of conspiracy. Conspiracy was a combination to do certain acts illegal in themselves, or do a legal act by illegal means. But it was not an offence at law to persuade a man not to work for a master, as was the case here. He admitted that the old view of the law held that it was, but Baron Rolfe had declared in the case of O'Connor and the Chartists who were tried at Lancaster, an opinion, which from the fact of the then universal agitation of the question of conspiracy all over the kingdom, was entitled to more attention, because the judge must have given it in a peculiarly deliberate manner, and after the calmest and most searching inquiry, Baron Rolfe at that trial said, that to determine yourself not to buy of a tradesman was a legal act, and to combine to persuade others not to buy of him was not an illegal act, but it was not the less a conspiracy. Conspiracy in itself was no crime, the very meaning of the word settled the question. It was to breathe together, to think together, and so far these men certainly had gone. In a club, if an obnoxious member got in and could not be removed easily, did not all the other members act in concert to drive him out. That was a conspiracy of the rich; and were they to have their conspiracies with impunity and not the poor also. Why there was a conspiracy within a very short distance of that place; there had been a very large meeting of masters from all parts of the kingdom; they came to combine and conspire together not to employ any individual who belonged to a union. They entered into a conspiracy, and whoever thought of indicting them for it.

Mr. Pollock: It is quite possible some one has thought of it.

Mr. Roberts continued to speak at some length for the defence.

The magistrates, when he had concluded, announced their determination to commit all the prisoners for trial at the Liverpool assizes on the charge of conspiracy. Mr. Roberts then applied that they should be admitted to bail on Monday, when the assizes commence; the application was granted, the amount fixed, £80 each for Selsby and Cheeseborough, and two sureties in £40 each; and £40 for each of the others, and two sureties in £20 each. This it was understood was only one half of what was originally intended. Mr. John David Boyd and Samuel Fletcher, of Manchester, gave bail for Selsby, the others were bailed out mostly by men employed at the Vulcan Founday.

Before the court broke up Mr. Marsh asked Mr. Roberts if he intended to traverse at the assizes; to which Mr. Roberts replied, he should act on the instructions of counsel. It was probable the case will be traversed. The case was not over until nine o'clock at night, having been on from a little before twelve. Mr. Roberts was loudly cheered on retiring.

Dreadful Occurrence.—Last week the body of a man was found, in a literally roasted state, in the hot ashes, at Mr. Dixon's works, Gavan. It appears that the ashes, as they fall from the furnace, sink into a bed in successive layers, forming a mass, which is constantly in a heated, if not smouldering state, and emitting noxious gases. The deceased was a poor, houseless creature, supposed to be a foreigner, and of whose name or connections nothing is known. He had, however, been frequently seen about the works, and it appears was in the habit of making the ash-heap his bed, having no place of shelter, and finding comfort in its warmth. It seems probable that, on the occasion in question, he had been overpowered, perhaps suffocated, by the gas from the rubbish, after laying himself down, and while in a state of stupefaction, or rather, it is to be hoped, after life had totally ceased to exist, the burning of the body had gone on by a slow process, until found in its partially consumed state, with the integuments, it is said, crumbling to the touch. A more shocking and deplorable result of destitution has seldom occurred.

Bankrupts.

[From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, December 9.]

J. Donaldson, Regent-street, and Margaret-street, Middlesex, coachmaker—P. Howard, Hingham, Norfolf, wine merchant—S. Nelson, New Bond-street, music seller—J. Spence, Queen-street, Hoxton, china, glass, and earthernware dealer—E. J. Hows, Deptford, china dealer—J. K. Bullen, Peterborough, tailor, draper, and hatter—J. Bussey, Bear-street, Leicester-square, ironmonger and brass-founder—R. Satchell, jun., Winsley-street, Oxford-street, and Hyde, Middlesex, cowkeeper—W. Cameron, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, confectioner—O. Evans, Liverpool, innkeeper and victualler—J. J. Jackson, Liverpool and Birkenhead, wine merchant—J. B. Rodway, Birmingham, commission agent—W. Barker, Nottingham, hosier—W. Thomas, Treforest, near Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper—M. Burton and B. Shaen, Manchester, cotton spinners.

Correspondence.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Respected Sir,—I have seen in your address to the oppressed and cruelly persecuted Irish people, an allusion made to an article in the *Times* in regard to the Irish finding a home in the Highlands of Scotland. Whether this has come from any of his Grace of Sutherland's Stirlings, I know not, but this, I know that no true Highlander would give such iniquitous advice, as it is well known, or should be, that there has been atrocities committed on the poor Highlanders unparalleled in the history of any country by the Highland Lairds, and especially by the Sutherland family. Let any person read Mr. D. M'Leod's pamphlet on the cruelty of the Sutherland family, or Mr. Cobbett, or Mr. D. Miller, of the Edinburgh Witness, and then they will be satisfied in regard to the happy Paradise that awaits the oppressed Irish in the Highlands of Scotland. The Highlanders of Nova Scotia have not forgotten the monstrous cruelty perpetrated on their fathers on that memorable night, when four hundred families were ejected from their houses and lands by a brutal military force; their dwellings burnt to ashes in their sight, and the aged and infirm left a pray to the devouring flames; and all at the command of a tenant who has no more right to an inch of that soil than the Emperor of China has.

Those brave men, although subjected, are yearly in communication with their friends in Britain, waiting for a favourable opportunity of showing the world that they have not forgotten their oppressors.

Go on, then, Noble Sir, in your endeavours to cement that union, which has been so long wished for, and rest assured you will have the hearty support of every true Highlander.

I am, respected Sir,
Your ever grateful servant,
A. M'Leod.

Ulgham, December 5th, 1846.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF IRELAND.

Right Rev. and Rev. Sirs,

As an Irishman I may be permitted to address you upon a question which has hitherto occupied the attention of the people of this empire, and in which you have taken a very active part, and at present hold a very prominent position.

Ireland has been for many years the theatre of a continuous agitation, professedly for the purpose of procuring an amelioration of the condition of her people, but of all the various measures of reform sought to be obtained, that of a repeal of the Legislative Union claims to be the chief; it is, as Repealers say, the grand climax of national hope and happiness; it is, to use the words of the man you call a Liberator, his "ULTERIOR MEASURE!" all other measures previously introduced were intended to be only pioneers to this last and greatest of your nation's achievements, and to the credit of the Irish people they nobly supported their leaders, and constituted in word and deed all that the most enthusiastic patriotism could possibly require. The monster meetings of Ireland's sons, and the monster sums of money contributed by the very poorest class of beings in existence, were convincing proofs that Irishmen loved their country, and were determined to free her from bondage. Thus far the agitation was perfect; but let us examine whether all this energy, patriotism and expenditure have been well or ill applied; let us see what repeal really means, and what it would do for the millions who echo the cry of "Ireland for the Irish," and who, although starving, contribute their pence to the Repeal Exchequer. Let us examine whether the existence of a parliament in College Green would promote the interests of the nation, or whether it would be as stated the panacea for Irish grievances; but, above all, let us examine whether your mode of agitation is likely to prove effectual; whether it is based upon sincerity, marked by consistency; or whether it will bear the test of honest political criticism. The first great principle of a reform movement requires that the party agitating should be well acquainted with the nature of the grievance to be remedied or removed; the second, that they should use only such means as are best calculated to produce the speediest and most permanent results. I will admit, for brevity, that the leader who assumed the guidance of your agitation for repeal was well informed on the subject, that he was conversant with the nature of every evil with which his country was burthened, and that he possessed transcendent abilities to conduct it to a successful termination. The third requisite in an agitation is to create public opinion, first concerning the nature of the grievance, and, secondly, concerning the best means of removing it. Unity is strength, is a favourite theorism with Repealers, and so it is, provided it is based upon honest principles; but unity may be weakness in a political movement when it has to contend with might for the victory, and has only broken reeds and harmless missiles to oppose the enemy. It may be very well for a people to say we are aggrieved; but that is not attempted to be denied even by those who aggrieve them, and it may seem an act of heroism to rise up to declare their determination to defeat the oppressor, but it would, if I may use an example, be ridiculous to see a donkey, with his teeth draw and his hinder hoofs unshod, rise up to encounter a lion. Such a battle would be like Don Quixotte's encounter with the windmill, the spear of the one and the ears of the other are synonymous. It may be asked, Why make such an analogy? My reply is simply and plainly this, I consider them to be perfectly alike in every sense of the word, except that in one case we had but one Quixotte and one Sancho Pancha, but in the other we have a host of "Knight Errauts" and a whole nation of Sancho's bestriddled on each other's backs, braying most lustily without knowing whether all the uproar would ever bring them a grain of corn or a potato more than they were accustomed to. I would not be misunderstood, I am not opposed to a Repeal of the Union, if accompanied with proper guarantees for national good; but, according to the Repeal system, every man possessing a sound and thinking mind, and who loves his country, must feel dissatisfied.

Gentlemen, as you are conversant with the doctrine of cause and effect, it will be only necessary to ask you, what the cause was which led to the existence of the union betwixt Ireland and Great Britian? I need not to be told that it was the corruption of one party who bribed, or the treachery or treason of another who sold you into slavery. Tese are answers daily and hourly given to the people of Ireland, and with which they and you, gentlemen, seem satisfied; but which will not satisfy me, as I consider their is a cause far above this perfidy of that baseness; these iniquitous transactions were but the effect of a cause, and that cause still exists, and not a man amongst the Repealers, from the "Liberator" to the humblest associate, or even amongst the clergy, has as yet the courage or political honesty to recognise it, although it is obvious to the meanest capacity. Let me ask, upon what kind of suffrage the Parliament which contracted the Union was elected? Did it represent the whole people or a class of them, or did it not rather represent itself? It is quite certain that the people were not fully and fairly represented, and it is equally certain if they had been they would have possessed a power capable of compelling the legislature to be honest. Thus the want of POLITICAL POWER, or a voice in making the laws by which they are governed, WAS THE CAUSE which led to the Act of Union.

Now in order to remedy the effect, would it not be advisable to remove the cause, seeing that by doing so the effect would assuredly cease; for if repeal were to be obtained by your present mode of seeking it, it would still be objectionable whilst the cause was permitted to exist? Would it not be more patriotic to remove the cause, and grant to every man of sound mind, 21 years of age, and unconvicted of crime, a voice in choosing his representatives—to give him the CHARTER—which the Liberator declared to be his right to protect him, and without which Repeal would be worthless—nay, worse, it would be injurious? Can there be any danger to the country from the fact that the people would have an interest and a power to promote its prosperity? Assuredly not, and as we now see the connexion betwixt slavery and non representation, it may fairly be assumed that unless your agitation embodied the principle of equal, full, and fair representation for the entire people, it could be an honest agitation, and consequently all the energy, patriotism, and expenditure contributed towards it have been nothing less than time lost, useless vapouring, and arrant swindling of the people's hard earned pence. What man in Ireland will have the hardihood to assert that Daniel O'Connell ever intended to extend the franchise to his countrymen, to protect them against the class interests or class legislature, or who will venture to affirm that in the absence of such protection Ireland would not be, even with Repeal, a nation of slaves as she is now? It is to be regretted that the people have been so long deluded with false hopes and expectation, but it is more deeply to be regretted that you, most Rev. Sirs, should have lent the weight of your influence to a movement conducted so injudicious, and bearing the impress of the most reckless political profligacy. I would be sorry to imagine you have acted throughout the agitation otherwise than as you believed to be consistent with just principles, or were guided by other motives save your desire to render your country all the service in your power. I am of opinion you felt convinced you were pursuing the best course to render Ireland independent, and her people happy; and I am willing to admit you are sincerely desirous to raise to that position in the scale of nations, to which she is so pre-eminently entitled; but, notwithstanding the respect I entertain for your motives, I deem it to be my duty to remonstrate with you on the impolicy of giving support to a measure without having previously given it the most attentive consideration. It is plain you have not done so, and in this particular lies the great error of your movement, and the developement of its failure. It was not be expected that the poorer classes of society could understand the sophistry or specious measurings of such a man as Daniel O'Connell, in whom they were taught to confide, and whose word they were led to believe was infallible. They might not be expected to ask themselves questions concerning the propriety of doing this thing or doing that, when they learned to leave such things to their "betters," and to render obedience to their will. The poor Repealers have their unfortunate position to plead in extenuation, but the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have not so cheap a subterfuge to screen them from political criticism. Their education should have taught them to distinguish the relatious betwixt cause and effect, and their influence and position in society should have restrained them from rendering a blind support to an agitation in which their example must necessarily be productive of evil consequences.

The Irish people are sometimes at fault in being too grateful to pretended benefactors, and the clergy have fallen into this error as regards the question of Catholic Emancipation. They unfairly attribute to Mr. O'Connell the sole honour of having achieved this important victory, and thus consequently rely upon his assertions, and give him credit for so much political integrity, as to induce the belief that they suppose him to be incapable of error. You were grateful! but mark how your gratitude has been abused—witness the result of your example in the shattered remnant of a once great National Movement, slandering each other in "Conciliation Hall." Look at Ireland as she was—as she IS—STARVING. Look at the Liberator (!) at one time swallowing Repeal in mouthfuls of Tory venison fattened on Phœnix Park; at another gulping down the accumulated subscriptions of his wretched victims, and NOW drivelling and intoxicated with the fumes of a "mess" of Whig "pottage" and slops!! Look at these things and ask yourselves whether your energies and patriotism have not been misapplied, and learn from the fact that a man may get credit for sincerity as a patriot, without being a patriot in reality.

With the kind permission of the Editor of the *Northern Star*, I will continue this subject, and endeavour to convince you that if you wish to set Ireland free, you must obtain political power for the people, and direct their attention to the cultivation of her internal resources, amongst which as the chief, is the land, upon which they are at present but "Hewers of wood and drawers of water," strangers and "aliens" in the land of their birth.

I am Right Rev. and Rev. Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. Clifton.

REPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I beg to forward you (requesting its publication) the copy of a letter addressed by me last week to the Editor of the *Nation* here. This letter was sent probably too late for insertion, certainly not for notice. I cannot say what course the Editor of the *Nation* may take with regard to my paper: whether, actuated by the noble sentiments which he hebdomadally puts forth for our edification, he will bravely set narrow and ridiculous prejudices at defiance, and give it the publicity it challenges, or whether he will still hesitate to do justice from motives of sordid prudence, and repel me as ungraciously as he did the English Chartists. In either case, sir, it becomes me as secretary to the Irish section of the Universal Suffrage movement, to do my duty by those with whom in politics I am associated, and as the *Northern Star* comes into hands which the *Nation* does not reach, I wish our English to know that we are neither dead nor sleeping here; we "bide our time," and have little doubt but the "war of internecene factions," otherwise the Irish battle for *the bone*, will terminate in the adoption by the people of the only panacea for their miseries—the Charter; which can alone raise them from serfness to freedom, and from wretchedness unparalleled to that status of social comfort in which eternal justice requires that the industrious classes of these countries should be found. To hasten the auspicious moment when the working classes of the two countries shall me clearly to understand their own interests, and rightly estimate their own power should be the object of our unceasing exertions; and it is because I believe no man too humble to contribute to this good work, that I set many interests aside to occasionally devote a part of my time to the briefly laying my thoughts before my countrymen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. H. Dyott.

MATERIALS FOR AN ENGLISH REPEAL PARTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION.

Sir,—*In your last number you have invited attention to the above subject, a most important one.*

In reply to your invitation I beg to assert that an English repeal party does exist, there are three and a half millions of British men pledged to that measure; they are of that "working class" whom you have lately denominated "brave," and expressed a hope at "some future time to be better acquainted with;" they love liberty; they are attached to the principles of Cartwright and Cobbett; they read your journal and admire its integrity and spirit; they have on many occasions given proof of their utter unselfishness as regards their Irish brethren; they have petitioned for Repeal; remonstrated against the monster indictment, and the subsequent imprisonment of its victims; they armed the ungrateful hands of Mr. O'Connell with hosts of English signatures against the Irish Coercion Bill: in the House of Commons their acknowledged chieftain is one of the most distinguished denunciators of every governmental fraud and ministerial tyranny; he at all times upholds the cause of Ireland; his name is Thomas Duncombe, and his political supporters have adopted as their proper designation their nickname—they are called Chartists.

I must confess, sir, that unless in the junction of this party, and the Irish residents in England, I can see no materials for forming a powerful repeal confederacy in that country. That such a confederacy would be powerful—nay, all-powerful, we have the testimony of Richard Lalor Shiel, when pleading for Mr. O'Connell on occasion of the state trials to prove. On that memorable occasion he put it to the gratitude of the Queen's government that Mr. O'Connell had stood between the English and Irish working classes, the latter of whom, he asserted, were as eager to hold forth the hand of political amity to their fellows of the sister country, as the English operatives were ardently anxious to clutch that hand with faithful and determined grasp. Mr. Shiel declared that Mr. O'Connell had prevented this union, and affirmed that had this junction taken place, no administration could have withstood its collected power; and he pleaded that Mr. O'Connell, because he had prevented this junction, checked the fraternising impulses of generous men, and retarded the advent of a nation's enfranchisement, was, therefore, entitled to a grateful consideration and acquittal from the government he had served and saved, for any un-guarded *escapade* in the moment of oratorical effervescence.

Is not this fact extant, and written in very choice English in the book of the Irish State trials?

Mr. Shiel's opinion I fully concur in: I think the union of the "brave" working classes of the two countries would soon repeal the union for this, and achieve the franchise for both countries. It is not the tones who will form a repeal party, though they may frankly surrender to one when it becomes sufficiently powerful. It is not the Whigs—pledged to resist repeal to the death—it is not that pestilential and perfidious faction whose treachery and corruption are only equalled by their imbecility and incapacity; it is not those dribbling statesmen, petifogging economists, and namby-pamby orators, who will form or foster a repeal party in England. Neither is it to the profit-mongering middle classes, who gorge upon the spoil wrung from this plundered land that you may look for sympathy or assistance; it is not to the church-ridden Exeter Hall clique, nor yet to the ignorant and bigotted bores you must appeal. No; it is to the justice and generosity resident in the bosoms of the "brave" and intelligent artisans and operatives of England that you must have recourse if you desire to find materials for a repeal party in Saxon land. Sir, you must unteach the Irish people much that has been sedulously inculcated on them; you must show them that it is unjust, as well as absurd, to charge upon a body of men the acts of individuals, or declare that principles are vitiated because some of those who hold them may, under strong excitement, act imprudently. You must show them, sir, that much of what Emmet died for has been achieved, and that his death, far from turning us from the nationality for which he died, should rather heighten our enthusiasm in the cause to which he fell a self-deserted sacrifice. Sir, you must go further, you must dispel the delusion that men are unfit to serve their country because in religion they may believe less, or in politics go for more, than the majority of their countrymen: even, sir, should some of the points in men's religious or political principles justify, in your estimation, the use of the strong phrase "abominable," you should, even if you declined to point out where the abomination lay, yet honestly admit, that where there was no moral taint, and where there was perfect willingness, nay, anxiety, to assist in working out the measure on which Irishmen had set their souls, such auxiliar aid, instead of being—to serve some poor and paltry purpose of the hour—disdainfully and contumeliously spurned, in common justice to the generosity of the parties offering it, be courteously received; while refusing to turn it to the account of the country and the cause, could only—if Mr. Shiel's assertion be worth anything—be considered the act of madmen or of traitors.

Sir, you like brevity and favor boldness; I have the audacity to address you these lines not exactly expecting that you will publish them. I have no "miserable vanity" to gratify: but I am a poor and humble man, though an ardent worshipper of truth and of my country, who thinks that it is the duty of every man to take a part in those public proceedings which so considerably affect the private relations of society. Give me a living reason that the principles of Chartism, which you sneeringly say are "good enough for England," are unsound, unconstitutional, or unsuited to the people of Ireland; and tell me why the "brave" men who bore and forbore under all O'Connell's rancorous abuse and transparent misrepresentation, are not worthy to coalesce with the Irish who live amongst them, as well as with the great bulk of the deluded people of this ill-treated island.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient and admiring Servant,
W. H. Dyott,
29, North King Street, Dublin.

A Thief's Dodge.—On Saturday night a thief went into the shop of a watchmaker, in Mark-lane, just as the proprietor, who was in the habit of packing up his goods in a bag and taking them home every evening, was preparing to depart. The bag lay upon the counter, the thief seized it, threw a handful of pepper in the face of the shopkeeper, and ran down Mark-lane. The plundered man roared out lustily, and notwithstanding the blinding effect of the pepper, ran out after the thief, who threw down the bag, and vanished. None of the property was lost. The thief escaped.

Prince Louis Napoleon.—On Tuesday Prince Louis Napoleon, accompanied by the Marquis of Douglas, arrived from Arran at the Star Hotel, (M'Donald's), George-square, Glasgow.

Foreign Movements.

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

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

THE CONFISCATION OF CRACOW.

The French journals continue to comment on this latest outrage of Poland's spoliators. The *Democratie Pacifique* says:—

The Northern Powers have embarked upon an enterprise by far more perilous than they had foreseen. The last outrage against Polish independence has revolted all honest men in Europe. An insurrection of Poland would henceforth be universally applauded, and Galicia appears willing to avail itself of such favourable opportunity. According to letters from that country, the present state of distress and scarcity can alone prevent a rising before the end of the winter. The Austrian government has given arms to the peasants, who now have turned against it. Among the higher classes the spirit of rebellion gets every day stronger and more irresistible. In this patriotic movement the women are foremost. Emulating with those Teutonic wives who formerly animated their husbands to the combat, and mixed in their deliberations: the ladies of Poland now-a-day keep up the sacred fire of national enthusiasm.

The Austrian government is much alarmed at this patriotic enthusiasm. Martial law, which, during the insurrecion of February was extended only over three districts, is now proclaimed in twelve.

The *Reforme* says:—

The whole of the German periodical press, with three exceptions, protests equally with the French and English papers, against the act of spoliation committed by the three northern despots. The exceptions are the *Augsburg Gazette*, the *French Journal of Frankfort*, and one of the Hamburgh papers. The language in which the journals on the other side of the Rhine express the indignation, submitted as they are to the yoke of censorship, is but an imperfect and feeble interpreter of the feeling prevailing among the people of Germany in general.

Until now the *Augsburg Gazette* was our leading paper, commanding the most extensive circulation in Germany. It was and is, also, the only German paper whose introduction into the Austrian empire is not put under any restraint. It was under this view that the *Augsburgh Gazette* alone, amongst the German papers, endeavoured first to defend Austria in the atrocious transactions of Gallicia, and now again for the annexation of Cracow. But the impression in Germany respecting these two occurrences was so strong, that the circulation of the *Augsburg Gazette* was within a few months sunk from nearly 10,000 copies down to 9,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S REGENERATION, TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

They who permit oppression, share the crime.

Brethren,—We have already informed you of our sentiments in relation to the confiscation of Cracow, through the medium of the "Resolutions" adopted at the public meeting on the 30th of November.

Since the adoption of those Resolutions we have become informed of a pubic document said to be an abstract of the protest of Lord Palmerston, addressed to the Northern despotisms on the subject of the Cracow confiscation.

We have postponed addressing you until this day, hoping in the interim to learn that the alleged "protest" of the English minister for foreign affairs was a for ery, and not the veritable production of a public functionary to whom, more than to any other man, is committed the guardianship of this country's honour.

With pain and shame we are now forced to declare that we believe the said document to be really a genuine abstract of Lord Palmerston's "protest."

The said "abstract" first appeared in the columns of the *Journal des Debats*, purporting to be supplied to that Journal by its London correspondent. It was subsequently copied into the London daily papers without note or comment, save the correction of an error regarding dates. Although no authentic copy of Lord Palmerston's "protest" has yet appeared, yet not one of the London journals has denied the statement of the *Journal des Debats*, and the organs of the present administration have, indeed, vouched for the accuracy of that statement by giving it unqualified publicity in their columns.

Presuming, therefore, that the alleged abstract of Lord Palmerston's "protest" is correct, we denounce it as disgraceful to the present English government, and not less a sin against the honour of this country than against the cause of that unfortunate people in whose behalf it is professedly directed.

In the "protest" imputed to Lord Palmerston, he argues the question on the hypothesis that "the confiscation of Cracow is as yet but projected," and adduces arguments to show the bad policy of such a proceeding. What a piece of miserable Jesuitism is this, when at the date of writing his protest Lord Palmerston already knew that the seizure of Cracow was an accomplished fact; indeed the official documents of the "apostolic" spoiler and his agents, announcing that Cracovian independence had ceased, must have been in the hands of Lord Palmerston before his "protest" was penned. On the questions of right and necessity, Lord Palmerston "appeals to the treaties of 1815, showing that a solemn engagement entered into by eight powers cannot be annulled by three of them; and that it was impossible that a little republic of 130,000 souls could cause serious disquietude to three of the most powerful states in Europe." Such is this miserable "protest," made in the name of *Great* Britain.

An English statesman worthy of the name would have argued the question after a more *convincing* manner. His "protest" would have been a declaration to the effect that "the faith-breakers who had violated a solemn engagement, had by that act outlawed themselves from all communion with men believing in justice and honour; that the treaty they had broken having ceased to bind them had ceased to bind all; and, that henceforth the British government would regard the question of Polish nationality not as confined to one city, but as embracing the entire country, which of right ought to exist as an independent nation."

There was a time in this country's history when a Blake commanded her fleets, and a Cromwell guided her councils, that the sufferance of wrong and dishonour was unknown to England; but now we are ruled by the chiefs of a worn-out aristocracy, and men to whom the rise and fall of "stocks" is of more importance than the rise and fall of nations; it is the interest of these just now that there should be "peace," that they may quietly continue to make war upon the industrious millions, and plunder them of the fruits of their labour; and, therefore,

"In a bondman's key,
With 'bated breath and whispering humbleness,"

Lord Palmerston "protests." The despots receive the waste-paper and grin defiance.

We desire not war; we would avert it by every means consistent with duty and honour; but we would not provoke the aggression of the wicked by tamely allowing them to march towards our sanctuary over the prostrate bodies of our murdered brethren, and the smoking ruins of their desolated homes; least of all would we desire to see our England in the day of combat ranged on the side of the oppressors, as in former times has been too often the case. If the tyrants will plunge Europe into renewed convulsions, let at least the British people be found henceforth on the side of the nations.

Nor do we desire a return of the days of Cromwell, or the rule of one man of capacity in exchange for the rule of aristocratic flunkies and soulless money-traffickers; but we do desire the infusion of the young blood of democracy into England's political system, that the life which this great nation has at its heart, may be called forth and exhibited in generous deeds of national virtue and true greatness.

The protest of Lord Palmerston adds but to the conviction we previously held, that Poland has nothing to hope for *at the hands of the government* of England. The people may succour their Polish brethren, but the *government* will *not*, unless, indeed, driven thereto by the thunder-voice of public opinion, or radically reformed by the people taking their affairs into their own hands.

In the next session of parliament the question of Cracow's confiscation, and the violation of the treaty of Vienna, must come under the consideration of the legislature. If the parties in the House of Commons, who claim to be considered the "friends of Poland," merely make their "motion" to be as usual answered by the minister and out-voted by his supporters, any such "motion" will be a mere mockery. If the "friends of Poland" are in earnest, they will in the first place appeal to the people, who, we are confident, will by petitions and remonstrances answer such appeal.

Friends, you possess the inestimable right of publicly meeting and publicly associating; use that right we entreat you to express your sympathy and afford your aid to a noble but unfortunate people, whose sufferings and heroism must be to all of you a household history.

We ask you to strengthen our hands, as without your support we are nothing. In many towns we have already a staff of associate members representing this Committee, and ready to act at our call; we hope that in every town patriots will now be forthcoming to afford us their aid.

From the Vistula to the Seine, from the Tiber to the Rhine, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, nations ask "What will England do for Poland?" People of Great Britain and Ireland, it is for you to answer.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
ERNEST JONES, *President*.
G. JULIAN HARNEY, *Secretary*.
London, December 7th, 1846.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

A very numerous assemblage of the members and friends of this society took place on Monday evening last, December 7th, in the German Society's Hall of Meeting, Druty-lane. John Moy was called to the chair.

Julian Harney said, he had had some letters from the country, the writers wishing to know if they could be associated with the society as honorary members. He was sure that the society would be happy to have the co-operation of all good democrats anxious to advance the principle of human brotherhood. (Cheers.) Two of the persons who had written to him he had much pleasure in proposing as honorary members:—Peter Gray, of Dumfries; and William Beesley, of Accrington, North-Lancashire; both men of integrity and sterling patriotism. (Cheers.) He hoped to see the leading democrats throughout the country, ere long, associated with the society in promoting the principles of fraternity and freedom. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Gray and Beesley were then unanimously elected members.

Several candidates for membership were then proposed.

Julian Harney reported that the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration had been forwarded to Lord Palmerston, and to the leading public journals. The "Northern Star," "Morning Advertiser," and "Sun," had published the resolutions; the "Globe," and "Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper," had merely noticed them; and the "Times," "Chronicle," "Daily News," and "Weekly Dispatch," had not even noticed them. (Hear, hear.)

Carl Schapper reported that an account of the meeting of the Poland's Regeneration Committee, had been published in the *Réforme*. (Cheers.)

Subsequently a vote of thanks to those journals which had published the democratic resolutions, was unanimously adopted.

Julian Harney, after reading the address of the French Democracy to the Democracy of Europe, which was loudly cheered, proceeded to read the address of the Fraternal Democrats, given below. The address was warmly applauded. J. H. proceeded to speak at some length on the Polish question, and concluded by moving the adoption of the address.

Carl Schapper, in an energetic speech, which was loudly cheered, seconded the motion.

The address was then unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, December 21st, when Christopher Doyle will deliver an address on "The state and prospects of Democracy in Scotland."

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS (ASSEMBLING IN LONDON) TO THE DEMOCRACY OF EUROPE.

"All Men are Brethren."

Fellow Men,

The last act of imperial brigandage towards Poland has been consummated—the last shred of Polish nationality has ceased to exist—the "free city" of Cracow has become an Austrian out-post, the pirate flag of the Kaisers' of Vienna, floats over the tombs of Sobieski, and Koskiusco.

The Polish exiles, wherever scattered, have, in the name of their bleeding country, protested against this crowing wrong; in the name of the gagged millions within Poland, in the name of the living martyrs suffering in dungeons and captive chains, whose cries cannot reach us, they (the exiles) have appealed to Europe against this last outrage on the part of their remorseless enemies;

The democracy of France have also protested against this latest crime of purple-clad criminals; they have appealed to Europe to assert with them the rights of man against the unholy conspiracies of the usurping despotisms;

To those appeals we add ours, in full confidence, that the nations will not for long remain silent or inactive.

We deplore not the rending of the treaty of Vienna. The pact of 1815 was an unholy bond of alliance against the people of all nations. Whether victors or vanquished in the preceeding war, the people who had fought the battles, and paid the cost, and borne the suffering of the struggle—the people—the people of all nations, were conspired against by the signers of the treaty of Vienna; a treaty made to perpetuate injustice in the name of religion, and tyranny in the name of peace: a treaty entered into for the purpose of surpressing liberty, obstructing popular progress, and protecting corrupt governments and prejured kings from the just vengeance of the people they had used, cheated, and were then preparing to enchain.

The people of France, Belgium, Germany, and Poland, in 1830, combatted against the treaty of Vienna; subsequently the people of Spain and Portugal, rose likewise; almost yearly Italy has been the theatre of "bloody protests," and years ago, the British people joined in the general renunciation, if by a more peaceable expression of public opinion, not on that account the less decisive.

On the other hand, the violation of the "treaty" commenced by the hypocrite Alexander, and consummated by the tyrant Nicholas towards the "guaranteed" "constitutional" "Kingdom of Poland;" has been at last completed by the confiscation of Cracow; the free and independent existence of which was "guaranteed" by the treaty of Vienna "for ever." The Russian, Prussian, and Austrian despots have joined to share the infamy, the last-named takes the spoil.

But for Poland, the imbecile Ferdinand would never have had a throne; but for John Sobieski and his Polish heroes, Vienna would have fallen before the assault of Mahommedan hordes; yet now Sobieski's tomb is at the mercy of an Austrian gaoler. Behold the gratitude of kings!

The confiscation of Cracow does not induce us to despair of the cause of Poland, on the contrary, we are satisfied that its fall will hasten the moment of Poland's restoration. Governments can no longer profess to be bound by the treaty of Vienna; the whole question of Polish nationality is re-opened for governments as well as for nations; if the governments of western Europe refuse to perform their duty, the people must do their's.

And the people must act. Already Switzerland is threatened with the fate of Poland. Nor is this all. Could popular inaction be counted upon by the despotisms, the probability is that the entire of Germany would be seized by Austria and Prussia; that Italy would become the sole property of Austria; and northward and southward Russia would seize upon her wished for prey, and Scandinavia and Turkey become part and parcel of the Muscovite empire.

This is no dream; it is the undoubted aim of the triune despots. Will the nations permit it?

We abhor war, but even war is less terrible than slavery.

One thing is earnestly to be desired before all others, that the people of Europe, no matter by what name calling themselves, should learn that their true interests are one and the same. The abolition of national prejudices will prepare the way for general and effective action. Let the nations be but united in sentiment, and their moral power will be more invincible than all the physical force of their oppressors. Should those oppressors madly dare the physical force of united myriads, woe to them.

We hear a whisper of the probability of a new Congress of kings to patch up broken treaties, cement royal differences, and form a new league against the people. Against any such Congress, no matter under what pretext called together, we warn you. Instead, let A CONGRESS OF NATIONS ASSEMBLE TO PREPARE FOR THE GREAT "CRUSADE."

Our Polish brethren have appealed to the nations of Europe; and the nations will not let them appeal in vain. By the blood of Poland's martyrs; by the wrongs and sufferings, tortures and miseries of Poland's children; by the foul dishonour we have suffered in permitting so long these crimes against humanity, we swear to devote our energies to the triumphant restoration of Poland.

Our French brethren have demanded the fraternal aid of their brethren of every land in this holy work, and that demand we are convinced will ere long be universally responded to. For ourselves, we swear that our lives shall be dedicated to the glorious mission of rescuing humanity from the thraldom of aristocratic institutions, and despotic governments.

Our cause is the cause of right and justice, progress and freedom. Up then men of every land,—

"Rise and rally! forward nations!
Will must ripen into deed."

Signed by the Secretaries:—

G. Julian Harney,	native of Great Britain.
J. A. Michelot,	native of France.
Carl Schapper,	native of Germany.
Louis Oborski,	native of Poland.
Peter Holm,	native of Scandinavia.
J. Schabelitz,	native of Switzerland.
N. Nameh,	native of Hungary.

December 7th, 1846.

Violation of Cracow.—The *Acte General* of the Congress of Vienna, that guaranteed for ever the liberty and neutrality of Cracow, begins with these solemn words—"*In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity.*" And the liberty, the neutrality of Cracow is set at nought—violated! The religious impressions of some emperors and kings like the professional impressions of burglars, seem taken in nothing harder than wax, that they may, at fitting opportunity, plunder accordingly.—*Punch.*

The Central Protection Society. — At the monthly meeting of the Central Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, held on Tuesday at 17, Old Bond Street, the question of the repeal of the malt tax was brought under the notice of the committee, when a resolution was adopted that a meeting of that body should be summoned for the 12th of January next, to take that subject into consideration.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

About a month ago the French government signalised its devotion to the Northern despotisms by prosecuting three Polish journals published in Paris. The Procureur de Roi called the editors before him, and intimated to them that they must immediately pay into the Treasury the same amount of caution money which is required from French journals. This caution money amounts to £50,000f., and as all the Poles in Paris put together would have difficulty in getting together such a sum, the consequence will be that all the Polish journals must at once cease. At the interview between the Procureur du Roi and the editors, the latter pointed out to that functionary that for the last fifteen years they had been allowed to publish without any caution; that their journals were not read by any persons in France, but the Poles themselves, and that they never interfered with the affairs of France; but the legal gentleman was inexorable, and told them coolly that they must either pay or cease publishing; and he added, that if they created public scandal, by obliging him to prosecute them, they would all be forthwith ordered out of France. This threat of prosecuting the editors was subsequently carried into effect. The events of Cracow, however, have excited a strong feeling in favour of the Poles, the prosecution of the editors has within the last few days been suspended for the present. This cessation of *persecution* is, however, merely temporary. While Nicholas continues cold to Louis-Phillippe the Polish journals may be permitted to exist; but should the autocrat exhibit friendship their term of life is closed.

Guizot's "protest" against the confiscation of Cracow was despatched to the three Northern Courts the latter end of last week. No copy of the "protest" has been published, but of course the thing is a regular *sham*.

PORTUGAL.

The Civil War.—Accounts have recently been received in this country of a great defeat that the popular party in Portugal, under Sa da Bandeira, are alleged to have received at the hands of the Queen's troops; the facts of the case are briefly these:—

There was a force stationed at Chaves, under the command of the Visconde de Vinhaes and the Baron de Cazia, the latter a renegade from the popular cause. Sa da Bandeira, the commander of the popular forces, who with his division had taken up position within two miles of Chaves, was induce to believe that the fidelity of the 3rd and 15th regiments was not to be depended on, he determined, therefore to retire to Val de Passes, about ten miles from that town. While performing this movement, on Monday the 16th of November, the enemy came out to attack him. The 3rd and 15th were posted on the left of his force. Colonel Joaquim Eusebio, commander of the 3rd, as soon as the enemy appeared, deserted to them with the above regiments. Notwithstanding this, San da Bandeira ordered his right wing and centre to attack the enemy, who were driven back into Chaves. Sa da Bandeira retreated with the remainder of his forces, and reached Oporto on the night of the 20th of November, his men in a complete state of disorder. The popular party lost about 10 killed and 20 wounded. The numerical loss by this treacherous desertion was about 500 men. Such we believe to be the real account of this notable defeat of the Queen's troops.

We take the following from the Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE LISBON DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

It is time to leave this false position, and the glorious revolution in which we find ourselves struggling proves that the nation abhors the hereditary succession to the throne. Crowned heads are the bloodsuckers of the nation. Let us be those who set an example to the south of Europe, crying "Down with the tyrants!"

The French revolution, with its unfortunate fate, does not affright us—that gallant nation succumbed to foreign bayonets—but if wrecked in one storm, the remainder do not cease to navigate,

Onwards, patriots!—the propaganda is our banner—the expenses of the state, the sustainment of soldiers and the clergy, and the disproportion in the repartition of property are the causes of our misfortunes. All men are and should be equal.

Viva the Noble Count das Antas! *Viva* the Lusitanian Republic! *Viva* the true patriots! *Viva* liberty of conscience! Down with the tyrants!

The Commission of Salvation.

SWITZERLAND.

"The *Gazette of Augsburgh*," says *La Presse*.—

"Received from Paris a communication, which we give with reserve. It relates to conferences opened between France and Austria in respect to Switzerland, and at which M. Guizot had laid down as the basis of the discussion the three following propositions, which have been acceded to by the Court of Vienna:—1. Resource is not to be had to extraordinary measures, except in case of absolute necessity. 2. No armed intervention to take place except after a previous understanding, and with the simultaneous cooperation of the contracting Powers, and after the cantonal Governments shall have had notice, and been called upon to change the measures which shall have caused the intervention. 3. Under no circumstances is any alteration to be made in the limits of the cantons. According to the *Gazette of Augsburgh*, M. Guizot has added that, in order to facilitate the deliberations, it would be well to fix on a central situation at which to hold the conference, and that he had selected Zurich, subject, however, to the approbation of the other Powers. It is further said that these arrangements have received, by anticipation, the assent of Russia, who, in consequence of the distance at which she is, has given her powers to Austria. Sardinia and the Grand Duchy of Baden, as being contiguous Powers, are to be admitted to the conference."

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Nov. 27.—Yesterday, at noon, an ill-dressed young man appeared at the Palace, and required Colonel Von Peyron, his Majesty's chamberlain on duty, to procure him an audience of the King. The chamberlain declining to do so, he threatened the Colonel with a pistol, and soon afterwards aimed a second pistol at Count Von Horn, governor of the Palace, who had hastened with some men from the guard house to arrest him. This pistol was discharged, happily, without injuring any one. From the examination of the prisoner, which immediately took place in the police office, it appears that his name is Platin, and that he was quartermaster in the regiment of Dececarlia, that he has been for a year in the asylum of Danviken, from which he was discharged as cured on the 20th of May, 1845, when he was sent back to his relations, and had only been two days in Stockholm. The two pistols were fully loaded with iron shot of different sizes. The report of the physicians who have examined him state that he is completely insane; and he will therefore be sent to the hospital at Danviken.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.

More Russian lies refuted.—"We have received," says the *Times*, "correspondence from Trebizonde and Tiflis of a very interesting character. It states that the announcements in the Russian journals of victories gained over Schamyl were untrue. He had, by acting on the Fabian system, refusing a general engagement, harassed, and literally defeated, the Russian generals."

POLAND.

The Polish Frontiers, Nov. 20.—On the 10th of January next year, the custom houses between the kingdom of Poland and the Russian empire will be abolished. The kingdom of Poland, established by the Emperor Alexander, and sanctioned by the European powers in the Congress of Vienna, having lost its constitution in 1831 by a ukase of the Emperor Nicholas, will be abolished at the Russian new year, and converted into a government of Russia, for which all the preparatory measures are already in progress.

A letter from Cracow, of the 23rd ultimo, in the *Presse*, says:—

Five Polish women have just been arrested. In Gallicia the peasantry are more closely watched than ever. An ordonnance from the Austrian government forbids every peasant to leave his dwelling after sunset, to hold any communication with his neighbours, or to attend any assemblage. The whole country, in fact, is militarily occupied, like a place in a state of siege.

GREECE.

Athens, Nov. 20.—On the 12th instant the second session of the Greek Parliament was closed by royal ordinance.

Yesterday the third session was opened by King Otho in person. The "speech" like most other "Royal Speeches," is beneath notice.

Brigandage is still in the ascendant.

A Vessel Destroyed by Spontaneous Combustion.—On Sunday night a vessel named the James, Mr. M'Kenzie, master, was destroyed by fire off Shields harbour under remarkable circumstances. She had sailed from Shields on the previous Friday with a full cargo of coals, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather was obliged to put back, and in attempting to re-enter the harbour struck on the bar, and afterwards drifted on to the Herd Sand, the crew having fortunately been taken off. In a short time she was discovered to be on fire, and although several pilot boats put off to render her assistance it was found impossible to extinguish the flames, which burnt with so much violence that in less than an hour her hull and mast were in a body of fire, lighting up the coast and iron bound rocks of Tynemouth Castle with singular brilliancy. The flames raged several hours, and the vessel was consumed to the water's edge. The cause of the fire, there is reason to believe, was spontaneouse combuston of the coals, the vessel having been noticed to be filled with a gaseous matter a few hours prior to her destruction. There was nothing else on board that was likely to have occasioned the fire. She was a brig, and be longed to Perth. Her loss will amount to several hundred pounds.

Offences, Accidents, & Inquests.

Extraordinary Suicide in the Strand Union Workhouse. — On Monday, information was forwarded to the Coroner's Office of the death of Charles Fisher, aged 38, an inmate of the Strand Union Workhouse, St. Pancras, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—The deceased, a baker, had been residing with his brother, of the same business, in Moor-street, Seven-dials. In consequence of his exhibition of mental derangement, it was resolved by his friends that he should be placed under some restraint, lest he should in his wandering excitement, lay violent hands on himself. On Thursday week, he was removed to the above institution, in a state of insanity. The unfortunate man continued until nine the same evening, giving vent to all kinds of incoherent expressions, when he suddenly arose and proceeded to an adjoining closet, (telling the nurses it was "all right"), opened the window, and precipitated himself therefrom, falling a distance of upwards of forty feet. An alarm was immediately given, and on being picked up, he seemed comparatively unhurt, but on a medical examination, it was proved that he had received severe internal injuries. He lingered until Saturday evening last, when death put a period to his sufferings.

Melancholy Suicide of a Female.—Mr. Carter, on Monday, held an inquest at West Moulsey, on the body of Mary Ann Watford, aged 24, the wife of a ballast gatherer. On the evening of Friday last, a party in whose house she lodged, was astonished at hearing screams of children proceeding from the deceased apartment. After searching round the room, the unfortunate woman was discovered hanging to the bed-post. The deceased was cut down, and a messenger was sent to Hampton Court for medical assistance, but by the time the surgeon arrived, life was found to be extinct. It was proved that the deceased had been for some time in a low and desponding state of mind, arising from ill-health. Verdict—"That the deceased destroyed her life whilst of unsound mind."

Fatal Affray at Chelsea.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of William Woodhans, aged thirty-one years, lately residing at No. 9, Ellis-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea. The deceased was a painter. On Tuesday night, the 24th ult., he and several companions were drinking at the Hans Town Tap, Lower George Street, when the deceased had some words with a man named George Mitchell, respecting the payment of a pint of beer, and they ultimately commenced fighting in the street. They both fell heavily to the ground, the deceased being underneath. They got up and resumed the fight, and the deceased was thrown a second time, but was unable to get up again. The police came and assisted the deceased, when they found he had received a contused wound at the back of the head, from which the blood was issuing profusely. The deceased was subsequently taken to Mr. Boswood's surgery, where the wound was dressed, and he somewhat rallied. The police afterwards removed him to the above hospital. Mr. C. Hyde, the house surgeon, said the deceased was admitted with a scalp wound at the base of the skull. The deceased remained until ten o'clock on the following day, when he left the institution, although witness begged of him to remain. He returned, and was readmitted and warded, when erysipelus in the head supervened, followed by inflamation of the scalp, neck, and face, from the wound, which caused his death on Friday last. The Jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Dreadful Death by Suffocation in a Sewer.—On Tuesday, Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, Globe-town, Mile-end-road, on the body of Samuel Hodder, aged forty, foreman in the service, of Mr. John Thomas, builder. The deceased on Monday afternoon was employed in excavating a sewer in Devonshire-street, from the main line. The ground was of a sandy nature, and in consequence of its having occasionally given way he was cautioned by his employers to put up tressels, which he refused to do, observing that there was no danger. Deceased was at a depth of about nine feet when the ground gave way and buried him, in which position he remained for a quarter of an hour, his son, who saw the fall of earth, with several others, assisting in his exhumation. On being extricated he was taken to the Devonshire Arms, and was attended by Mr. Leake, who found life extinct. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Outrage by Soldiers.—David Oliver and John Jones, privates in the 8th Regiment, were brought before the county magistrates at Rochester, on Monday, on a charge of assault, arising out of the following disgraceful circumstances:—On Friday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the prisoners, having escaped from the quarters at Upnor Castle, after roll call, they removed the numbers from their caps, equipped themselves in cloaks, and armed themselves with bludgeons proceeded to the house of Mr. S. Stronghill, farmer, at Frindsbury, where they commenced knocking violently at the front door, to the great alarm of the inmates. Fortunately Mr. Stronghill and his brother were both at home, and on going to the door, found the prisoners standing one on each side of the doorway, who immediately demanded food, swearing they would have some before they left. Mr. S. Stronghill threatened to report them to their commanding officer, notwithstanding which, they persisted in their first demand, and in the most violent language, declared they cared no more for their officer than they did for him. Oliver holding up his bludgeon in a menacing attitude, swore that he would give him something. He was, however, overpowered, and the assistance of the labouring men in Mr. Stronghill's employ having been obtained, he was safely lodged in the station house at Rochester. Jones escaped and returned to his quarters of Upnor Castle, where he was apprehended next day. Jones was adjudged to pay a penalty of 30s., and Oliver, who was most violent on the occasion, a penalty double that amount. In default they were committed to Maidstone Gaol, the former for one month, and the latter for two months.

A Footpad in petticoats.—We have received reports from various quarters, of a "Madge Wildfire," who has been seen on the outskirts of Gateshead, south and west, and has attacked various individuals with felonious intent. A young man, named Cout, who lives at the Low Fell, relates that he was returning home after dusk, and had got to that part of the road which lies opposite to the residence of Mr. William Wylam, of Cramer Dykes, when "the woman" came up to him, and presented a pistol at his head, at the same time, demanding his bundle. He hesitated to comply, and received a blow on the face with the butt-end, to quicken his deliberations. He then held out the bundle; but when she was about to take it, young Cout being a strapping lad, struck her on the side of her head and knocked her down. Clapping a whistle to her mouth, she sounded an alarm, and four fellows came to her assistance. Cout, however, who retained his saddle, got clear off, and never ran faster home in his life than on this occasion. The suspicion is that "the woman" is a man in masquerade.—*Gateshead Observer*.

Railway Robberies.—For some time past numerous robberies have been committed on the Great Western Railway, Bristol, and Mr. Hennett, one of the contractors on the line, estimates his losses thereby at from £700 to £1,000 a year. One night last week two men were detected stealing iron from the line, and one of them, in attempting to get into a boat, fell into the water, and, in consequence of the weight of iron he had about him, was drowned. His companion was apprehended, and has been committed,

Dexterous Attempt at Robbery.—A clever attempt was made on Saturday evening, by a well-dressed thief, to steal about £400 worth of plate, the property of Mr. Johnson, the late Lord Mayor of London. One of Alderman Johnson's servants was employed in loading a cab, at the private door of the Mansion House, with the goods of his master, and as soon as a chest of plate was deposited on the driver's box, a man bustled into the vehicle suddenly, and ordered the driver to set off for the Brighton railroad as quickly as possible. The cabman, supposing that the person who gave him the order was duly authorised, began to turn his horse round; but luckily, one of the attendants at the Mansion House, who was assisting in packing up the goods, caught a glimpse of the cab, and called out to the driver that there was something more for him to carry. The thief inside immediately opened the door at the far side, on being asked what he had to do with the property, and disappeared in a twinkling.

Railway Collision.—A collision which threatened to involve serious consequences took place at the Wadborough station, on the Bristol and Birmingham line of Railway, on Friday last. A man, contrary to regulation, was shifting some coal-waggons from a siding to the main line at the time the 8 15 a.m. train was approaching; and while the waggons were being removed, the engine-man of the train from Bristol, not seeing the obstruction until he was within a short distance of the spot, could not stop, and although every effort was used to prevent the accident, a collision took place, by which several of the coal-waggons were damaged, the luggage vans thrown off the line, and some of the carriages slightly injured. A lengthened inquiry took place, at the termination of which the policeman was declared to be guilty of gross disobedience of orders in allowing the waggons to be on the main line at the time the train was due. After a suitable admonition from the magistrate, the policeman was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. or to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction, the magistrate observing that the mitigation took place in consequence of the prisoners good character, and from a conviction that he would lose his situation under the company. None of the passengers were seriously injured, but the engine man has suffered considerably.

Deplorable Case of Suicide.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held before Mr. C. J. Carter, coroner for West Kent, at the Duke of Kent, Royal Hill, Greenwich, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Jane Carey, aged 59 years, wife of a jeweller, who met her death from causes as stated in the following distressing evidence. Jane Carey, daughter of the deceased, deposed that her mother rose about eight o'clock on Monday morning last, and that about a quarter of an hour afterwards, hearing a heavy gurgling noise, she arose, dressed herself, and, going into the parlour, she saw her father's razor lying on the floor covered with blood, and her unhappy parent deluged with blood, lying on the ground, with an extensive and deep wound in the throat, nearly from ear to ear. Her father and the rest of the family were in bed and asleep at the time, whom she immediately alarmed. The deceased had appeared light-headed lately, and on the preceding night; but on Saturday her spirits were good and her conduct rational. Her father and mother lived happily together, as did the family. They never had an idea that deceased was mentally diseased. Dr. Purves was sent for, and deceased expired at nine o'clock the same night. The business of witness's father had been very precarious during the last two years, which caused a considerable state of despondency in her mother's mind, and she was compelled to take a place of servitude, at Brixton-Hill, in consequence. The remaining evidence was unimportant, and the Jury, on the Coroner's summing up, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Death from Want.—On Tuesday, an inquest was held, by Mr. Wakley, on the body of Thomas Wells, an infant, aged four months. The deceased's father is a gold and silver chaser, but having been out of employment some time, he contrived to obtain a miserable pittance by writing window bills and fancy labels for drapers' prices, but latterly that species of work failed, and for the last five weeks he was unable to earn more than would get a meal, and that a wretched one, a day, passing the nights chiefly in the streets. On Saturday, having obtained a little employment, the wife got a temporary lodging, and on awaking in the morning the infant was found dead by her side. The medical officer gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from want of nourishment, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from want."

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY.

SOUTHWARK.—A "Free" Nigger.—Sambo Brown, an African, upwards of six feet in height, and stout in proportion, was brought before Mr. Secker, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the defendant had recently arrived from the Gambia, in a vessel chiefly manned by the natives of that country, and the ship, having encountered severe weather, was so seriously damaged that it was found necessary to take her into the dry dock to repair her. The defendant and six other of his countrymen were, consequently, taken out of the vessel while in dock, and, by the owners, placed under the care of the landlord of a public-house, called the Admiral Till, in Bermondsey. On Saturday evening last the defendant, with his countrymen, had been enjoying themselves, dancing and singing in their country fashion, in the tap-room, and at twelve o'clock they were ordered to leave off, and retire to their beds. They, however, showed some unwillingness to break up, but after some coaxing they were induced to proceed to their room. They, however, had not been long there when a fracas ensued, and they all came rushing down stairs, the defendant foremost, and finding the bar locked, he proceeded to force it open, and on the landlord's interference he was assaulted, and had his coat torn. The disturbance now became so serious that it was found necessary to send for the police, when the defendant rushed up stairs to his sea chest and armed himself with a long Portuguese knife, and, concealing it underneath his pea-jacket, came down prepared for a determined resistance. The landlord suspecting that he had a deadly weapon about him, contrived with the assistance of the policeman to disarm him of it, and after considerable difficulty the defendant kicking and biting with all the ferocity of a savage, was at length lodged in the station-house. When the complainant produced the formidable weapon the defendant was prevented from using the latter said:—"Me no want to kill the man; me want to eat my grub with it. Me no breakee the door. Me like to dance and sing my country fash, and dey lock me up in limbo."—(*Laughter.*) Several witnesses deposed to the fact, that had not the Portuguese knife been wrested from the defendant, he was in such a state of excitement, he would have done serious mischief. Mr. Secker said that uncivilised persons, such as the defendant, ought not to be suffered to carry about such deadly weapons as the one produced, when they came ashore. That as the defendant had committed damage to some extent, he should order him to pay for it, or in default to commit him for 21 days to gaol.

MARYLEBONE.—Robbery by a Man in Charge of a House.—George Phillips, a cabinet-maker, long residing at Battersea, was brought up from Southampton, charged with having plundered the premises of William Rouse, Esq., 33, Upper Montague-street, Bryanstone-square, of property value of upwards of £100. Prosecutor stated that he and his family quitted London for the Continent in June last, leaving the prisoner and his wife in the care of the house. On the 12th of November they returned home, at which time the wife was there, but the prisoner had left. On the following morning, he (prosecutor) found on a mantel piece in one of his rooms, a letter from the prisoner, which ran thus:—

"Sir—I know you must receive this with execration, but having had an opportunity, as I thought, of making money, and not expecting you in town so soon, I ventured to make free with some of your property. The speculation I engaged in was eminently successful, but the proceeds cannot be made available until Friday next, consequently your property cannot be restored till that time. Pray don't treat Mrs Phillips harshly, for she is good and innocent. I don't dare stay to put the drawing-room carpet down, for fear of consequences. You will hear from me again on Friday, when the whole of your property will be returned.

"Phillips."

Prosecutor added, that on examination of the premises he ascertained that various locks had been forced, and that a large quantity of wearing apparel, plate and other articles had been abstracted. On the 24th of the month (November), he received another letter by post in the same handwriting as the former, wherein the prisoner set forth in most pathetic language the misery which he experienced day and night, through the bad conduct which he had been guilty of, and again referred to the vice of gambling having led him into the dilemma in which he was placed, adding, that he had lately been hesitating as to whether he should give himself up to justice or destroy himself, and mentioning where a number of duplicates for a great portion of the stolen property would be found. He once more implored pity for his wife, and requested of prosecutor that he would act as kindly as he could. Sergeant Hannant stated, that he first received information of the robbery on the 14th ult., and that on prosecutor receiving the second letter he repaired to the house, when he found at the top of a safe in the front erea a book, containing twenty duplicates, most of which related to plate, &c., belonging to prosecutor, and pledged in the name of Phillips. On Saturday last, owing to some intimation communicated to him, he went to Southampton, and in a lodging in Oxford-street, in that town, found the prisoner with his wife. It was further stated that prosecutor had no reason to suspect the wife, who therefore was not taken into custody. She accompanied her husband from Southampton. In order to afford time for the production of numerous other witnesses necessary for the completion of the case, the prisoner was remanded.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Bosanquet and Wigram Gang of Swindlers.—A clergyman waited on the Lord Mayor for the purpose of asking his Lordship's advice as to the most judicious mode of bringing to justice the swindling vagabonds who are in the habit of sending circulars round to tradesmen offering money for bills. He had been induced, by one of these circulars, to apply to Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., as some of the squad called themselves, for cash for a bill of £100. He deposited the bill with them, and was told to call next day. He did call, and he received £5, with an assurance that he should have all the rest a day or two after, but every subsequent application was unsuccessful. He never received a shilling more, and the bill, which he had no doubt was in circulation, would soon be due. The Lord Mayor said that doubtless the bill would, if it should not be paid, be placed in the hands of some solicitor, employed by the swindler, and the applicant would be sued upon it. He had within a few days received a vast number of letters from tradesmen in England, Ireland, and Scotland, inclosing copies of the printed circulars, offering pecuniary accommodations. The offers were made by those fellows with the view of getting respectable bills into their possession, and they found it very easy to turn such securities to advantageous account, leaving of course the injudicious parties who had confided in them to pay them, or to bear the disagreeable responsibility.

GUILDHALL.—Impudent Street Robbery.—Two young men, named Jones and Finlayson, the latter a sweep, were charged with having committed the following daring robbery:—It appeared from the statement of a Mr. Lewis Hache, that on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, while proceeding along Snow Hill, three persons suddenly pounced upon him. The sweep pinned his arms behind, while the others rifled his pockets of six ivory tablets value one pound. The third party disappeared, and Jones was making off, but as soon as the prosecutor could get away from the sweep he pursued, and took the former into custody. A policeman afterwards apprehended the latter. Both prisoners were recognised as having been several times in custody. They were remanded for a few days, to give the officer time to trace the property, and, if possible, to apprehend the third party.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A "Hero."—A sun-burnt, fine-looking fellow, named William Cotton, dressed in the tattered uniform of the 22d Regiment, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Bingham, on the charge of mendicancy. Police constable Ball, N 365, stated that about two o'clock on that afternoon he saw the prisoner standing in a supplicating attitude, in Shoreditch, with his wife and child, all of whom presented the most deplorable appearance. The prisoner had one of the sleeves of his coat ripped up, so as to expose his naked arm, which bore the marks of several wounds, and the spectacle having excited the commiseration of some of the bystanders, who bestowed alms upon him, witness felt it his duty to take him into custody. In answer to the Magistrate's questions, the prisoner, who wore a medal at his breast, and, besides his disabled arm, exhibited a severe sabre cut down one of his cheeks, said that he had served under Sir Charles Napier through the whole of the Scindian campaign, and was present at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad, in which he received several gun-shot wounds, which disabled him from further service, and he was consequently discharged. He had made application for a pension on account of his wounds, but the only recompense he had been able to obtain was a gratuity amounting to a year and a half's pay, which had been long since expended to support his wife and child, and as he was completely crippled and had no means of earning a subsistence, he was compelled to solicit public charity to save himself and family from starvation. The prisoner handed to the Magistrate the certificate of his discharge, formally signed by the commanding officer of his regiment and other documents, in proof of his story. After perusing which, Mr. Bingham pointed out to him the illegality of the means he had adopted to ameliorate his distress, and ordered him to be remanded, to enable the officer to make inquiries in the proper quarter as to the truth of his statement. [This is a fine specimen of the real value of that gratitude to our "brave soldiers" of which so much is said in Parliament after a "glorious victory." Poor men! behold your reward! The rich officers carry off the solid pudding, you the empty praise, wounds and beggars.]

WEDNESDAY.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Francis Oilfiere was brought before Mr. Long, charged with having obtained one thousand pounds worth of jewellery by fraudulent pretences, from Mr. John Linnett, an extensive jeweller, formerly of Argyle-street, Regent-street. The particulars of the alleged offence appear to be these:—The prisoner is a worker in hair, and as such became known to Mr. Linnett. In January, 1845, the prisoner called on Mr. Linnett, and stating that he was employed by Her Majesty, and had shortly to see Her Majesty on matters of business, requested to have some diamond rings and brooches to exhibit, as there was a probability that Her Majesty might become a purchaser. The prisoner, on this representation, succeeded in obtaining diamond jewellery of the value of upwards of £500. The property so obtained was principally pledged with Mr. Lawson, pawnbroker, Green-street, Leicester-square. After the prisoner got the property from Mr. Linnett nothing more was seen or heard of him. Subsequently Mr. Linnett became bankrupt, and as this transaction came under the notice of the assignees they instituted an inquiry into the situation of the property, and finding the greater portion in the hands of Mr. Lawton they commenced proceedings for recovery of it, and ultimately they obtained it for the use of the estate. The prisoner was sought out and given into custody for the alleged fraud by the pawnbroker. Thomas Reardon, assistant to Mr. Lawton, and Mr. John Linnett proved the above circumstance. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked if the property alleged to have been fraudulently obtained was ready to be produced, and Mr. Linnett replied that the property was in the hands of the assignees. Mr. Long was of opinion that the offence was one of felony rather than one of obtaining goods under false pretences—he should therefore remand the prisoner till Saturday, to give time for the production of Mr. Linnett's goods, and other necessary evidence.

WORSHIP-STREET.—The wife of William Cotton, the wounded soldier, who was examined by Mr. Bingham on the preceding day for begging in the streets, entered the court, with an infant in her arms, and in great mental distress, applied to the Magistrate for assistance. The poor woman stated that the scanty and precarious means of support on which she had previously depended, having wholly failed since her husband's incarceration, she was now reduced to the last extremity, and had not tasted food since the preceding morning—she had been lately living at a general lodging house in Westminster, but was now no longer able to procure even that miserable shelter, and her helpless condition was aggravated by the debilitated state of her health, only three weeks having elapsed since her confinement with the child she then carried. Mr. Bingham told the unfortunate woman that she must apply for relief to the relieving officers of the parish in which she last slept, who were bound to provide her with the food and nourishment she so obviously stood in need of; and he directed Hanley, the chief usher, to furnish her with an immediate supply of food, and a trifling gratuity from the poor-box, to enable her to support herself until her claim could be properly attended to.

A young woman, named Mary Ann Buckler, was brought up for final examination, charged with having stolen money and wearing apparel from the person of several little children. The prisoner was taken into custody while endeavouring to effect her escape in Finsbury square, after robbing a child, named Elizabeth Gray, of 1s. 6d., which was found in her possession at the station house. A second charge was now preferred against her by an intelligent little girl, named Emma Turner, who was proceeding to her grandmother's house, on the 17th ultimo, with a bundle of wearing apparel and two half-crowns, when the prisoner stopped her in the Commercial-road, and having induced the child to deliver them both to her, she disappeared with her booty. Upwards of a dozen other children, who had been robbed under similar circumstances, attended, with their parents, to identify the prisoner, but the extreme youth of the little complainants precluded the reception of their testimony. The prisoner, who asserted her innocence, was fully committed upon the above charges.

SOUTHWARK.—John Denny, a shoemaker, lodging at No. 75, Ann-street, Kent-street, Southwark, was placed at the bar before Mr. Secker, on the charge of having wilfully set fire to the house. Alfred Cole stated that he lives at No. 75, Ann-street, and that the prisoner, his wife, and two children are his lodgers, and occupy the front room on the first floor. That the prisoner is in the constant habit of quarrelling with and beating his wife, whom he turned out of the house on Sunday last, and she has not been near the place since. On the preceding night, about eight o'clock, the prisoner having been out the greater part of the day, returned home. He proceeded up stairs to his room, and remained about an hour, during which time witness constantly heard him breaking up wood, and soon after he left off witness was alarmed by hearing cries of "Fire," from some person in the street. He immediately ran into the street, and on looking up to the windows of the prisoner's room, he perceived that it was on fire, and then he returned into the house, and met the prisoner coming downstairs as quickly as possible, and without uttering a word rushed through the passage to the street-door. Witness, however, ran after him, seized him, and called upon him to know what was the matter, but he made no answer; and then witness called him a villain, charged him with wilfully setting the house on fire. The prisoner disengaged himself, and ran out of the house into the street, and immediately disappeared down one of the turnings leading out of Ann-street into the Dover-road. While the witness was scuffling with the prisoner he saw a man named Burtonshaw rush into the house and proceed up stairs, and when he (witness) followed him, on reaching the prisoner's room, he saw a quantity of fire lying about on the floor, and the person above named busily engaged in endeavouring to put it out. The boards of the floor were burned through, and he saw a chair had been broken up, and partly burnt. After the fire was extinguished, he immediately went in pursuit of the prisoner, and found him in the Bermondsey New-road, and immediately gave him into custody on the charge of wilfully setting fire to the house. The witness added, that the street in which he lives is very thickly populated, and that had not the fire being discovered so soon as it was, the houses right and left, which contain great numbers of lodgers, would have been speedily in flames. The prisoner's two children were from home at the time, and, as before mentioned, his wife had not been there since the day he turned her out. The prisoner said he had no wish to conceal anything; that the facts were, he was in the act of lighting a fire in the grate, and all in a moment, when he turned round, he saw a baze in the centre of the room. He immediately made an effort to extinguish it, but was overpowered by the smoke and heat, and before he could accomplish it, he was forced to run out of the apartment. He scarcely knew what he did from the fright, and added, that the object he had in his closing the door after him, was to prevent the fire from having vent. He, however, did not explain the reason of his not waiting in the passage and telling the landlord of the house what had happened, and when seized by that person and held, then breaking away and leaving the neighbourhood altogether. He, however, added, that he could have no possible motive for setting the man's house on fire, for his own goods would have been destroyed, and he would not have gained anything by it, but would have been deprived of the few articles of furniture he possessed. Mr. Secker ordered the depositions to be taken, and committed the prisoner for trial to the Central Criminal Court.

THAMES.—Important to Mariners.—Mr. Edward Henry Huggins, the owner and master of the barque John Anderson, 300 tons burthen, appeared before Mr. Yardley to answer the complaint of four seamen, named John Davey, Benjamin Jones, Eccles Ritchie, and Alexander Russell, who claimed wages to the amount of £43 for their services, on a voyage from St. John's, New Brunswick, St. Ann's, in Jamaica; New Orleans, Cork, and London, to the port of discharge.—Mr. Pelham appeared for the seamen, and the case of Davey having been first called on, it appeared he shipped at St. John's, and signed the ship's articles for £3 15s. currency, or £3 2s. 6d. sterling, and there was a balance of £11 16s. 2d. due to him. It appeared from his statement on examination by Mr. Pelham, that the ship was short-handed on leaving Cork, and when she was about to get under weigh, and orders were given to heave anchor, Davey and three others declined to man the windlass, or do any duty whatever, alleging as a reason that the ship was two hands short and one sick below. The boats crew which brought the master from the shore to the ship manned the windlass, and the vessel was got under weigh. The master ordered the malcontents to go below. On the same day, after clearing Cork Harbour, a heavy gale of wind came on, and the foresail was split and carried away. Davey and his three shipmates offered their services before the gale came on, and they were declined by the master. Next morning, however, he was glad enough to avail himself of their assistance, and they returned to their duty.—Mr. Pelham contended that, as the master had pardoned the offence of which the men had been guilty, he could not seek a total forfeiture of wages, and

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THE LETTER H.—The letter H, says Dr. Johnson, in his early editions of his grammar of the English language, "seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable." The author of this remark, said the celebrated Wilkes, must be a man of "quick apprehension and comprehensive mind;" an ill-timed sarcasm, which so deeply galled the lexicographer that he never forgave him.

NOTION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN WANT OF POCKET MONEY.—A young lady who wished to go to Paris, advertised a week before in one of the London papers for a husband. She stated that she had come of age last month, an heiress in her own right, and was willing to share her property with any one she thought worthy of her affections. Letters, enclosing a postage-stamp, were to be sent to a certain pastry-cook's in Ramsgate. Such a handsome proposal naturally brought thousands of applications, and as each answer contained a Queen's head—that is to say, a penny—the clever young lady cleared with her postage-stamps not only sufficient to pay for the expensse of her trip to Paris, but to buy a handsome Pamela bonnet into the bargain.—*Almanack of the Month.*

CALCULATION.—There is a person at Preston who can tell, in less than one minute of time, the day of the week on which the day of the month fell, in each year, from the birth of Abraham to the birth of Christ, a period of 1,999 years, according to the old style, and also from the beginning of the Christian era to the present date, or for any length of time to come, both according to the old and new styles. His son, only ten years of age, can also do the same, without the help of books or tables. The same person says that the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th of January, in all centurial years, never fell on Sunday, Tuesday, or Thursday, nor ever will whilst the present (Gregorian) calendar remains unchanged.

CAPTAIN MANBY NOT DEAD.—We are requested by Captain Manby to contradict the report of his death. The worthy veteran is in the enjoyment of as good health as can be expected at his advanced years.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—On Wednesday a public meeting of farmers and others interested in the repeal of the malt tax was held at the York Hotel, Blackfriars, Mr. William Lamb, presiding. The chairman announced that communications from almost all the agricultural counties had been received promising hearty co-operation in the cause. It appeared, that since the last public meeting deputations had been sent throughout the country, and the gentlemen composing them were called upon to report progress. In Faringdon, Norwich, Harleston, Ipswich, Lynn, and throughout Surrey, Sussex, and East Kent, the deputations had been courteously received, and their efforts had been ably seconded, although the aristocracy stood aloof, and were generally opposed to their proceedings. The amount of subscriptions received up to the present time was £713. It was then put to the meeting whether it would be politic to continue to send deputations throughout the country, and the other means already taken; whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that the most prompt and energetic measures should be had recourse to for the immediate and total repeal of the tax on malt, deputations being sent to all those neighbourhoods from which special invitations might be received.

SEIZURE OF CRACOW.

A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held in the National Hall, 242, High Holborn,
On Wednesday, December 16th, at Eight o'clock,
DR. BOWRING, M.P. in the Chair,
To express the abhorrence of the English public at this last proof of the determination of the Three Despotic Powers to exterminate the heroic Polish People.

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Further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

SMALL FARMS.
THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN LANDLORDS.

The old adage "when I have a pig and a cow everybody bids me good morrow" has been capitally illustrated this week by the respectful way in which the papers, daily and weekly, have noticed the Land movement. Two estates bought and paid for, houses and school-rooms of a tasteful, commodious and elegant description erected, and an Exchequer into which upwards of THIRTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS poured in one week, are facts which have effected a marvellous change in the demeanour of our "best possible intructors" towards Chartism At once, as if by consent, the metropolitan and provincial papers have broken the silence so long resolutely maintained by them on the subject, or, in the few exceptions, broken only for the purpose of vilification and misrepresentation, and have yelped a chorus of approval. The charm works already. Their first essay betokens still more cordiality in their future notices. Chartism has become "respectable," that "*open sesame*" has placed them already within the pale of society, if not of the constitution; men who possess landed estates, pretty villas, and handsome school-houses, can no longer be treated as "pariahs." The instinctive money worshipping tendencies of the press have brought it, cap in hand, to salute the new power in the state, backed by solid acres of land and thousands of pounds of real gold.

The people are on the right scent, they have discovered the way which will open the columns of the press to their real opinions, and the doors of St. Stephens to their real representatives. A peasant proprietary will be the foundation of a new political and social era. If the possession of property is, *per se*, the reason why political power is granted to one class, the same reason will compel its concession to other classes. There can be no selection or choice in the matter—the principle must be rigidly and equitably applied. What will be the result? The thin end of the wedge will find an entrance. The continually augmenting strength of the people's party outside will soon drive it home.

It is with feelings of the most delightful description that we mark the rapid growth of this great and substantial movement. For years has the seed, formerly sown, been sleeping in the ground. At length the crop appears above ground, and its grain promises an abundant harvest, in due season.

In the remarks entitled "A New Yeomanry for the 19th Century," two weeks ago, we showed, by reference to the condition of France, Jersey, and Guernsey, and the statesmen of Westmoreland and umberland, that a proprietory peasantry, or a division of the land of a country into such small estates as gave a considerable majority of the population the feelings, interests, and independence inseparable from the possession of the soil, was in all cases accompanied by social benefits of the most substantial and elevated description. Abstract argument, or a course of *a priori* reasoning, would bring any one who will candidly pursue it to this conclusion; but the great majority of mankind prefer the solid pudding of positive example and proof to the investigation of theoretic speculations, as to possible contingencies from the action of given forces. Fortunately for the advocates of a peasant proprietary, examples are neither few nor doubtful. Though many in the country, who have been either absorbed in making wealth for themselves, or making it for others, may know little of the external polity of Continental nations, we have abundance of proof, collected by intelligent travellers, to show that the system exists in several countries, and is everywhere, without exception, productive of industry, comfort, and independence. Mr. Laing, in his thoughtful and admirably-written work on Sweden and Norway, has shown that the latter country is the classic ground of peasant proprietors, and that the district of Angermanland, in Sweden, in which the same system prevails, presents a strong contrast to the other provinces, in which the system of large estates and aristocratic rule, produce their usual results—high taxation, low wages, and an impoverished people. Upon a future occasion we may bring forward a portion of the abundant evidence adduced by Mr. Laing in support of this statement. In the meantime, by way of still more fully strengthening the convictions of the disciples of this system, and to enable them to give all and sundry "a reason for the faith that is in them," we propose to give a few extracts as to the effect of the system in Switzerland, where, next to Norway, the system most extensively prevails. The late Mr. Inglis, the traveller who occupies a high position in the public estimation, for the correctness of his observations, and the precision of his information, gives copious and interesting information as to the practical effects of the system in that country.

"Throughout the cantons of Basle and Argevie," says Mr. Inglis, "farming out land is unknown, with the exception of gardens near the large towns. The properties of those who are considered respectable Swiss peasants run from ten up to forty, or at most fifty acres; many of the peasants have amassed considerable fortunes; but accession of fortune is never made apparent in their mode of living. From £100 to £300 per annum is the usual range of expenditure for persons living, as we should say, in easy circumstances; and I learned, from authority that admits of no doubt, that not a single individual in all Switzerland spends £1,000 per annum."

According to the predictions of the political economists who look upon a minute sub-division of landed property as a social curse, and believe that its tendency is to convert the country in which it exists into a "pauper warren," Switzerland ought to be overrun with a swarm of idle, impoverished, and thriftless beggars. What are the facts? Let Mr. Inglis reply.

"In walking anywhere in the neighbourhood of Zurich, in looking to the right or to the left, one is struck with the extraordinary industry of the inhabitants; and if we learn that a proprietor here has a return of ten per cent., we are inclined to say 'He deserves it.' I speak at present of country labour, though I believe that, in every kind of trade also, the people of Zurich are remarkable for their assiduity; but in the industry they show in the cultivation of their land I may safely say they are unrivalled."

He proceeds to justify this statement by detail:—

"When I used to open my casement between four and five in the morning to look out upon the lake and the distant Alps, I saw the labourer in the fields; and when I returned from an evening's walk, long after sunset, as late, perhaps, as half-past eight, there was the labourer, mowing his grass, or tying up his vines. But there are other and better evidences of the industry of the Zurichers than merely seeing them late and early at work. It is impossible to look at a field, a garden, a hedging, scarcely even a tree, a flower, or a vegetable, without perceiving proofs of the extreme care and industry that are bestowed upon the cultivation of the soil. If, for example, a path leads through, or by the side of, a field of grain, the corn is not, as in England, permitted to hang over the path, exposed to be pulled or trodden down by every passer by; it is everywhere bounded by a fence, stakes are placed at intervals of about a yard, and about two and four feet from the ground, boughs of trees are passed longitudinally along. If you look into a field towards evening, where there are large beds of cauliflower or cabbage, you will find that every single plant has been watered. In the gardens, which around Zurich are extremely large, the most punctilious care is evinced in every production that grows. The vegetables are planted with seemingly mathematical accuracy; not a single weed is to be seen, not a single stone. Plants are not earthed up as with us, but are planted in a small hollow, into each of which a little manure is put, and each plant is watered daily. Where seeds are sown, the earth directly above is broken into the finest powder; every shrub, every flower is tied to a stake, and where there is wall-fruit a trellice is erected against the wall, to which the boughs are fastened, and there is not a single twig that has not its appropriate resting place."

Nothing but a feeling of ownership could induce such unwearied assiduity as is here described, or create what may almost be called an affectionate interest in the land, which distinguishes the agriculture of the peasant proprietor. Still more emphatic testimony to the wonder-making powers of this principle is presented in the instance of a more remote and Alpine district.

"In no country in Europe will be found so few poor as the Engadine. In the village of Suss, which contains about 600 inhabitants, there is not a single individual who has not wherewithal to live comfortably, not a single individual who is indebted to others for one morsel that he eats. . . . In the whole of the Engadine the land belongs to the peasantry, who, like the inhabitants of every other place where this state of things exists, vary greatly in the extent of their possessions. If a peasant owns from eight to fifteen cows, and land sufficient for their support, as well as for growing what is consumed in his own family, he is esteemed in good circumstances. . . . Generally speaking, an Engadine peasant lives entirely upon the produce of his land, with the exception of a few articles of foreign growth required in his family, such as coffee, sugar, and wine. . . . Flax is grown, prepared, spun, and woven without ever leaving his house. He has also his own wool, which is converted into a blue coat without passing through the hands of either the dyer or the tailor. The country is incapable of greater cultivation than it has received. All has been done for it that industry and an extreme love of gain can devise. Wherever an ear of rye will ripen, there it is to be found. There is not a foot of waste land in the Engadine, the lowest part of which is not much lower than the top of Snowdon. Wherever grass will grow, there it is; wherever a rock will bear a blade, verdure is seen upon it; wherever rye will succeed, there it is cultivated. Barley and oats have also their appropriate spots; and wherever it is possible to ripen a little patch of wheat, the cultivation of it is attempted."

The Canton of Berne differs from the others in having a smaller number of landowners. The land does not generally belong to the peasant but to large proprietors, and is cultivated by hired labour. What is the consequence? Although Mr. Inglis speaks in high terms of the great industry of the Bernese peasantry and their comfortable living, both of which may, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that the hired labourer of Berne must, in a great degree, mould his habits in accordance with the standard set by the peasant proprietors in the surrounding Cantons, yet there is this disastrous difference between it and other countries: *Berne contains more paupers than are probably to be found in all the Cantons put together!*

In 1828 nearly 20 000 persons were receiving public relief, while the population of the Canton (exclusive of the Jura district to which the Poor Law does not extend) amounted in 1831 to only 313,000, so that more than one person in every sixteen was an actual pauper. *The same Canton which has the greatest number of landowners in Switzerland contains nearly all its pauperism!* Here, again, is a recurrence of the same fact alluded to in the case of the district of Angermanland as compared with the rest of Sweden. Such coincidences cannot be merely fortuitous. They evidently bear to each other the relation of cause and effect. Wherever a few by force or fraud have established a monopoly in the soil, which was the gift of God to all, there pauperism and a direful array of political and social miseries inevitably follows in the train of this worst and most accursed of usurpations. In advocating a return, therefore, to a more just and natural system of land tenure, we are at the same time promoting the welfare of every class of the community. An extension of proprietary rights is synonymous in our opinion with an extension of general well-being. We do not exclude from the proposition even the landlord class who are presumed to benefit by the monopoly. Look at the state of Ireland! Can its landlords regard with any degree of satisfaction or ease of mind the monopoly of that soil upon which there now dwells one of the most wretched and most discontented, rapidly becoming one of the most disaffected, populations under the sun? Have the increasing number of outrages, the multiplication of violent deeds, and the growing recklessness of life in the country, no warnings for them? Is there no inference, dark with future evils, to be drawn from the eagerness with which the starving peasantry appear to be arming themselves in almost every district? Yes! the Avenger has come at last. Injustice and oppression are reaping their natural returns, and the heavy calamity by which a whole nation is afflicted, a landlord class driven to distraction, and a government almost paralysed by the new and appalling difficulties around them, warn us that it is time to abandon those institutions which produce such hideous results.

ANOTHER "CONSPIRACY" OF THE RICH AGAINST THE POOR.

We are not aware of any case occurring during the last ten years which has occasioned the same amount of interest as that which has lately occurred at Warrington. During that long time, indeed, there has been much to cause excitement and enthusiasm; many attacks have been made on the few privileges and usages which yet remained to the various sections of the Trades, and each has been met with a spirit of vigour and determination such as belongsonly to Englishmen; but on these occasions the interest has been either of a limited or temporary nature, and called for no particular anxiety beyond the knowledge that to resist oppression was a sacred duty, and that to neglect this duty would be speedily followed by accumulated injustice and tyranny.

The present occasion, however, extends in its importance over the whole kingdom and to every branch of labour; it threatens the existence of every union in the empire—except, indeed, the unions of the master and wealthy classes; if met with wisdom and fought bravely, its value may be absolutely beyond all calculation—consolidating and giving legal sanction to those peaceful and moral efforts which have distinguished the present race of working men from their predecessors—efforts which have introduced a character of quietness, solidity, and growth, which wealth finds itself utterly unable to cope with, and is therefore determined to crush. But if the present opportunity should be lost, if the judgment of the Warrington magistrates should be suffered to pass unquestioned—then, indeed, it may be said that a death blow has been given to all the exertions of the working classes for their advancement and happiness.

But it is time that we should briefly narrate the circumstances on which these remarks are founded. The grievance out of which the present case has arisen is, mainly, that, for the last year and more Messrs. Jones and Potts have been in the habit of employing at their Engineers and Iron Foundry, labourers and others who have served no previous apprenticeship; gradually introducing them to a knowledge of the business, and then using them to supersede the labour of men who had served a regular apprenticeship. The general evils of this, and its gross injustice to those who made the pecuniary and other sacrifices of a regular apprenticeship, are too plain to need exposure or comment; it threatened a gradual deterioration in the character of the men employed, and a concurrent lessening of their wages; and this, of course, as it was the principal object of the masters, so the men determined to give it their most energetic opposition. The ordinary course in these cases was pursued—a "steady Picquet" was placed on the works, and gradually, as they became convinced of the evils they were bringing on themselves and their fellows, the men at work gave notice to quit, and left; and others who had been sent for, evinced their sense of the degradation intended for them by departing at even a speedier rate than they came. This is the foundation, and indeed the whole of the charge—that the men at work were induced to leave by the persuasions of the picquet, "the conspirators;" and that by similar persuasion others, who would have entered on Messrs. Jones and Potts employment, were induced to alter their minds. No violence is charged—some idle expressions are sworn to have been uttered by three or four of the "conspirators," but with regard to the larger number of them no act is sworn to, except that they "looked at the works, and walked up and down and spoke to people" and many of them, indeed, were never heard to speak at all, but then they "walked up and down."

And this, in the year 1846, is called CONSPIRACY. The worthy Magistrates admitted, that one man might persuade another to leave work, but their worships considered that if two did it the offence amounted to a Conspiracy. A cat, their worships admitted, might look at a king—but if two cats looked at a king, at the same time, then were the cats aforesaid guilty of high treason. But we shall have other opportunities of exposing this magisterial outrage of all the rules of law, and common sense. For the present we refer our readers to the report of the case given in our sixth page. We must add one fact, redounding to the honour of Mr. Roberts, and also to the credit of the men. On the occasion of the first examination of the accused men, but for Mr. Roberts becoming bound for their appearance, fifteen of them would have gone to gaol. So little did Mr. Roberts think of the risk he was running, that he never spoke to the men on the subject either before or since; he knew they would be true to their appointment, and they were so.

POLAND.
THE TREATY OF VIENNA.—SEIZURE OF CRACOW.

"I will teach, if possible, the stones
To rise against earth's tyrants."

When Napoleon had over-run Germany, he punished the Austrian and Prussian monarchs by wresting from them portions of the territory they had plundered from Poland. At the partition of 1795, Prussia had taken possession of Warsaw and the greater part of what has since been termed the "kingdom of Poland;" whilst Cracow and its territory had been seized by Austria.

In 1807 Napoleon tore Warsaw and its territory from Prussia, and transferred it to the King of Saxony, upon whom, in addition to his other titles, was conferred that of "Duke of Warsaw." In 1809, Cracow and its territory was added to the "Duchy of Warsaw." Here we may, in passing, remark, that Poland owes nothing to the memory of Napoleon, but execration. He had it in his power to have reconstituted Poland and re-established her independence, but he preferred the infamous part of adding his name to the list of her "partitioners." A second opportunity was offered him at the period of this invasion of Russia; and he was earnestly invoked to secure to himself the immortal title of "Poland's deliverer," by proclaiming her independence, but he refused. The cold-hearted despot had subsequently, indeed almost immediately, good cause to repent his decision. When driven back upon Poland by the frost and the Cossacks, he found an indifferent, instead of an enthusiastic people, to receive him. When, in 1815, the chiefs of the victorious coalition sat down to divide the spoil, the disjointed remains of Poland had to be once more appropriated. The King of Saxony having been an ally of Napoleon's, was punished by having a portion of his kingdom transferred to Prussia, and by being deprived of the entire of his Polish possessions, The Duchy of Warsaw was made over to Russia, under the name of the "Kingdom of Poland;" but Cracow was again detached from it. The three robber powers, not being able to agree amongst themselves which should have Cracow, agreed that it should form an independent State. This agreement was ratified by the other powers, and Cracow was constituted a "Republic," and placed under the *protection* of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Be it observed, in this renewed cutting up of Poland, the Polish people had no voice in the matter. They were never consulted as to whether they preferred Russian or Saxon rule, foreign *protection* or native independence. This treaty of Vienna the Poles have always repudiated, regarding it in the light of another "partition." The recent seizure of Cracow has been by some called the fourth "partition;" but, in reality, Napoleon made the "fourth partition;" the treaty of Vienna was the "fifth," and now we have seen the "sixth."

On the broad principles of justice, we, too, repudiate the treaty of Vienna; and we should just as zealously have repudiated it if none of the "violations" complained of had taken place; because that treaty was but a sanctioning of previous robberies. No arrangement could be tolerated by just men that did not restore Poland to the Poles; and as the treaty of Vienna did the reverse of this, it was essentially unjust; and, therefore, according to the rules of eternal right, must, from the moment of its adoption, have been held by all mankind, save robbers, tyrants, and usurpers, to be null and void.

But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the powers of Europe were justified (which in truth they were not) in agreeing to that treaty; still no one can dispute that if any one or more of the parties fail to fulfil the conditions of the compact, there is an end to the agreement. If those for whose benefit the agreement has been entered into wilfully break the conditions on which they were permitted to appropriate the benefits guaranteed to them, they, indisputably, are faith-breakers; the other parties to the agreement are wronged, and there is an end to the compact.

Now this is exactly the case as regards the treaty of Vienna.

The seizure of Cracow is not by any means the first violation of the treaty of Vienna. In that treaty it was set forth, that—

The Polish subjects of Austria, Russia, and Prussia shall obtain a *representation* and *national institutions* regulated according to the mode of political existence which each of the governments to which they belong shall judge useful and fitting to grant them.

Up to this hour the Poles have obtained neither "representation" nor "national institutions" from either of the "three powers." Violation of the treaty No. 1.

In transferring the Duchy of Warsaw to Russia, the treaty set forth that

The Duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of the provinces and districts which have been otherwise disposed of in the following articles, is re-united to the empire of Russia. It shall be irrevocably bound to it *by its constitution*, and be possessed by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. His Imperial Majesty reserves to himself to give *this state*, enjoying a distinct administration, the territorial extension which he shall deem fit; he will take with his other titles that of Czar, King of Poland, according to the customary formula used for his other possessions.

Alexander gave the kingdom of Poland a "constitution," which constitution, he declared to the Polish Diet in 1818, was defended by "solemn treaties;" yet in a few years afterwards he abrogated one after another of the provisions of that constitution, until he had reduced it to a mere shadow. Still there was enough to swear by, and Nicholas when he ascended the throne did swear to observe it. His word were "*I promise and swear before God*, that I will observe the constitution, and that I will use all my efforts to maintain the due observance of it." This miscreant very soon, however, set what remained of the constitution at defiance, and committed the unhappy Poles to the ferocious government of his brutal butcher brother, Constantine; finally, in 1831, he by ukase formally abolished the constitution. Here was violation of the treaty of Vienna, No. 2.

We come now to the case of Cracow. We extract the following articles from the Treaty of Vienna:—

Article 6.—The city of Cracow, with its territory, is declared in perpetuity a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

Article 9.—The Courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia engage to respect, and cause to be respected for ever, the neutrality of the free city of Cracow and of its entire territory. No armed force can ever be introduced into it, under any pretence whatsoever.

No words can be plainer than the above, yet, from the first day of its institution as a "free state," Cracow has been terrorised over by the "three powers." The treaty declares that "no armed force shall be introduced into Cracow *under any pretence whatsoever*;" yet, in defiance of this express declaration, a body of Russian troops, in 1831, invaded the city for the purpose of disarming and destroying the wreck of the Polish army which had taken refuge there. In 1836, Russian, Austrian and Prussian troops took military possession of the city. This was done for the purpose of hunting out refugees, and from two to three hundred refugees and citizens were seized and dungeoned or banished. In 1838 the Austrian troops were reinforced; and they abandoned the city only in 1841. At the period of the late insurrection, the Austrians were in possession of the city, from which they were driven by the inhabitants. Subsequently the Austrians regained possession, assisted by the troops of Russia and Prussia. Here we have shown a whole series of violations of the treaty of Vienna.

But this is nor all. According to the treaty, Cracow was to remain *for ever* a "free and independent State." Of course a free and independent state has the power to make its own laws, to frame its own constitution, and to will its own institutions without let or hinderance on the part of any other state, but behold the facts as regards Cracow.

In the first place the Cracovian constitution, framed as it was under the auspices of the "Holy Alliance," was, at the outset, sufficiently aristocratic to ensure the non-representation, and consequent political slavery of the mass of the community. But this was not sufficient to satisfy the "protectors;" accordingly, in 1833, they forcibly abrogated the constitution which they had incorporated in the treaty of Vienna, and substituted a new "constitution," which really placed all the power of the state in the hands of the resident representatives of the three powers. After the military occupation in 1836, a further "revision" of the penal and police codes was enforced by the "three powers." The state to which the "free and independent" state of Cracow was reduced by its three protectors, is forcibly described by our French contemporary, the *National*:—

There was a Senate, and not one senator who was not dependent on one of the three Powers. There was a president of the Senate, a creature chosen by their express command. There was a municipal organization, but any citizen elected could not take his place in the municipal council without the unanimous consent of the protecting Powers. Cracow was free to produce and to export, but, enclosed within three prohibitive Custom-houses, her exports were reduced to nothing. Cracow possessed an university, but it was expressly forbidden to any stranger to the territory to take lessons there or to receive degrees, and those degrees, far from being recognised by the neighbouring states, sufficied, on the contrary, to exclude any person possessing them from persuing his profession out of Cracow. The faculty of medicine, for example, was confined to eight pupils. Cracow still possessed the privilege of coining money, but its coin was not current outside the territory of the republic, whilst it was compelled to receive the coin of the three Powers. Government, commerce, municipality, education, were all in their hands. Add to that, a gloomy, uneasy, and tormenting police, watching every citizen, arresting every suspected person, a police formed of spies by the three Powers, who made domiciliary visits interpreted the most innocent interchanged of friendly or family affection into a crime, broke the seals of letters, and caused to be incarcerated in the dungeons of Spielberg every Pole who might have the misfortune to compromise himself by an indiscreet word.

Can there be any question that this state of things was a thorough violation and gross outrage on the 6th article of the treaty of Vienna, which constituted Cracow a "free and independent" state?

Lastly comes the recent crowning atrocity. Unmasked and shameless, the robbers repudiate the solemn engagement they had entered into with the other European powers; seize upon Cracow, which was to be free "FOR EVER," and by a bargain amongst themselves, the one most recently dyed skin-deep in bloody infamy takes the spoil. Austria, the ingrate, fresh from the butcheries in Gallicia, seizes upon the palace of the Jagelons to convert into a barracks for her murderous mercenaries, and sanguinary slaves.

And these crimes against humanity, the series of atrocities we have enumerated, have been committed not only in defiance of every principle of natural justice, but also in contempt of treaties—"solemn treaties," to which nearly all the powers of Europe were parties, including Great Britain and France. The treachery and rascality of the governments of these countries we will unveil, but not now.

People of England and France, why will you allow these miserable governments to act in your name, wronging both yourselves and your brethren of other nations? When, oh! when, will you "take your affairs into your own hands?"

WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE demonstration of "Young Ireland," in the Rotunda, last week, has fairly cowed and conquered the old bully O'Connell. He has been accustomed so long to ruin or silence any man who was inconvenient to him, or who stood in his way, that he thought he could in this case play the same game with the usual impunity and success. But the pitcher that goes often to the well gets broken at last, and so it has fared with Dan. After all his repeated declarations that the Young Ireland party could never again be re-admitted into the Repeal Association; after his abuse of the "young gentlemen" of the "Phalanx;" his dastardly insinuations about their infidelity, and his rascally inventions about the bugaboo "physical force," and sundry imaginary "swords" which he conjured up to fright men's souls, withal; after recanting his former praise of Smith O'Brien, and confession of having flattered him; after having declared he "did not care twopence"—not even "three halfpence," for Young Ireland: he finds, that so completely has he miscalculated his forces—so thoroughly is his power of delusion destroyed, that he must patch up a reconciliation with the very parties he used so contumeliously by first thrusting them out of the Association, and then continually abusing, calumniating, and misrepresenting! This is a great triumph. It will break the chain of invincibility and of uninterrupted victory, which he has had the craft to instil into the mind of the Irish people. It will weaken their faith in him; and, therefore, so far prevent him, in future, from misleading them. It has also taken away from the Whigs the one prop on which they relied for governing Ireland. The shameless alliance between O'Connell and the party will result in nothing but mutual infamy and conjoint failure.

What course the Young Ireland party will pursue with reference to the professed olive branch, we are not informed at the time of writing these remarks. But whether they receive it in a friendly spirit, or the reverse, the result is certain to be the same. Any truce that may be agreed upon between the two belligerent parties must be a temporary one. The peace will be hollow; the friendship—a name; the co-operation—a mockery. They have done and said too much to create mutual exasperation, ever to be cordially reconciled again; and, above all, Young Ireland has stripped off the tinsel from too many professing patriots, exposed the dark deformity of many a fair show, and rudely disclosed too many secrets of the prison-house ever to be forgiven, or the facts to be forgotten. Besides this, they are pledged to a straightforward and uncompromising course. They dare not desert it, and O'Connell dare not follow them.

There is one peculiarity attending this projected reconciliation which deserves a passing remark. It is, according to O'Connell, the only preliminary required in order to procure a sum of £30,000,000 of money from England to provide for the distress of the country, and provide for the future crop. This *bagatelle* of THIRTY MILLIONS is, it appears, only to be a payment of 10s. in the pound on a debt of SIXTY MILLIONS which England owes to Ireland, and as soon as D. O'Connell, W. S. O'Brien and J. G. Duffy have shaken hands and made up their quarrel, John Bull is forthwith to pay on demand. In short, the cool, glib and offhand way in which the plan was propounded, the certainty with which it was assumed that it would be carried out, when the weighty difficulty of a reconciliation between Old and Young Ireland was effected, strikes us as being altogether one of O'Connell's richest displays in this particular line. It is needless to observe that after his late financial displays with reference to the Repeal Funds, we have no great faith in him as an accountant, and regard the debt of SIXTY MILLIONS as somewhat apocryphal, still more doubtful are we of the THIRTY MILLIONS instalment. That appears to us a greater way off than a *real* reconciliation between the two sections of repealers.

Turning, however, from the squabbles and the projects of these parties to the state of Ireland itself, it is with unfeigned and deep pain we have to record that it becomes most alarming. Our predictions as to the utter inutility of the Government measures have been too fully and fatally realized Distress and destitution of the most intense and harrowing description pervades the country; three hundred thousand MEN, heads of families and representing ONE MILLION OF MOUTHS, are employed on the public works, and yet this is but as a drop in the sea of Irish misery. A more alarming feature is the fact that the peasantry are everywhere purchasing fire-arms — the trade of gunmaker is in the midst of a scarcity a more profitable and busy one than that of the corn merchant or baker. What all this portends we do not pretend to say. One thing is certain, that it is a state of things fraught with the gravest consequences.

Now is the time for a strong and a bold government. Mediocrity may do for ordinary times; but extraordinary emergencies demand extraordinary abilities and resources. In the latter, Great Britain and Ireland are rich. All that is needed is, that the first should be called to the helm of affairs, and entrusted with the power of steering us safely out of the fearful dilemma in which we now find ourselves.

The task would have been an easier and a cheaper method had it been commenced four months ago But "better late than never." There is yet time to arrest the incipient symptoms of open insurrection and general anarchy, which are generally too observable. But, if done at all, it must be done promptly, earnestly, openly, and the measures must be commensurate with the evils intended to be remedied.

England will not grudge millions, but they must be so applied as to return themselves in the com fort, prosperity, and permanent improvement of the people of Ireland.

There is a positive dearth of home news this week, the only noticeable events of the week are those disgusting exhibitions of obese and unwieldy oxen and pigs, in which John Bull delights just before Christmas. The monstrosities which are shown at the Christmas Cattle Shows are abominable in every point of view. In the first place, nobody who has any regard for his health or his bowels, will purchase such meat for the eating of either himself or his family. It is only fit for the tallow-chandler, not the cook; the melting vat, not the kitchen fire, is its destination. In the next place, this over-feeding of brutes by wealthy farmers and politico-economical lords, contrasts but curiously with the treatment of the agricultural labourers by these same parties. Lord Radnor, who does not see why he should give his labourers "enough to eat" if supply and demand does not make his wages *naturally* sufficient for that purpose, does not feel himself precluded by the dictims of political economy from being generous to his pigs, for them there is an abundance of barley-meal, milk, potatoes and whey provided The pig lives on the fat of the land, the peasant is starved by the very man who pets and overfeeds the brute, and then boasts of the prizes awarded to him for having reared a useless monster. Surely we shall, by and bye, get a better reading of "encouragement to agricultural improvement" than this?

There is a rumour that Parliament, which it was said would meet about the 19th of January, will not assemble until the first week of February. These Whigs justify our predictions, they will protract to the last moment the inevitable doom which awaits them of a speedy expulsion from place and pay.

To Readers & Correspondents.

FINSBURY INSTITUTION, GOSWELL ROAD.—SIR,—At a meeting of the committee held December the 4th, it was unanimously agreed,—"That a vote of thanks be awarded to the Editor of the *Northern Star* for his kindness and liberality in inserting the advertisement relative to the benefit at Sadler's Wells on Wednesday, December 2nd, as also subsequently noticing the same, and other matters connected with the Institution," with pleasure, therefore, I execute their commands, and beg you will herewith accept the same.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, SAMUEL BRIDLE, Secretary.

MRS. JONES.—In reply to the question asked by several correspondents, why the letter of Mrs. Jones was withheld from our columns from March 3rd to November 28th, we have to observe that the error in the dates was made by the compositor, and not observed until the whole of our impression was worked off. Publicity

was given to the letter as soon as received. Since then we have waited upon her, when she directed our attention to the blunder, and thanked us for our prompt attention to her case.

John Wall, Trammellgate Moor.—Mr. Holyoake's "Mathematic's no mystery" is being issued and will be completed in Nine Numbers. It does not profess to teach all the mathematical sciences, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, etc.—but it is a comprehensive introduction to them all. And it takes geometry, the key-stone of the arch, and from it unfolds the philosophy of all mathematics, and distinguishes what all ought to know from that which belongs to the professional man.

Barnsley Weavers.—No room for the placard this week.

Chelsea.—The letters are in the hands of Mr. O'Connor.

Henry Flood.—No room this week.

Thomas Self says he sent to us a fortnight ago, an account of the Newport Chartists eighth anniversary. We did not receive it. Amongst the toasts were, the health of Mr. O'Connor; and the restoration of the Welsh Exiles.

J. Cameron.—£5 4s. 0d.

J. Garnett Keighley.—Impossible to find room this week.

A Journeyman.—Edinburgh.—Should have appended his address. The publication of the name would not have been necessary — but we cannot recognise anonymous communications.

Several Communications must be inserted or answered in our next.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Mells, near Frome, per J. Smith	4	11	6
Colne (No. 1 Branch), per R. Hey	3	4	6
Liverpool, per J. Arnold	1	0	0
Blackburn, per W. Sutcliffe	1	4	4
Stockport, per J. Woodhouse	4	0	0
Alva, per J. Robertson	0	2	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach	2	3	2
Skegby, per J. Didsbury	1	9	0
Derby, per W. Crabtree	0	8	6
Leicester, per Z. Astill	5	5	0
Wakefield, per W. Farrand	0	5	3
Crieff, per J. M'Leod	0	3	0
Todmorden, per J. Mitchell	1	10	0
Manchester, per J. Murray	4	6	9
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	6	15	6
	£36	8	11

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.	£	s.	d.
Liverpool, per J. Arnold	14	16	10
Newport, Monmouthshire	1	3	6
Stockport, per J. Woodhouse	5	0	0
Old Shildon, per J. Holmes	4	11	6
Alva, per J. Robertson	0	10	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach	0	14	11
Markinch, per A. A. Mitchell	1	5	4
Hyde, per J. Hough	1	3	0
Colne, per R. Hey	0	5	9
St. Edmunds, per A. Bagshaw	1	15	10½
Norwich, per J. Hurry	2	0	0
Mr. J. Freke, Shaftesbury	1	0	0
Devizes, per J. Stone	10	14	10
Belfast, per A. M'Clement	2	0	0
Skegby, per G. Didsbury	0	6	0
Derby, per W. Crabtree	0	10	0
Leicester, per Z. Astill	4	15	0
Wakefield, per W. Farrand	0	19	2
Swindon, per D. Morrison	4	0	0
Torquay, per J. Stoneman	10	7	3
Crieff, per J. M'Leod	0	3	0
Todmorden, per J. Mitchell	8	10	0
Newton Ayr, per S. Irvine	0	12	0
Manchester, per J. Murray	19	1	8
Northampton, per W. Munday	5	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	8	6	0
	£109	10	10½

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Calais	1 0 0	Burnley	0 8 0
New Mills	0 5 0	Whittington and Cat	0 7 6
Westminster	0 11 0		
C. P.	0 0 6		
			£2 12 0

SECTION No. 2.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Jessie Earl	0 2 6	Mr. Gillingham	0 10 0
G. Marshall	1 15 10	H. Aston	0 2 6
Stafford	0 5 0	Burnley	2 12 0
Edingburgh	4 14 9	Belper	2 10 0
Walsall	0 13 0	S. Levith	0 2 9
G. J. Harney	0 2 0	Selby	5 0 0
Westminster	1 4 6	Bermondsey	0 4 0
Do. E. Tilly	0 2 6	Lambeth	5 14 0
Do. Do.	0 10 0	Whittington and Cat	0 9 4
George Martin	0 1 4		
Brass Founder's Arms	5 16 0	Nuneaton	0 9 4
		Shiney Row	1 14 0
C. Gwilliam	0 2 6	Howsell	0 19 8
Geo. Bishop	0 1 0	Chorley	5 7 6
Chas. Moore	4 5 6	Birmingham, per Pare	0 9 10
Kinghom	0 6 8		
Hindley	2 0 0	Leamington	1 18 0
Easington-lane	0 10 0	Shoreditch	0 10 0
Oxford	3 17 0		
			£50 12 6

TOTAL LAND FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1	36	8	11
Mr. Wheeler " "	2	12	0
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2	109	10	10½
Mr. Wheeler, " "	50	12	6
	£199	4	3½

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

FOR MRS. JONES.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Powell, New Radnor	0	1	0
Manchester, per R. Radford	0	7	7
Woodhouse, Leeds, per T. Harper	0	5	0
FOR WILLIAMS AND JONES.			
Greenwich and Deptford, per W. Friar	1	1	3
Hull, per R. Lundy	0	3	6
VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS.			
Cheltenham, per W. Leach	0	3	3

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

FOR MRS. JONES.

M. Dowling, Wilston - 0 1 0 — P. W. B. - 0 1 0

REGISTRATION FUND.

Collumpton, per West - 0 4 0

TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

Whittington and Cat - 2 0 0

DEFENCE FUND DEBT.

Mr. Whitfield - 0 1 0 — G. W. Wheeler - 0 1 0

J. Marvity - 0 2 6

Kennington, per Brown - 0 5 0

Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

F. O'CONNOR'S REPAYMENT FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Somers Town Chartists, per J. Arnott	1	0	0
Marylebone, per A. Packer	0	7	1
Edgeware road, per A. Packer, collected at the close of a lecture by Mr. Clark	0	2	6
Dudley, per G. Gardiner	0	2	6
Mr. J. Mathias, Motherhithe	0	2	6
Mr. J. Powell, New Radnor	0	1	0
Cheltenham, per W. Leach	0	1	0
Mr. Geo. Rogers, London	1	0	0
Mr. Jenkins, per G. Rogers	1	0	0
Mr. Weedon, London	0	2	6
Devizes, per J. Stone	0	1	6
Bishopwearmouth, per W. Dobbie	0	15	0
Derby, per W. Crabtree	2	0	0
Manchester, per R. Radford	3	18	9
Mr. W. Adams, Bristol	0	2	6
A Friend, West of Scotland	0	10	0
Llannelly, per T. Dee	0	3	0
Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Self	1	0	0
London, Whittington and Cat Locality, per H. Keth	2	0	0
Tower Hamlets, per H. Keth	1	10	0
Hanley, Staffordshire, per H. Foster	2	0	0
Newark, per William Walton	1	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per J. Taylor	0	11	6
Hull, per R. Lundy	0	14	6
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	1	13	6
A Mechanic, Manchester	0	2	6
Mr. Hepburn, Biggar	0	2	6
Mr. Lithgow, Biggar	0	1	6
City of London Chartists, per W. Allnutt	0	12	0
Brighton, per W. Flower	1	0	0
Leicester, per H. Barrow	0	10	0
	£24	7	10

PER T. M. WHEELER.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Marvaty	0	2	6
A few Friends at Kensington, per Mr. Brown	0	5	0
Mr. J. Gathad	0	2	6

THE BAKERS AND THE NORTHERN STAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I am authorised by unanimous approval at the Anniversary dinner of the "Bread and Biscuit Baker's Society, of Liverpool and Birkenhead," held on the 5th inst. in the Grapes Inn, Birkenhead, to convey to you the following motion:—

"That the thanks of this meeting is due, and are hereby given, to the *Northern Star* newspaper, for the kind manner in which it has taken up the cause of the operative bakers of London, and for the ample report of their meeting which appeared in last week's publication. And that they sympathise with their fellow-operatives of London, and hope that they may be successful in suppressing the present demoralizing system of night work in the metropolis."

I am, &c.,
Thomas Downe,
Chairman.

Liverpool, 9th December.

A New Carriage Conveyance Company is about to be started, called the Economic *Brougham*, Cabriolet, and Carriage Company. The carriages will be of a uniform colour, and the drivers will wear a respectable livery. The rate of fares will be sixpence a mile.

Death of Lieutenant-General Dickinson, R. A.—We have to record the demise of Lieutenant-General Richard Calleton Dickinson, Colonel Commandant of the 2d Battalion Royal Artillery, the oldest general officer connected with that corps.

High-Life Morality.—A report prevails that a lady of family and distinction, in this neighbourhood, has recently withdrawn her allegiance from her Lord, and placed herself under the protection of his Lordship's friend.

Brutal Murder.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Bristol on the body of a child about two weeks old, which had been killed by its own father, under the following circumstances. John Thomas Read, police constable, identified the body as the child of the prisoner, John Cann. This morning, at about 2 o'clock, he was on duty in Bath-street, when he heard a dreadful scream, the sound of which came across the river. He immediately ran over Bristol-bridge to the back of Bridge-street, and, upon arriving there, he saw the prisoner John Cann, who was under the second lamp from the bridge. Witness saw him knock his wife down, and immediately gave a kick. The wife instantly screamed out "Murder," and cridd out, "the dear child is dead." Witness ran up to her, and she was then dragging the child up by the clothes from the ground. Witness took the infant, and put its clothes to rights, and then saw and told the prisoner that the child was dying as fast as it could. The prisoner replied that the child could die but once. The prisoner's wife then, in his presence, said that "he (the prisoner) had kicked the child in the head; and that, before that, he had flung it across the street three times." The prisoner made no reply to this observation. The prisoner's wife also said that in the morning the prisoner had sworn that he would get some sleeping stuff, and put the child to sleep so that it should never wake again; and now he had done it. Witness took the child in his arms, and, with the aid of another police-constable, took the prisoner into custody, and conveyed the infant to the hospital, where he left it in charge of Mr. Mason, the house-surgeon. Medical evidence, which clearly showed that death was the result of violence, was given by the house-surgeon of the hospital. At its conclusion, the prisoner was seized with an epileptic fit, and the Coroner adjourned the inquiry.

The St. Pancras Vestry and Mr. Mills.—At a special meeting held on Monday evening of the committee, appointed at the last vestry meeting of St. Pancras, to consider the course to be taken in reference to the conduct of Mr. Mills, the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That in the opinion of this committee the conduct of the deputy-coroner, in publishing an *ex parte* statement of the evidence given on the late inquiry into the death of Joseph Woodward, pending the said inquiry, and in which he was the presiding Judge, accompanied with observations derogatory to the vestry and directors of the poor of this parish, was highly unbecoming; and that a report be drawn up by the committee, recommending the vestry to take proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench to ascertain the opinion of that Court respecting such conduct."

Easington Lane.—A meeting was held on Saturday, at Mr. Hunter's public-house, to discuss the merits of the Chartist Co-operative Land plan. At the close four new members were enrolled. The next will be held on Sunday the 20th instant, when the men of Wingate, Tremdon, Thomly, Haswell, South Hetton, and surrounding collieries, are requested to attend to arrange for a full meeting on New Year's day. Any person desirous of becoming a member of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company can be enrolled any day by calling at Mr. John Hunter's, Brick Garth, Easington-lane.

Lord Radnor's Pig *v.* his Labourers.—At the Cattle Show this week the first prize was gained by the Earl of Radnor for a pen of three Coleshill pigs. His Lordship, says the *Times*, may congratulate himself on his success as a pig feeder, for he has gained no less than three prizes on this occasion. The appearance of the animals testifies that he does not apply to his pigs the rule which, in some recent correspondence, he seems desirous of establishing with regard to his labourers—namely, that of "giving no more than is necessary."

Melancholy Suicide.—On Friday last, a melancholy case of suicide occurred at the Anchor public-house, at Prickwillow, in the Isle of Ely. The daughter of the landlady, Mrs. Freeman, had had some words with her second daughter, Anne, in consequence of her connexion with a young man who had been paying his addresses to her. About half-past twelve in the day, the unfortunate young woman went into the pantry, and, tying her garter round her neck, fixed the other end to a hook in the wall, and, getting on to a stool, she kicked it from under her feet, and in the fall immediately broke her neck. Her mother, anxious to bring about a reconciliation of the slight quarrel which had taken place, followed the unhappy girl into the pantry, and found her in the agonies of death. The miserable woman rushed out of the house and gave the alarm, when she met a surgeon passing by at the time. The gentleman rendered all the assistance in his power, but life was quite extinct. The young man whose name had been mentioned in the case has been, of course, rendered extremely unhappy. The unfortunate deceased was only 19 years of age. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" returned.—*Cambridge Advertiser*

HEAVY SNOW STORM IN THE NORTH.

(From the *Manchester Courier* of Wednesday.)

The open weather we have experienced during the greater part of last month, but little prepared us for the rigour of winter, which came upon us on Saturday night without any warning. At half-past six o'clock the snow commenced falling, and continued to come down heavily up to a late hour in the evening, a strong frost prevailing at the time. During the whole of that night, Sunday and Monday, it was bitterly cold, and on Monday there was ice on various pools of water in the outskirts of the town quite strong enough to enable the youngsters to enjoy a slide. Though the fall of snow was considerable, the railway traffic has not been impeded to any serious extent, though some few detention have resulted. The snow on the Sheffield line lay so thick on the east side of the tunnel as to be quite up to the station platforms, and the train which left Sheffield at five o'clock was detained between Sheffield and Dunford Bridge about 56 minutes; the train which left Manchester at half-past seven was detained 64 minutes in the same place from this cause. The snow had fallen much heavier there than we had it in Manchester, and drifted so much that the measures commonly adopted proved of no avail. On the Manchester and Leeds line the snow began to fall about six o'clock, and when it had ceased there was a greater depth of it than we had. One of the trains from Hull was brought nearly to a stand-still between Leeds and Normanton, and a train from Manchester had to assist it forward for about three miles. One of the trains on Saturday night was detained about an hour during the period the snow was falling. On the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western the last train from Liverpool on Sunday night was an hour behind time, but all the Manchester trains were regular. The snow did not extend to Birmingham on Saturday night; for there, up to Sunday at noon, none had fallen. The snow appears to have fallen in a calm, as there were no draftings in the cuttings, except on the Sheffield line; and we are happy in being able to say that we can hear of no accident which has happened in consequence. Yesterday the weather was much warmer; towards noon there were evident marks of a thaw in the town, and before evening the greater portion of that in the streets had melted away. The change was not visible in the outskirts so early, but it was confirmed before the evening closed, and a drizzling rain which occasionally descended seems to intimate that we have a decided change in the upper regions of the atmosphere. We hear that several accidents have occurred in the streets in consequence of their slippery state. Numerous cases of sprains, dislocations, wounds and bruises, the result of falls, have been taken to the infirmary; but no fractures, nor have we heard of any. One man had his bottom lip completely cut through by falling with his mouth against some hard substance, and in other instances equally severe injuries were received; but all the patients were able, after the necessary attention had been bestowed by the officers of the Institution, to leave for their own homes.

(From the *Newcastle Advertiser*, Dec. 1.)

Winter has at length set in with all its rigour. On Saturday and the following day we were visited with a heavy storm and fall of snow; and yesterday the frost was very intense. The roads in consequence have been heavy, but not impassable; and the coaches generally, having additional horses, have been pretty regular.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Thomas Gardiner, a little boy only seven years old, and standing three feet ten inches in height, was found guilty of having picked the pocket of a lady on Westminster-bridge, on Monday last.

It appeared that a lady, in passing over the bridge, had had her attention attracted to three boys, of whom the prisoner was one (the other two boys much older), by the sound of money falling. The prisoner picked it up and handed it to his companions, by whom a division appeared to be made. She then walked onwards, but had not proceeded more than twenty or thirty yards ere she was passed by a woman, who carried a basket on one of her arms, whilst on the other side of her she observed the prisoner walking, evidently closely watching her. The woman's attention was principally directed to the basket, and presently a puff of wind having blown her gown aside, the little prisoner pushed his hand into her pocket, and ere he was able to release his arm, she laid hold of him and retained her grasp until a policeman came up, when she gave him into his custody. The boy had fast clutched in his hand which had been in her pocket a shilling and three sixpences, all of which, of course, were at once claimed by the owner.

The learned Judge, when the jury had pronounced their verdict of "Guilty," said,—What could be done with this little child? It would be ruination to him to send him to a common prison. These scenes were positively heart-rending. Was he to pass over the cases of these children as though the fact of their being brought to that bar was to be regarded quite as a matter of course? Was he to change his nature and so to steel his feelings against the claims and helpless condition of so small a creature as that now before the Court? What could be done with this child?

A Juryman thought he should have been summarily convicted.

The Judge dissented from that opinion.

Another juryman thought it was high time something was done with regard to these young criminals. There ought to be some alteration in the system.

The learned Judge.—No doubt there should; but the alteration that was called for was in the law itself. A law was required that should affect their cases and condition, and so prevent the mass of increasing juvenile offenders. With regard to summary punishments, he could assure the juryman who had suggested that that method should be continued, that it had done endless mischief. It was only the year before that tribunal had been established that there had been 1,600 cases where summary convictions had taken place of children between the ages of 7 and 15. All these children had bee sent to prison, from the police-court, without coming before a jury. If the jury were to ask him whether he approved of such scenes as they painfully witnessed, as in the present instance of this mere baby, in that court every session, his reply was, that he did not. But even that was very far better than the system of summary conviction, where the child was sent to prison, and the world knew nothing of his case, or its causes; whilst, when he was brought *before a jury, the matter became one for close inquiry*, the circumstances and the condition of the child were ascertained, and the whole went out to the world; so that in the end, doubtless something would be done for this class of offenders. It was manifest that things could *not go on as they were. In the present session*, as he had occasion to tell the grand jury on the preceding day, he had a list of twenty-four children, whose ages not exceed twelve, and there was at that moment one at the bar who was seven, and not more than three feet ten inches high. Was it not heartrending that such a baby must be sent to a common gaol?

The father and mother, both in the utmost distress, here rushed forward, and entreated the Jugde to let them take the boy home. If his Lordship would allow them to have him home, they would take care that he should never get into such trouble again. If he had done that which was wrong, they were sure it must have been at the instigation of other boys.

The learned Judge.—Yes, that was it, no doubt; for it was hardly possible to conceive that so mere a baby could of himself have arranged and committed this act. There were two older boys with him, and they had set him on to the commission of the act; but that was part of the system which was adopted. Here he had been laid hold of by two older boys, who had made him their tool. He was aware of the whole plan, for he had spent hour after hour *in the prisons of the* county, and had ascertained from many of the boys the manner in which they carried on their occupation. The father again implored that he might take his child home. *If he were permitted* to do so he and his wife would adopt very means in their power to prevent him from again mingling with strange boys. Indeed, they would not let him go out alone.

The learned Judge.—Then let the responsibility rest, as in truth it ought to rest, upon the father of this child. There he was, not more than seven years old, a mere baby, convicted of having picked a pocket. There stood the parents, upon whom the whole responsibility of that child's behaviour, and future happiness in life depended. Do not let him be told, as he had been, that there was a state for the children, and that the children ought to be sent to the state of correction. The parents had now sought to be allowed to have their child. They should have him, and on their heads rest the responsibility. The sentence of the Court was, that the boy be imprisoned one hour, and then delivered into the care of his father.

The parents having thanked his Lordship, quitted the court with countenances that betokened the removal of an overwhelming load from their minds.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Chelsea.—A meeting of all the members of the Land Company residing in Chelsea will be held at the Cheshire Cheese, Pimlico, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven.

Stockport.—A delegate from the Conference will lecture here on Sunday evening. A meeting of the members of the Chartist Association will be held at half-past two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon.

Nottingham.—Dr. M'Douall will lecture here (it is expected) in the Town Hall, on Saturday (this) evening, at seven o'clock. The next meeting of the Testimonial Committee will be held at the Seven Stars, in Barker Gate, on Sunday evening next, at *six o'clock precisely*.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, will be held at the Temperance Hall, Great Carlisle-street, Portman-market, on Tuesday, December 15th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting the National Petition in favour of the Peoples' Charter, and for the purpose of electing a local registration and election committee. The following advocates of the Peoples' Cause will be present, and take part in the proceedings, Ernest Jones, Esq., the Poet, Dr. M'Douall, Messrs. G. J. Harney, S. Kidd, Skelton, and T. M. Wheeler. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., is expected to attend, the chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

City Chartist Hall, Turnagain Lane.—On Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, a special general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the George, George-court, Snow-hill, to hear the report of the deputation appointed to wait on the new proprietors.

Marylebone.—On Sunday evening next, the 13th instant, Mr. Ruffy Riddley will Lecture at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, subject—The People, their rights and privileges. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Chartist Reading and Assembly Rooms' Dean-street, Soho.—On Sunday, December 13th, a lecture will be delivered on the "Relative Merits of Monarchical and Democratic Governments," by Mr. Sewell.

Bilston.—A general meeting of the Bilston branch of the Chartist Land Company will be held at Mr. Joseph Linney's High-street, Bilston, on Sunday, Dec. 13th.

Sudbury.—The Chartist Land Company are requested to meet at J. Goody, Railway Coffee Rooms, High Street, to take into consideration the payment of the debt due to F. O'Connor, Esq. The *Northern Star* is read as usual at the above room every Sunday evening, all levies due must be immediately paid.

Holbeck, and New Wortley.—The Chartists have opened a room in Wortley Lane, New Wortley, and are determined once more to organise themselves to obtain good local and national governments, and to establish a mutual instruction society, and likewise to join the National Charter Association, and send their quota to the Executive. Meetings will be held every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. P.S.—The Sub-Secretary of the Chartist Land Company, Holbeck branch, will attend every Sunday forenoon, at ten o'clock, to receive subscriptions and give all the information necessary.

Todmorden.—Mr. Thomas Tattersall, will lecture in the Oddfellows Hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) to commence at six o'clock. Subject:—"The Characteristics and tendencies of the present age."

Nottingham.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. Dean of Radford, at Mrs. Rowses, Temperance Hotel, 14, Chandlar's Lane, on Sunday evening, Dec. 20th, at six o'clock.

Sunderland.—A general meeting of the members of the Chartist Association will be held on Monday, the 14th of December, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, 5, Nombers Garth, when a subscription will be entered into in support of the Defence Fund. The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are requested to attend.

West Riding.—The next West Riding Delegate Meeting will be held on Sunday, Dec. 13th, in the Working-man's Hall, Bull Close-lane, Halifax, at half-past twelve o'clock.

Halifax.—Mr. Bawden will lecture on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

Bethnal Green.—Mr. Wigg will lecture on "Education: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, on Sunday evening at eight o'clock.

A Select Harmonic Meeting will be held at the Earl of Cathcart Tavern, Munster-street, Regent's-Park, on Saturday evening, December 12, for the benefit of A. Street; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Shoreditch.—On Tuesday evening next, December 15, Mr. Henry Mills will Lecture at the Railway Engine Coffee-house, 122, Brick-lane, near Church-street, at 8 o'clock. The above branch of the Co-operative Land Company meet every Tuesday evening.

Somers-Town.—On Sunday evening next a course of Readings, from the best authors on Political and Social Progression, will be commenced at the Bricklayers'-arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

The Veterans, Orphans, and Victims Committee will meet at the Land Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

Manchester.—A special meeting will be held at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon next, December 13th, in the People's Institute, Heywood-street. On next Sunday evening, the 13th instant, Mr. William Dixson will Lecture in the People's Institute. Chair to be taken at half-past 6.

Rochdale.—A Lecture will be delivered in the Chartist-room, Mill-street, by a Friend to the Charter; which will commence at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

Barnsley.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are requested to meet at Mr. Acklam's, next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Liverpool.—A lecture will be delivered on the "Moral and Political Writings of Eugene Sue," by Mr. Edward Jones, on Sunday evening, December 13, at Mr. Farrall's Temperance Hotel, No. 4, Cazneau-street. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.

Hebden Bridge.—A tea party will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Bridge Lane, on Friday the 25th of December, 1846. Tea on the table at 4 o'clock: also a ball will take place in the above room on Saturday, December 26th, to commence at five o'clock in the evening.

Stockport.—Mr. Robert Wild of Mottram, will lecture at Stockport, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

Barrhead.—The Barrhead branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company intends giving a supper and ball on January 1st (New Years Night) in Mrs. Walker's Hall, when several talented gentlemen will address the meeting. Double tickets 5s. 6.; for single tickets 3s.—to be had of Messrs. Miller, Robertson, and M'Pherson, Booksellers, Barrhead, and from Mr. John Cathey, sub-secretary, or any of the members of the branch.

Hull.—A meeting will be held at the Ship Inn, Church Lane, on next Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock. The members of the Land Company will meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, instead of 8, as heretofore.

Lancashire Miners.—The general delegate meeting of the Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday next, December 14th, at the sign of the Farmers' arms, Darcy Lever, near Bolton. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a Public Meeting (if the weather is favourable), which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several other gentlemen.

Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a Lecture will *be delivered in the School-room of the Working* Man's Hall, at 6 o'clock in the evening—by a Friend.

Leeds.—The members of the Land Company in this district are requested to meet to-morrow (Sunday) *afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the back room* of the Bazaar, when Mr. Brook will give a report of the Conference at Birmingham.

SPITALFIELDS SILK WEAVERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the General Committee of this body was held on Saturday evening, in the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Bethnal-green.

Mr. Sherrard said that the question for discussion that evening was what line of argument should be taken in the statement it was proposed to lay before Government with reference to the state and prospects of their trade. Two years ago he had received instructions from the trade to draw up a memorial in its behalf, based upon certain principles. He had been more or less at work upon that document ever since, which was a lengthy one, and consisted of three parts; two of them, which treated of the general question of political economy, and the relative positions of capital and labour, were now prepared; but the third, which had more especial reference to their own trade, was not yet finished. In the meantime, however, many changes had taken place in the *legislature affecting their trade*, and the question was, whether the views agreed to be submitted to the Government two years ago should be carried out, or another and more moderate course be adopted? It had been stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, and others, that the weavers did not understand the principles of political economy, nor the policy which was best calculated to promote the interests of their own trade. Now, what they intended to do when the general statement was resolved upon, was to show that they did understand these matters, and even if it was not submitted to the Government, it might be laid before the public, in order to call attention to the whole subject.—(Hear, hear.) An opinion was here by some that a shorter statement would be better for the Government; but nothing had yet been done, and he thought, therefore, the time had come when it was necessary they should resolve on one course or another.—(Hear, hear.) Mr. Sherrard then at considerable length, stated his views on the general question of political economy, and drew a vivid picture of the sufferings indured by the weavers under the present system. Under the present state of parties he advised a moderate course and to ask only for a moderate protection, and local boards of trade. That was the only way to remedy their condition. They did not want charity.—(Hear, hear.) Hospitals, benevolent societies, ragged schools, and lectures, were all very well in their way, and no doubt kindly meant, but they were poor substitutes for justice. They never could supply the place of a fair remunerating price for labour.—(Hear, hear.) That was the only true and sound foundation of the social system, and until it was so based, it would always be insecure.

Messrs. Ferdinando, Berry, Moles, Poynter, Delaforce and others, took part in the discussion, which was ultimately adjourned till next Saturday night. In the course of the evening Mr. Moles expected some cases of gross oppression on the silk power loom weavers of Manchester and that district, by means of fines, abatements, and other cunningly contrived machinery, by which as was stated, the weaver was in effect not only made to do the masters' work for nothing, but to pay for being allowed to do it. These cases will be brought before the Government.

UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

Pursuant to previous arrangement, a full committee of the above association assembled at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday, December 1st, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair, present, Messrs. Bush, Allen, Green, Williamson, Mayne, Robson, Claughan, Jacobs, Blythe, Lenegan, and Lynn, Mr. W. Peel attended as an honourary member of the Central Committee, he being secretary of the district committee of Manchester, in place of Mr. Gouldin who unfortunately was unable to be present, (without risking the loss of his situation,) to explain the differences that had arisen between the district committee of Manchester, and the Central Committee respecting the builders strike.

The first question that occupied the attention of the Central Committee was the Ten Hours' Bill and the propriety of the United Trades Association petitioning Parliament in its favour, and also for an amendment of the Truck Act, when after mature deliberation the following forms of petition were agreed to:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

Sheweth,

That the question of infant labour in factories has been deemed a fit subject for legislative interference, as proved by the various enactments that have from time to time been passed for regulating the same, and that such interference has materially benefitted the infant factory workers without inflicting the slightest injury on their employers.

That notwithstanding the avowedly beneficial operations of those enactments, the long hours of labour now exacted from the infants employed in the cotton and other trades is highly injurious and productive of the most deplorable results, degenerating our race by physical and mental debility, fostering ignorance and its inevitable consequences, licentiousness and crime.

That your petitioners humbly submit that this state of things devolved a mighty weight of responsibility on the legislature, who properly are the guardians of the public health and morals.

That as a step to redeem this vast portion of our Population from the evils of such social degradation. We pray your Honourable House to pass an act in the present Session of Parliament, restricting the labour of women and children in factories to Ten Hours' per day.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

Sheweth,

That an act passed by your Honourable House to protect the workers in different kinds of manufactures from being paid in goods instead of money, (entitled the Truck Act), has been generally evaded by the employers of this country.

Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable House to amend the above named act, so as to effectually protect the parties intended to be benefitted by the legislature.

Your petitioners are of opinion that such employers care nothing for penalties inflicted by magistrates upon conviction under this act, they therefore pray your Honourable House to substitute imprisonment for penalties.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

A sub-committee was then appointed to get the headings printed, and the petitions circulated for the signature of the members in the different towns where there are trades connected with this Association.

The honourable chairman then called the committee's attention to the following circular, issued by the district committee of Manchester to the delegates of the late Trades Conference.

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION,

HELD IN MANCHESTER, ON MONDAY, JUNE 1ST AND FOLLOWING DAYS, 1846.

Gentlemen,—We much regret that circumstances have arisen, which compel us to address you for your opinion upon points of difference which unhappily exist between the Manchester District Committee and the London Members of the Central Committee.

It will be in your recollection, that at the Conference the following resolution was adopted:—

That the delegates composing this Conference, admiring the noble struggle now being made by the workmen in the Building and other Trades in opposing the infamous Document, hereby recommended the Central Committee immediately to proceed to collect a levy, in accordance with rule, in order to support the same.

It was not until the 15th of June, (ten days after the breaking up of the Conference,) that any steps were taken by the London Members of the Central Committee to carry out the above resolution.

On Monday, the 15th of June, a deputation of the London Central Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bush and Robson, arrived in Manchester, to effect, if possible, a reconciliation between the master builders and their hands. Failing in this attempt, they returned to London; and on the 22nd of June the following circulars were agreed on and issued:—

National Association of United Trades for the Protection of Industry; Office, 10, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, June, 22nd, 1846.

Sir,—*I am instructed to request* the favour of your immediate transmission to this office of the Three Weeks' Levy, due on Friday next, of 2d. in the pound, on the average weekly earnings of your Society, pursuant to the resolution of Conference, in support of the builders now on strike, and that you will continue to do so weekly.

I have further to intimate, that it is absolutely necessary that the Levy should be remitted in sufficient time for the workmen to receive the amount in Manchester on Saturday next.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully
Thomas Barratt, Secretary.

P.S.—At the close of the present quarter is nigh at hand, it is hoped that the statistics of each trade, required by rule for insertion in the Balance Sheet, will be *forwarded as early as convenient*.

At this date there were 582 men out of employ; it being the sixteenth week of the struggle, and of course all their means being exhausted, and most of the men deeply involved in debt, thus they had no *other reliance for support than the assistance* promised them by the resolution of Conference before alluded to.

However, on the 20th, we were enabled, by a remittance from the Central Committee, and by loans *effected in Manchester, to commence* a partial support, which was continued until July the 18th (four weeks); the whole of which, together with certain monies paid in by the Trades to the District Committee to the credit of the Central Committee, amounted to £326 19s. 3d., which only gave an average weekly of 2s. 2½d per man, from the acknowledgment of the strike by the Central Committee to its actual termination, instead of the sums according to rule

No further remittances were received from London, although the struggle was not terminated until the 5th of August, at which time, according *to the letter and spirit* of the resolution of Conference, the claims on the Association amounted to £1,386, or thereabouts, with 134 men then out, and justly entitled to the continued support of the Association.

The District Committee, through its Secretary, *repeatedly* sought for an explanation from the Central Committee for the stoppage of the remittance, which they at all times avoided. The District Committee, at length finding all their endeavours fruitless in obtaining satisfactory reasons or explanations for this unaccountable stoppage of the remittances, resolved to memorialize the President of the Society, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., on the subject; which memorial, dated July 29th, was immediately laid before the Central Committee by the President for their consideration. But any acknowledgment of the receipt of such letter, or any allusion to its contents, were never received by the District Committee.

Letters for information, which involved various questions not connected with the Builders' Strike, but of deep importance to other Trades and to the Association generally, were repeatedly sent by the District Committee; few of which were answered, and those only in a formal and unsatisfactory manner. But at length a letter was received, dated August 5th, assigning the reasons of the Central Committee for terminating the Strike; which explanation consisted of a *private* communication, conveyed in a letter from the Secretary of the Joiners to Mr. Bush, and something which passed in a *private* conversation between Mr. Gouldin and Mr. Robson. Now the London Members of the Central Committee, acting on so important a matter on *private* and *incorrect* information, without the advice or opinion of the District Committee, was in direct violation of the Rules headed "*District Committees and Secretaries.*" This letter is still further distinguished by a most unprovoked and unwarrantable attack upon the conduct and motives of the District Secretary.

On the 19th of August, Mr. Bush arrived in Manchester upon business which detained him several days, affording him an opportunity of attending two meetings of the District Committee; but his attempts to give satisfactory explanation of the proceedings of the Central Committee was unsuccessful, and after two evenings' debate in the presence of Mr. Bush, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

At a meeting of the Committee, on Wednesday the 19th and adjourned to Friday the 21st instant, Mr. Bush attended as deputation from the Central Committee, for the purpose of explaining and removing the differences which have unhappily existed for some time between the Committee and the Central Committee. The whole subject having been most patiently investigated and dispassionately discussed, this committee, after mature deliberation, find the following facts most clearly and unquestionably established:—

1st.—That for some time past the Central Committee has refused or neglected to return answers to communications which this Committee, in discharge of their duty, have from time to time addressed to them; and in particular they have neglected to reply to, or acknowledge a letter which the President of the Society placed in their hands for that purpose.

2nd.—That upon private and exparte communications, totally unauthorised by this Committee, to the effect 'That the strike in this district had terminated,' and which statement was contrary to the fact, the Central Committee, without any further enquiries from this Committee, withheld the usual remittance without notice or reason assigned, to the great inconvenience and injury of many deserving men who were legally entitled to the same,—a proceeding which appears repugnant, to the letter and spirit of the laws of the Association.' Proposed and seconded, 'That Mr. Bush do receive a vote of thanks, for his conduct during his attendance before the District Committee.

3rd.—That in several recent communications from Mr. Barratt, to this Committee, very serious imputations are conveyed and insinuated, reflecting on the conduct and motives of Mr. Gouldin, for which there does not appear the slightest ground or justification; and further, that Mr. Gouldin, in his office as member of the Central Committee and as District Secretary, has been subjected to most uncourteous treatment by the Central Committee.

This Committee, as the representative of seven thousand members of this Society, feel bound to protest against these proceedings *on the part of the Central* Board, and to express their convictions that such proceedings are calculated to inflict the most serious and lasting injury on the society, and most materially to obstruct its proceedings. And this Committee further declare their unlimited confidence in Mr. Gouldin, as district Secretary, and consider him perfectly free from even a shadow of the imputations which have been so undeservedly and ungenerously cast upon him.

In reply to the above resolutions, the following letter was received from the London members of the Central Committee:—

National Association of United Trades, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, London, Sept. 1st, 1846.

Dear Sir,—Your communication of the 29th of August, with a series of Resolutions and Balance Sheet of the Manchester District Committee, was yesterday laid before the Central Committee, when the following resolution was adopted, which I have been desired to convey to you.

I am, truly yours,
Thomas Barratt, Secretary.

Resolution.—That the Central Committee, in acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the Manchester District Committee, on the 26th instant, regret to find that the assistance afforded by the Central Committee to the Builders of Manchester, which was in fact in contravention of the strict rules of the Association, is so unduly appreciated by your Committee. The Central Committee will be prepared to justify their conduct at the next Annual Conference, that being the only body to whom they are amenable.

You will observe, gentlemen, that through all these proceedings, involving questions of such vital import to the Associations, and upon which such serious difference has arisen between the two Committees, the provincial members of the Central Committee have never directly or indirectly been consulted. They might as well never have been elected, for any benefit the Society has received from their appointment. It has been stated that the answers vouchsafed by the Central Committee to this Committee, and to various bodies in this district, when applied to for information, has been formal and unsatisfactory, We give (in a condensed form) one very recent case as an illustration:—

Copy of Questions submitted by the Society of Makers-up of Manchester, September 4th, 1846.

"1st.—J. C., employed as foreman by Mr. H., Maker-up. About six weeks since Mr. H. put a boy (not an apprentice) to the table, to do some work which was a branch of the making-up business. Mr. C. remonstrated, and the attempt was not persisted in; but about a month since Mr. H. announced his intention of having his work done by piece, contrary to the laws of the Society and the custom of the trade. Mr. C. refused to countenance the same; consequently, he and another were obliged to leave for maintaining the laws of the Society. Query:—Are they entitled to the benefits of the Association?

"2nd.—Is a person working at a situation only casually, during a press of trade, entitled to the benefits of the Association, if thrown out of the job by resisting any acknowledged act of oppression?'

The answer of the Central Committee:—

"1st.—With reference to the case of Mr. J. C., it does not appear to the Central Committee that it is a case upon which they can interfere. You will please to refer to the preamble in the book of rules as it respects the management of Local Unions; they think the present a case in point.

"2nd.—They must know the particular act of oppression to which you allude, before they can give their opinion respecting it."

Now the very unsatisfactory nature of these answers must be obvious. No support in this case was actually sought; but the Society was desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Committee, in order that they might know, if at any future similar case of aggression they would be justified by the Society in resisting the same. The answer of the Central Committee to the first question raises a doubt in the minds of the members as to the utility of the Association to them, seeing that the most gross infringement on the laws of their Society, sanctioned by *the universal custom* and usage of the trade, meets with so little sympathy from the Central Committee. The answer to the second question is merely a quibble, to avoid giving a direct and plain answer to a plain question.

From all the facts which we have stated, the Manchester District Committee are forced to the conclusion that an immediate change must be effected in the policy and conduct of the Central Committee, which must be in fact, what it is in theory, the guardians and protectors of each individual member of the Association.

With reference to the more immediately pressing case of the builders' strike, the District Committee submit that the following facts are fully established, and they earnestly solicit the opinion of the delegates of the Conference upon the questions proposed; trusting that the Central Committee will gladly avail *themselves of an opportunity of restoring confidence* and harmony to the Association, when they discover that a majority of the Conference differ with them on points of such essential importance. This District Committee do consider that it is clearly established:—

1st.—That the Central Committee evinced a great want of energy and promptitude in carrying out the resolution of the Conference, in relation to the building trades.

2nd.—That there has been gross impropriety in the London members of the Central Committee, in withholding support to the Building trades, without the knowledge and sanction of, or any communication with, the District Committee, which, according to rule, they were bound to receive.

3rd.—That the Manchester District Committee consider that the resolution of Conference *meant* full and complete support to the building trades on strike in resisting the odious "Document," and that any other construction put upon the same by the Central Committee is erroneous and unjust.

4th.—That great neglect and much unnecessary delay has arisen on the part of the London portion of the London Central Committee, in answering cases of extreme urgency and importance, and that in no instance since their election has the Provincial Members of the said Committee been consulted, or their presence at any meetings of the Committee, thus effectually *counteracting* the chief object of their appointment—to prevent the "*monopoly of power*" by the London Members.

On behalf of the Manchester District Committee.

Gavin Thomson, *Plasterer*, President.
James Gouldin, *Maker up*, Secretary.

☞The Manchester District Committee respectfully request your opinion in writing.

Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.
September 30th, 1846.

Which having been read, Mr. Peel entered into a lengthy statement, showing the reasons of the District Committee for having issued that circular the question then turned upon the construction to be put upon the resolution of Conference respecting the builders strike, Mr. Peel contended the resolution of Conference meant full support according to scale, consequently the builders having received only £326 19s. 3d. during the continuance of the strike, the Association ought now to pay them the balance amounting to £1,386.

The Central Committee replied, that they, the Central Committee, carried out the *recommendation* of Conference to the best of their ability, they borrowed money when in Manchester to commence the support of the men, (which money they have since the strike repaid). They then called for the levy according to rule, and sent every farthing they received to Manchester, (as proved by their books), and borrowed the whole amount of the subscription fund in aid of the levies, and would have sent more at the time if the trades had supplied the Central Committee with it, but they deny the claims of the builders to the balance above named, contending that they carried out to the full extent the spirit of the resolution of Conference, as some proof, they instanced the fact of the Conference itself having passed four resolutions respecting the builders of Manchester, which were as follows:—

That this Conference will support against the document amongst all its members to the utmost of their power, and that it is further resolved that every individual member is determined never to refuse paying that levy until the document is altogether withdrawn, and that each delegate do recommend to their constituents to make a voluntary subscription in each Society, and send the same to the Central Committee, to forward to their brethren on strike against the document.

That this meeting pledges itself in behalf of the men in the building trades to raise a voluntary contribution for their support, and strongly recommend to the Central Committee to take immediate steps for the carrying out of this object.

That the Central Committee do proceed to collect the levy according to rule, and support the building trades on strike against the infamous document.

That the delegates composing this Conference, admiring the noble struggle now being made by the workmen in the building and other trades, in opposing the infamous document, hereby recommend the Central Committee immediately to make a levy upon the trades that form the Association agreeable to rule, in order to support the same.

The Central Committee therefore submit they would have been justified in acting upon any of the four resolutions thus passed, after a very lengthened discussion all the country members having taken part, they (the country members) came to the following resolution unanimously:—

That the London portion of the Central Committee did their duty in carrying out the recommendation of Conference, in reference to the Manchester building trades, and that the construction put upon the resolution of Conterence by them was not erroneous or unjust.

A mass of correspondence that had taken place between the District Committee and the Central Committee, having been read, a long discussion ensued, as to the course the Central Committee had pursued in reference to the strike.

The subjoined statement in the printed circular were unanimously negatived by the provincial members of the Central Committee, *viz.*:—

That there has been gross impropriety in the London members of the Central Committee, in withholding support to the building trades, without the knowledge and sanction of, or any communication with, the District Committee, which, according to rule, they were bound to receive.

That great neglect, and much unnecessary delay, has arisen on the part of the London portion of the Central Committee in answering cases of extreme urgency and importance.

And it was resolved, That no improper motive or wish to "monopolize power" actuated the London portion of the Central Committee, in not seeking advice or summoning to their councils, the provincial members of the Committee.

It was then unanimously resolved that Mr. W Peel is entitled to thanks of this Committee for his straightforward conduct whilst attending this Committee, in reference to the differences between the Manchester District Committee, and the Central Committee, as well as in his capacity of an honourable member of the Central Committee, and in hopes that after the explanation Mr. Peel has received, he will be able to assure those he has so ably represented, of the earnest desire that actuates the Central Committee at all times to give every satisfaction consistent with their duties.

In consequence of a statement made by Mr. Lenegan, hand-loom weaver, of Wigan, to the effect, that the manufacturers of that town had refused to employ him, or to purchase his goods when manufactured, in consequence of his activity in trades' matters and his desire to benefit the condition of the poor hand-loom weavers, of the district.

The committee resolved,

That Mr. Lenegan be appointed in the double capacity of missionary and to manufacture goods for the Association, to report weekly to the committee.

Considerable discussion having taken place on the subject of strikes and the document it was unanimously resolved,

That, henceforth, a member of the National Association, eligible in point of time and clear on the books shall be supported, if compelled to withdraw from his employment, for refusing to sign any document or declaration having for its object to compel such member to withdraw from the Association.

It was, then, unanimously resolved,

That the sincere thanks of this committee are eminently due and hereby given to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., for his very patient and gentlemanly conduct as president during its sittings.

The committee then broke up, sincerely hoping that the slight difference that had arisen between the two committees, after the full and particular investigation the whole matter had undergone, would be healed, knowing full well, that any material difference of opinion would destroy our "Monster" Association and place us entirely at the mercy of the employing capitalist of the country.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous 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 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 Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly 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 case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied 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 be a most wonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune.

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.

SIR,—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 do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am 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 Medicines.

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,

SIR,—I have the gratification to announce to you a 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, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of *crutches*. I consulted a very eminent 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 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, Rector of our parish.

(Signed) JOSEPH GILDON.

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

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway,

SIR,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive it to be a most invaluable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

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 when 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. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed 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 IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence 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 MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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, Church-street, 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 series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, however, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favorable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

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

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the skin

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 often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally 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 tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of these painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as more serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the stream that flows from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, 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 the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

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 efficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and proving the perfect 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, 1s. 1½d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest:—

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting my cure.

I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant,

(Signed) MARY COOKE.

Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Cheetham Hill near Manchester, August 21st, 1845.

SIR,—I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but 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, SARAH FLETCHER.

To Mr. CROFT.

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 surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, J. MILLER.

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 would 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 the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four 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 was 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, (signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To MR. T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Medical Warehouse,—Halifax, Novo Scotia, August 15, 1846.

To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lozenges, 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 evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, MORTON & Co.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box.

BLAIR'S GOUT AMD RHEUMATIC PILLS.

A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*.

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845.

SIR,—I have the pleasure of forwarding you the particulars of a case in which BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS have proved eminently successful.

A young woman, named Mary Wain, accompanied by her parents, who reside at Watnall, near this town, called upon me on Saturday last, being desirous of making her case known for the benefit of the public.

It appears that Mary Wain had for some years past been a great sufferer from Rheumatism, but that in October last she was more than ordinarily afflicted, so much so that her father fetched her from her place of service, in order that she might have the attention of her mother at home; at that time—to make use of the mother's description, "she could not lift her hand to her mouth, or her foot the height of sixpence from the floor." Having heard of Blair's Pills, the father purchased a box at my shop about the second week in October; the Pills took immediate effect, for I am assured by the parents and the girl herself, that on the following day she could not only lift her hand up to feed herself, but she could also move about on crutches. Since that time she has had five more boxes of the Pills, and, if I may judge from appearances, is as well as she ever was in her life, and has been so for some months past.

You are at liberty to make use of my name if you think it will add to the weight of this testimonial,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. RICHARD ALLEN.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed of any rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO DRUGGISTS, &c.—WANTED by Dr. POWELL, 16, Blessington Street, Dublin, AGENTS in the principal Towns throughout the Kingdom, for the Sale of his SPECIFIC, for Scald Head, Ringworm, and all Cutaneous Diseases. A Liberal Commission allowed.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, AND ALL CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

DR. WILLIAM POWELL, 16, Blessington Street, Dublin, begs to inform the Public, that his SPECIFIC for the above Diseases may now be had in Packages, price 2s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. 6d each, with full directions for their use. The half-guinea package contains eight times the quantity of the half-crown.

On receipt of a post-office order or postage stamps, directed as above, the medicine will be forwarded by return of post, until agents are appointed in the different counties.

DESPERATE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On Saturday morning, one of the most atrocious and desperate cases of highway robbery and attempted murder, was heard at the Shire Hall, Hereford, before a full bench of county magistrates. The prisoners were Charles Pearse and Benjamin Smith, two ferocious-looking young men, who have been in the habit of travelling about the country under the pretence of selling brushes, but whose chief occupation has, it is believed, been robbery. The prosecutor is a dealer in earthenware, and who has been for some years past well known in Hertford as an honest and industrious man. The occurrence took place about a fortnight since, but the prosecutor had not previously sufficiently recovered from the effects of the wounds he received on the occasion, to appear before the bench. He appeared very weak, and was obliged to be accommodated with a chair during the inquiry. His head and face presented a most frightful appearance, being cut in all directions, and in some places large pieces of flesh had been entirely beaten away, leaving his skull quite exposed to view. He said,—My name is James Jarvis. I am a hawker, and in the habit of travelling to the different towns in the county with earthenware. On Saturday, the 21st ult., I was at Welling; I was in the Horse Shoes public house, I there saw the prisoners. After staying at the Horse Shoes about ten minutes, I left for Ware. I went into the Chequers at Ware; I had not been there long before the prisoners came in. I was in the Chequers about half an hour. I then left for Datchworth. I told the prisoners where I was going.

By the Bench—What induced you to tell the prisoners where you were going?

Prosecutor—Some person in the Chequers said, "It is a fine night; where are you off to, Jarvis?" I replied, "I have sold all my goods, and am now going to Datchworth." It was between four and five o'clock. I then left the house. When I arrived at Fishwood, I felt what I consider two stones thrown at me. One struck my hat. It was dark, and I could not see any person. I cried out, "Hollo! what are you at?" I did not hear any person speak, and almost immediately after I received a dreadful blow on the left side of my head, and before I had time to speak, I received another on the top of my head, which caused the blood to run out of my ears, eyes, nose, and mouth, to such an extent that I was nearly choked. I then felt that two persons had by some means got into my cart from behind. As they still continued beating me, I said, "For God's sake, don't murder me: what do you want?" One of the prisoners said, "Damn you, your money or your life." I replied I had not got any money. They then threw me in the bottom of my cart, and one still continued striking me about the head, whilst the other was searching my pockets; but, not succeeding in finding my money, one said, "Let's murder the ——, and then we can search him better;" and the other replied, "So we will, he's got money, because he said he had sold all his goods;" and they immediately commenced beating me about the head in a most unmerciful manner. By this time I was nearly choked, as I felt my throat was filling with blood, and feeling assured that I should be murdered, if assistance did not arrive, I therefore by some means, managed to jerk myself out of my cart. The persons followed me, and redoubled their efforts to murder me, and finding myself quite overpowered, and completely saturated with blood, I gave myself up for lost, when the persons who were assaulting me, hearing some persons coming, ran off.

By the Bench—Did you know the voice of the person who said, "Your money or your life?"

Prosecutor—Yes; I immediately recognised the voice to be Smith's; and the party who said, "Let us murder him first," was the prisoner Pearse.

By the Bench—What did they rob you of?

Prosecutor—Twopence, a comb, and a knife.

Bench—Was that all the money you had?

Prosecutor—No; I had between four and five pounds in one of my pockets, but the prisoners did not search that pocket.

William Hyde said, on Sunday, the 22nd, he found the stick which he now produced, laying near the spot where the robbery took place.

The stick (which bore evident proof of having been used on the occasion, it being covered with blood, and in some places where the bark had been knocked off was literally dyed through) was a piece of nut hazel, about four feet long and eight inches in circumference. It had evidently been recently cut from the tree.

Both prisoners were committed for trial.

A BURGLAR'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.—At the Belfast Quarter Sessions last week, John Sloan, Peter Trainor, Frederick M'Cann, and Patrick Magee were indicted for having, on the 30th of August last, broken into the house of Catherine M'Culloch, at Belfast, and stolen therefrom and carried away a large amount of property, consisting of silver spoons, gold rings, brooches, silver pickle forks, a pistol, dagger, and other articles. The case having been satisfactorily proved, the prisoners were found guilty, and the court sentenced Sloan to twelve months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and each of the others to be transported for a term of fifteen years—the heaviest punishment the court had in its power to award. The prisoner Magee then asked permission to address the court. This man (Sloan), he said, had been with him four times in gaol for robberies. Sloan was not his proper name—his right name was Hugh Boyle. His brother had been at the bar before, and had been in the borough jail in Liverpool. He (Magee) had come from America, and had taken up with another pickpocket. Sloan had taken him away with him when he was in America, where he had been trying to earn an honest living, and wanted to give up his old associates, and had induced him to begin to thieve again. Sloan said to him, what is the use of labouring as you do when you can make more by robbing. At the Maze Course Sloan said to him, about another pal, "that man is a good thief." Sloan and he (Magee) had robbed fifty or sixty houses this year or two, and that man was the captain of the gang. He had now reigned fifteen years—he had been that long in the same school. He was a Liverpool man, and served his time with Charles Lawrence, the mayor, from whom he could get a recommendation. His name was not Magee, but was known. "I am Nottingham Charlie; that is my name." "I know," he continued, "that I am a thief and a robber—I acknowledge all my robberies—but Sloan was with me forty or fifty times in offices in Liverpool, and carried a double-barrelled pistol in Liverpool to shoot any one who would hinder him. Ay, and Sloan is wanted now for a robbery in North John Street. There was another robbery in Belfast, but it is not worth talking about. It was Sloan did that: and there is another too that has not come to light. I am transported now at last, and I have a poor old mother who has been broken-hearted by my infamous life; but it was that man Sloan who took me from my honest employment, and made me stand here. I escaped the police in England for many years, and I am caught at last and sent away, and all by that Sloan. He continued for some time to talk in this coherent strain, admitting a course of crime almost having scarcely a parallel. The prisoners were then removed. Sloan, by order of the Court, remaining in the dock, as it was pretty evident, from Meagee's feelings, that violence would have been used had an opportunity offered.

THE FLOWERS OF THE EARTH.—Doctor P——, who is attached to a Parisian theatre in quality of a physician, expressed his astonishment the other day that man and woman were not created at the same time, instead of the latter springing from a rib of our first parent. A young actress standing by, remarkable for the graceful turn which she ever gives to the expression of her ideas, immediately said, "Was it not natural, sir, that the flower should come after the stem?"

IRELAND.

Matters go on from bad to worse. The accounts from the provinces grow more and more gloomy, and the prospects most disheartening. The following extracts will give an idea of

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—The *Tipperary Vindicator* contains a long list of outrages in that county, at the head of which is an account of a most inhuman and unprovoked murder on Wednesday night, on the person of a poor man of the name of Hanly, who, it appeared, sold a pig that day in Borris, for the price of which, it would appear, his diabolical assailants attacked him. His house was entered soon after nightfall. He had lodged the price of his pig in Borris, and the monsters being defeated in their object, fell upon the defenceless victim of their hellish malice, and literally beat his head to a jelly! We have not words to express our horror and indignation at such atrocious offences as these, which are not perpetrated by the starving poor, but by villains, who libel the form of man, and who possess the reckless spirit of demons. Hungry men would not prey upon a poor creature barely removed from the pressure of want by the price of a pig, with which, perhaps, he was anxious to purchase a few weeks' provisions or food. Whilst offences of this nature cry aloud for vengeance on their perpetrators, it is the duty and the interest of all men interested in the welfare of the country to endeavour to check their fatal progress. This poor man resisted the robbers with all his might. He broke a spade handle on the head of one of the villains, who was carried off, it is supposed dead, in the arms of his comrades. An inquest was on Monday held, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

Two men of the name of Gaynor and Heffernan, have been arrested and lodged in the country jail on the charge.

The house of a man of the name of Brien was attacked at Barbaha, on Thursday night. One of the assailants was entering through a window, when Brien, who was waiting inside, took up a scythe, and making a desperate stroke with it, across the head of the person entering, almost severed, it is thought, his head from his body. Blood was traced on Monday near the river.

On Wednesday night, the house of John Hogan, near Annaghbeg, was attacked by some armed men, who fired two shots into the house, and served Hogan with a threatening notice if a line of road in that district were not changed he would suffer! The steward of the line resides in his house.

Notwithstanding the immense amount of employment on the public works, combined with the benevolent exertions of the relief committees, there is a formidable extent of destitution in various districts. Of its intensity in the county of Cork you may form some idea from the following statements, abridged from the *Cork Reporter*:—

SKIBBEREEN.—No description of recital can convey any idea of the extreme misery which exists here. Hungar, nakedness, sickness, and mortality almost equal to the ravager of epidemic disease, are the prevailing features of the dwellings of the poor here. Fever, of a type classed by the physician as famine-fever, afflicts hundreds of the poor, and dysentery, produced by cold and want of nutricious food, is equally if not more general. The workhouse at present contains 900 paupers—considerably more than it was originally built for—the stables are used as dormitories. The Fever Hospital was built to accomodate forty patients— it contains to-day 161; and there are twenty more fever cases in the infirmary. The two nurses attached to the hospital are in fever, so is the schoolmaster, whose death was hourly expected. The number of deaths which took place in the house from the 1st to the 30th of November, was 87. I copied them from the books—and there were five more reported this morning (1st December). In fact there are scarcely as many able-bodied paupers in the house as can bury the dead, and they are taken out for interment three at a time. One of the most remarkable illustrations of the nature of distress here, is a desire on the part of the poor to escape, if I may so call it, to anywhere, from the privations they endure at home. A small fund had been created, through the benevolence of the doctors and the apothecary of the workhouse giving up the proceeds of their vaccination contract, to enable some poor creatures to go out of the country. Last week 107 of them were shipped from the town, at Baltimore, on board a collier to Newport—the owner, Mr. Swanton, having given them a free passages while Dr. Donovan provided them "fit out," by releasing some few of their most indispensable articles of clothing out of pawn, and giving them a small bag of biscuit for "sea store." I had an opportunity of seeing another batch preparing to start on the cars for Cork, to proceed by the screw steamer for London, on Wednesday Some of them were tradesmen, who expected work there, and whose miserable appearances showed how reduced was their condition when they had recourse to this alternative. There were also some half clad labourers, and some women and children who expected to find their husbands, fathers, or other relatives, to aid them in the great metropolis. I proceeded in company with Dr. Donovan, to a suburb called Bridgetown, where he had a large number of sick calls to answer. We entered at least thirty of the huts, and such an aggregation of disease, hunger, nakedness, and cold, it is out of the question to describe. In nearly every house we entered, men lay sick and moaning in the wretched beds they had, or more generally on a small bundle of dirty straw on the earthen floor, far worse than swine are usually supplied with in ordinary farm-yards. The only covering they had was the clothes worn by them at work; and the same total absence of food, firing, and clothing, prevailed in each of the wretched cabins. We left the locality after a visit of about three hours, during which we witnessed the most distressing and painful illustrations of individual and general suffering that probably have existed anywhere within the knowledge of the present generation.

In the north of Ireland, outrage is on the increase. Donegal, Londonderry, Tyron, and Cavan, are all more or less disturbed. On Sunday night a large quantity of meal was stolen off carts belonging to poor men who had halted for the night at a house a short distance from this town, which had been purchased at our market the preceeding day.

Last week, some persons entered a farmer's cow-house, near, Boyney, where a cow was fastened by the head with an iron chain to the manger. They severed the body from the head, leaving the head as it was fastened, and carried off the remainder. Another cow was killed in the same locality, and the hide only left. Several sheep were killed throughout this barony, and farmers robbed of meal, &c.

DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.

The *Ballyshannon Herald* states:—

That there is a great deal of destitution in Donegal, not a parish is exempt from it, and were it not for the charitable disposition of the more wealthy classes deaths would be more numerous. In this barony the poor are in an awful state; wretched creatures daily infest our town in search of food or employment, who have more the appearance of corpses than living beings. Large sums are contributed towards their relief in giving meal at a reduced price. That is quite right, but what succour is that to thousands of starving creatures who are unable to pay anything for food, be it ever so cheap? Something more must be done to prevent famine, which undoubtedly will be followed by outrage, plague, and pestilence. The promise of public work is now considered as mockery, for the Board does not seem disposed to grant any. The landed proprietors are ready with their money, yet no work is given, and these poor are famishing. Our peasantry have hitherto conducted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner, but really we cannot expect them to continue peaceable much longer, unless they get employment.

The *Anglo Celt*, published in the northern county of Cavan, contains the following:—

This very day we heard that a tradesman was about to open a shop in the town of Cavan for the purpose of selling Birmingham muskets, with the hope of realising fortune by the trade, although he expects to find his chief customers amongst the applicants for relief tickets—men, be it remembered, who, having nothing to defend, can only purchase these instruments of death, for aggressive purposes.

MOLLY MAGUIREISM IN CAVAN.

The *Warder* contains the following:—

A Cavan correspondent writes that on the 23rd ult., being the fair day of Ballymagauran, Thomas Brown, one of the constabulary, seeing a man named M'Averny, and other suspicious characters hovering about during the day, deemed it prudent to take them into custody, and with the assistance of constable Thomas Clark brought them to the barrack. On searching them, they found on the person of M'Averny the following threatening notices:—

Take notice—Any person dealing with Francis Henderson for anything that Peter M'Cusker has, that he will get the same death of Booth Bell, who is in the depth of hell—Death—and if this does not make he yeald, powder and ball will.

Take notice—Any forestaller that distresses any man for money will get the same death of M'Cloud, who is surely in hell for partiality. Death, death, death here follows Molly M'Guire who never feared a ball.

M'Averney is now in Ballyconnell, bridewell, waiting the decision of the law officers of the crown. Mr. Henderson is a respectable trader, residing at Rosehill, and much esteemed by the well-disposed.

A Clonmel paper thus refers to the state of the gun trade in Tipperary:—

No less than seventy-one guns were sold in our town the last fair day. This is bad work. The Government should look to it in time. They have had warning enough. A labourer entered our town a few days ago seeking for hire. He presented rather a formidable appearance; for, in addition to a spade and a flail, he had a handy gun strapped across his back. Every man has his gun. Where this will end God only knows.

Subjoined is an extract of a letter from the county of Tyrone:—

Anything like the sale of fire-arms by the hardware merchants in Aughnacloy, and the different country towns about here, never was heard of in any country, and, almost without exception, the purchasers are of one persuasion. I saw one of the cases, which would contain about 100 stand, and examined some of its contents. They are Birmingham and London make—(I suppose only stamped 'London.') They are of quite good enough manufacture to do mischief, and range in price from £1 for single to £4 for double barrels. Pistols from 7s. 6d. a piece upwards. A Roman Catholic ironmonger, from a neighbouring town, is gone from home to bring £50 worth of arms, and a quantity of gunpowder. How will this end.

A reported outbreak in Kilkenny is thus noticed in the *Freeman* of Monday:—

We have heard that private letters reached town yesterday, stating that an outbreak of rather a serious nature took place in Kilkenny city on Saturday. The accounts which reached us are rather vague, but, from what we could learn of the rumour, it appears that a very large number of people collected in the town, and attacked some flour-mills and bakers' shops. The military were called out, and after charging the people with fixed bayonets, order was in some measure restored. The accounts state that the people were fired on from mills and bakers' houses, but it is not reported that any person was killed. The military did not fire, but dispersed the people with the bayonet, without doing any injury. Mr. Carter, a gentleman connected with the Board of Works, escaped (by the fleetness of his horse) from an attack made on him by the people. The state of feeling in the town and districts about it is said to be very excited, in consequence of the occurrence alluded to.

ROSCREA.—A sale of articles seized for rent due to Mr. O'Grady, of Dublin, was advertised for Friday, the 27th of November last, at Graffin, between Roscrea and Templemore, where a very large mob assembled. Several of them were armed and fired shots: the sale was subsequently relinquished, as the country people are determined to resist the payment of rent in any shape, and those small farmers who are well able to pay are the principals in those proceedings. Arms and ammunition are now so easily procured, that all the lawless ruffians in this part of the country are well supplied.—*Leinster Express.*

PURCHASE OF FIRE-ARMS.—The *Tipperary Free Press* of this day says:—" The purchase of fire-arms in this town by the country people, who manifest the greatest avidity to possess themselves of these weapons, continues unabated. The mania, it appears, has extended to the north, and in Cavan and Fermanagh the sale of guns and pistols was never so great as at present."

COUNTY CLARE.—ROBBERY OF FIRE ARMS.—The glebe house of the Rev. Francis Studdert, at Clare, was, while he was officiating at Kilmaly, entered by five men out of a party of six, in search of arms. They were seen to approach the house from different directions, one man on the road leading from the village of Clare, having fired a shot for the purpose of intimating to the others that they might enter with safety. They did so, and twice did they return up stairs to search more minutely, by order of the man who remained outside. They broke in one bed room door, and after they got into Mr. Studdert's room, took up his keys that he had left in a drawer, where there were bank notes and silver, but which they never touched. They then opened his bookcase, and threw out all his papers and books, and took away a small case of pistols that he had carefully concealed there an hour or two before he left home. In the kitchen they broke open an oat bin, looking for a double-barrelled gun, which however Mr. Studdert had some time before sent away to a place of safety. —*Clare Journal.*

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The *Times* Correspondent says:—

Without wishing to raise any unnecessary alarm, it is becoming every day more evident that the relief afforded by Government towards meeting a great national calamity will fall far short of the anticipated result. Making due allowance for exaggeration, the accounts of destitution in its last stage are just as rife now as they were in the month of September, and before 273,000 people were employed at an average expense to the country of £2,652,900 per annum. This is the most moderate calculation, and is estimated from the returns furnished by the Board of Works of the expenditure for the months of October and November, when out of a population of 4,000,000, heretofore wholly or in a great measure depending upon the potato as their staple article of food, but little more than 1-16th have been provided with a temporary means of subsistence. That this enormous outlay will go on steadily increasing as the winter advances there can be no doubt, and, perhaps, by this time twelvemonths landed property—already sufficiently encumbered—will be further saddled with a debt of £6,000,000, with the gloomy prospect of the succeeding year hanging over head, when all the consequences of neglected tillage, misapplication of the public money, and the fatal reliance upon Government support through the Imperial Treasury, shall have been fully developed. The landlords are, to be sure, fully aware of their dangerous position; but there is no concert among them—there is no definite plan put forward upon which there would be a chance of mutual agreement. And, unless this is speedily done, it is easy to foresee that the "beginning of the end" cannot be long deferred. An illustration of the working of the present system, and of its effects at no very distant day, is thus furnished by the *Westmeath Guardian* of Saturday.

In the adjoining county (Roscommon) the daily expenses of labour alone amount to £2,500, and in Mayo the amount is nearly the same, and amidst all this extravagant outlay we again ask the oft-repeated question, what benefit is contemplated to accrue from the unproductive works which are prosecuted with such rage? It is not employment alone that the people require, but they want food. If we extend our thoughts beyond the limits of the present crisis, and take a prospective glance into the pages which six months hence will unfold to our view, we are filled with just and gloomy apprehensions that the work of famine and destitution will then present even more appalling terrors than at the present time. What will avail then the levelled hills and new made roads. What advantage then the thousands of tons of broken stones, heaped up in store-houses, or spread upon the highways? Will these satisfy the cravings of hunger, or fill the famished mouths of an overflowing and starving population? No. The soil of this green isle, from which all, from peer to peasant, derive support and raiment, is left to wither and "choke with weeds," while the hands that should be engaged in cultivating and (under the blessing of Providence) improving the soil, are diverted from their wonted occupation, and turned to an employment fraught with ruin to the country and destructive to the interests of the nation.

DROGHEDA—STATE OF THE PEOPLE.

(From our Correspondent.)

Famine is every day making frightful strides on the people. Fever is alarmingly on the increase. It is not an unusual sight to witness fifteen or twenty corpses being interred in one day out of a population of 17,000. We had a baronial sessions on Friday the 4th inst., and thanks to the exposure of the apathetic (rich) in the *Star* of the 7th ult., a meeting was held on Tuesday the 8th instant, when subscriptions were commenced for the relief of the destitute. A liberal sum has been subscribed.

Our market on Saturday the 5th instant was thinly attended, with sellers' prices advanced on wheat, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per barrel of 20 stones. Potatoes are 25s. per barrel of 20 stones. These are exorbitant prices, when we take into consideration the wages of the people. Weavers are not earning on an average more than 4s. 6d. per week each, having, at least, himself and another to support. The consequences of this state of things are, our inhabitants have completely lost the appearance of beings who have anything like a sufficiency of food to eat. This does not arise from a scarcity of provisions, for on looking over the exports of the week we find the following:—810 qrs. of wheat; oats, 100 qrs.; flour, 1700 cwt.; meat, 1240; pigs, 4120; cows, 1522; sheep, 1931; eggs, 630,000!! Is not this a sad picture to see all this food leaving our quays, whilst the people pine in hunger? This state of things cannot last, the people are beginning to call the right of the rich oppressors in question, and once on that track they will not easily leave it until they make the vampires who fatten on their misery disgorge their unjust monopoly of the land.

Our municipal elections have terminated, the town is divided into three wards, for two of which honest radicals, "whole hog" men, have been returned. This is more awful than the famine—to think that the Liberator's *influence* could not keep the corporation free from any but slaves of his own. His day is over in Drogheda; he is despised by all parties; he has little chance of catching the Drogheda corporation by his humbugging resolutions of last week in the Dublin corporation. Peter Hoey, of Burnsley, may now rejoice that his visit to Drogheda, in 1841, was not without beneficial results to Chartism.

OLD IRELAND V. YOUNG IRELAND.

The Dublin corespondent of the *Morning Post* had the following statement in his dispatch of the 6th.

The demonstration of the Young Irelanders at the Rotunda, has caused much uneasiness in the camp of the ancient party.

The whole matter was solemnly and earnestly canvassed in the committee of the old association yesterday. The Liberator had a special convocation of all his counsellors, and asked their opinions. The majority, I understand, advised that no notice whatever should be taken of the seceders, that they were not yet of sufficient importance, and that it would be making too much of them to advert to their proceedings at all at the meeting in Conciliation Hall to-morrow.

The more experienced and further seeing old gentleman, however, took a different view of the matter, and seemed to consider the movement and progress of the seceders as so very important, that it was his opinion and decree that a *flag of truce* should be sent to them. The excuse for this great condescension is to be, that he, the Liberator, has observed that the Young Irelanders now all repudiate physical force, and have therefore so purged themselves of heresy in his eyes, that he is willing again to receive them into his corps. This symptom, if fully developed, will unquestionably prove extreme debility in the patient; but what is even more, I am informed that the Young Irelanders will reject th *overture*, and send back the flag of truce even with contumely. So the Whigs no longer possess in Mr. O'Connell that potent ally on whom they once calculated so very much.

On Monday (the day after the above was written) the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place, and the result proved the correctness of the *Post's* information.

The attendance was greater than it had been for some time past. It was fully expected that the "Liberator," writhing under the castigation inflicted upon him by the several speakers at the Young Ireland demonstration, would return the compliment with interest from his own forum. Judge, therefore, the surprise of the uninitiated, when, instead of hurling thunderbolts at his youthful antagonists, he actually struck his colours, and laid the basis of a reconciliation, by proposing a conference between the heads of the two parties, with a view of arranging the preliminaries of a treaty for the suspension of hostilities. Mr. O'Connell's supremacy, as the leader of the agitation, is, therefore, virtually at an end, and Young Ireland's victory has been complete.

Here is the portion of Mr. O'Connell's speech in which he confesses himself beaten:—

"Dissension had broken out among them. It was, of old, a sad characteristic of the Irish. He did not wish to embitter the quarrel; his anxiety was to heal the breach. He had looked over a report of the debate at the Rotunda; he found himself tolerably well abused; but he felt no resentment. He now saw that they in a great measure disclaimed the physical force principle. If they went a little further, they would be as welcome back to the association as the flowers of May. He proposed then a *private conference*. (Vehement cheering.) He named Sir Colman O'Loughlin and Mr. O'Hagan, as two referees, along with himself, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Hea. He would be charged with compromising; but he would make any sacrifice for the good of the country. (Cheers)

Mr. J. O'CONNELL said he wished to say that he was the cause of the division amongst the Repeal party, and to express his satisfaction that there was a prospect of a reconciliation. (Hear, hear.)

The rent was announced to be £116 3s. 5d.

COUNTY ARMAGH.—The *Newry Telegraph* gives the following particulars of a shocking murder in this county:—

"We are pained to find that once again human life has been wantonly sacrificed in the county of Armagh. The following particulars of this case we have collected from the communications of several correspondents:—Friday last was the fairday of Crossmaglen. About six o'clock in the evening, a person named George M'Clean was returning home from the fair, and, when about 100 perches from the town, he was beset and murdered by some persons who have not as yet been fully identified, although three individuals have been arrested, with blood on several parts of their clothes and hands, two of whom are at present lodged in the bridewell of Ballybot. An inquest was held on the remains of the murdered man on Saturday, by Mr. George Henry, coroner, which was adjourned until Wednesday, for the purpose, if possible, of eliciting evidence that may enable a jury to arrive at a decision as to the actual perpetrators of the crime. The deceased was a man of excellent character and a Protestant. It is believed he had some money in his possession, the abstraction of which is supposed to have been the object of the murderers, as he was much respected by all classes, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. It is stated that a great many people were passing along the road at the time, but not one of them returned to alarm the police of the town. Sub-inspector Holmes was on the ground, however, about an hour after the murder was completed, and up to a late period of the night the police were employed in searching the several lodging-houses of the town, where they found and apprehended several suspected characters."

GLASGOW.—Like most men when defeated, it seems our friends generally in this now "second city in the empire," felt disposed to silence as regards the result of our late municipal election. This, I consider, has been an error in as much as the result, though not so favourable as we shall wish, is anything but disheartening. Mr. Moir, in concert with Gilmour and Shaw, polled 108. One of his opponents votes Ross—single-handed and alone-polled 106, and had the Irish repealers supported Mr. Ross as was expected, Ross would have been successful. John O'Keal, repealer, was only six below, and this will explain why the repealers, a considerable number of whom are in that ward, did not vote for Mr. Ross. In the second ward, a complete wreck was made of the old dominant clique, and I have no hesitation in saying that had Moir been put forward in that ward, he would have been successful. In proof of this, I may state that our costive list of friends were this day returned to the Parochial board, or as they are known in England, appointed Poor-law guardians, Messrs. Moir, Gilmour, and Henderson in the first ward, and Messrs. Ross and Cochran in the third. Henderson and Cochran, though not connected with the movement, I believe, are more Chartist than Whig, and will always be found on the side of the people. A few days after the election, a number of our democratic friends who supported Messrs. Shaw, Moir, and Gilmour, entertained those gentlemen to a splendid supper in the Routine Hotel. Seventy-one, including the guests, sat down to supper, and spent one of the happiest evenings ever they had the pleasure of enjoying. Amongst those present were our old friends Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. Parker, late of London, now of Manchester. Mr. Moir proposed the healths of the two strangers to whom he paid well-merited compliments; the toast was drank with the greatest enthusiasm, and Mr. Gilmour in his usual happy style, gave them the "Baker's fire." Messrs. Pitkethly and Parker acknowledged the toast amidst the repeated plaudits of the assembly.

FUNERAL OF CANON MIGUEL DEL RIEGO.—On Sunday the remains of the late Canon Miguel del Riego (brother of the illustrious General,) were deposited in the vaults of the Catholic Chapel, Moorfields. The corpse was accompanied to its resting place by many friends of the deceased, among whom were Lord Nugent, Dr. Bowring, M.P., the Ministers of Buenos Ayres and Peru (Messrs. Moreno and Iturregui,) Sir Charles Malcolm, Sir F. B. Meyers, Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, &c. The Canon was known to a large circle, and highly esteemed, and honoured by all his acquaintances. He was a man of studious habits, and particularly well acquainted with the ancient literature of Spain. He was a sincere, without being an ostentatious patriot, but his love of his country, and his zeal for his country's liberty and happiness were displayed on all occasions. His attachments were warm and strong, his manners simple and attractive, and his name will be preserved in the list of uncorrupted and incorruptible patriots.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—Lately a lime-burner received, as is customary at the end of the liming season, the value of the article supplied in this instance to Mr. Thomas, of Derllys, a very respectable farmer. The money altogether amounted to £14, being in two £5 Bank of England notes and four sovereigns. The money—precious treasure—was safely deposited in a drawer, well secured in brown paper, and all was placed under lock and key. Some few days after he again went to the drawer for the purpose of withdrawing the cash to apply it to the payment of an account, when lo! the bank notes had disappeared, but the sovereigns remained undisturbed. Search was instantly made throughout the dwelling, the neighbours were called in to assist, and after some hours of weary and thankless labour, the search, which at one time appeared never ending, was given up. Then came the question, what had become of the money? and the conclusion was immediately and simultaneously formed, that those frightful creatures, "robbers," had been at work; but this was a very debateable point, as how had they gained an entrance? the drawer continued locked, and what was still more inexplicable, the sovereigns remained, the easiest part of the property that could be disposed of. So the whole affair was unanimously voted a mystery. Some few days after, the good wife had occasion to go to market, and, wishing to be dressed in her best attire, went to her drawer, and took out her extra super gown, of the most approved materials and fashion, and, when putting her arm into the sleeve, felt some resistance, her fingers touching some substance not generally found in gowns. The sleeve was turned inside out (or outside in), and there, to the astonishment of all, was found a nest, formed by those industrious little creatures *yclept* mice. An examination was made, and oh! joyful discovery! there were the long lost bank notes cut up into innumerable pieces by those unwitting offenders. The pieces were carefully collected, and joy reigned supreme. The neighbours were called in to participate in the rejoicings, and happiness was the order of the day. It only remains to be said, that the pieces were pasted together, sent up to the Bank of England, with a narrative of the circumstance; and in due time ten sovereigns arrived, which were handed over to the fortunate limeburner. *Cambrian.*

GAOL BREAKING.—A prisoner, named Mackenzie, made his escape from Elgin gaol in a very bold manner. The door of his cell was left open by the doctor's orders, the prisoner having been ill and vomitting blood. Taking advantage the prisoner forced the lock of the passage door with one of the iron-hooks of his hammock, and having taken some fire from the stove, broke open a small door leading to the garret. There the prisoner set fire to the roof, and burned a hole through which he clambered —and fixing another hook of the hammock to the water pipe, swung himself on to the inclosing wall—thus escaping unobserved. He has not yet been retaken.

REPRESENTATION OF WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Charles Cochrane, chairman of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, and "open the ports" agitator, is a candidate for the representation of Westminster at the next election.

Poetry

THE SPIRIT OF KONARSKI.

[The following is an English poem read by Captain Charles Stolzman, (at the request of the Poet,) at the Sixteenth Anniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, on the 29th of November, 1846, at the Bedford Arms Tavern, 21, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square.]

Now by God who ruleth earth, and by this earth of his,
And by his law of duty, by deed and sacrifice,
And by our nation's martyrdom, our exiled hopes and woes,
Our Poland yet shall rise again and trample down her foes.

By Sobieski's helmed crown, by Kosciusko's sword,
By the old Slavonian glory, and by our proud record
Of martyr-heroes, by the cross, the death we endure,
Though tyranny may seal the tomb, the resurrection's sure.

By Warsaw and by Wilna, by the dungeon and the stake,
By torture, treason, exile, our spirits cannot quake:
Our Poland shall be free, be one; her triumph is not far,
Whose mothers teach their babes to pray to God against the Tsar.

By our deep memories of wrong, by all we hope or dare,
By faith in God incarnated in action everywhere,
By daily thoughts, and nightly dreams, by lifelong resolute will,
And never-tired endeavour—God's vengeance to fulfil.

By the holy bond of peoples, by the many 'gainst the few,
By humanity and progress, by our trust in God—the true,
By the thorny wreath, the shame, the scourge, by the hope that understands,
By the giant of the future, the misgovern'd of all lands,

By the scoundrel Courts of Europe, diplomatising right,
By the Austrian Assassin—aye! by the Muscovite;
By France and England's "*juste-milieu*," and infamy of trade;
We have sworn our Poland shall be free, it cannot be unsaid.

By Praga, and by Spielberg, and the far Siberian graves,
By the execrable doom "on foot" to the agony that craves
Some mitigation, by the flames pour'd in the knouted back,
By the fierce mental spasms and the corporeal rack.

By our Apostalate of Pain, by the Ashes of the Dead,
By Poland, and by God,—the arrowy doom is sped;
Aye! Sooner shall the shadow on the dial travel back,
Than Fate retrace her prophecy of Poland's glory-track!

And Wilna was his altar; even Russian gaolers there
Curs'd the barbarian epaulettes:—O God! fulfil our prayer;
O God! to thy martyr's memory upbuild the only tomb—
His Nation's freedom!—We await the promise of thy doom.

W.I.L.

Reviews.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—December. Edinburgh: W. Tait, Prince's Street. London: Simpkins, Marshall, and Co.

As usual, the political article of this magazine is the worst in the number; the other contents are, however, interesting, and some of them more than usually so. Mrs. Gore's story of "Temptation and Atonement" is concluded. The poems of Franz Dingelstedt, a poet belonging to the "Young Germany" party, an exile from Hesse Cassel, are noticed at considerable length, and very favourably. "Difficulties of a Theory of Husband-catching," is a pleasant article directed against the ambition for display, and the desire of luxury, which so largely enters into the composition of the modern English society. The concluding volumes of "Lord Nelson's Letters and Despatches" are reviewed at great length. The reviewer truly describes Nelson as "the greatest of England's naval commanders, and the only one of the number in whom were united the bold, chivalrous spirit of the northern sea-king, with the consummate skill of the modern tactician."

The days of "political economy" appear to be numbered. The defection of the *Morning Chronicle*, the now great champion of the small farm, or rather, small landed proprietary system, has been followed by the desertion of *Tait*, now ranged on the side of common sense, and common justice. Three remarkable articles are contained in this number well deserving the attention of our readers, who we hope will make it their business to peruse them. The first of the articles we allude to is entitled "Letters from the West of Ireland," in which the writer admirably shows up some of the acts of besotted tyranny which have procured for the Irish landlords a world-wide infamy. The miserable poverty too of many of the Irish landlords is a curse on the land with which they are connected. Their estates mortgaged, they are mere receivers of rent for absentee usurers, who reside in London or on the continent. These Shylocks (the mortgagees, &c.) intent only on their plunder, will abate not one jot of their demand, and consequently the unhappy tenantry are subjected to the most grinding oppression. The consequence is that "The rights of property in Ireland have not been in greater jeopardy than they are at this moment, since the great Cromwell confiscation." Something must be done *at once* (says the writer in *Tait*). "for the people are not just in a humour to see all the corn and the cattle taken out of the country and starve." More power to them!

The second of these articles is on "Celtic Tenures and Highland Clearings;" the principal object of which is to show that, whereas the Highlanders of Scotland are as distinct a race from the Lowlanders, as the Japanese from the Dutch, and possess customs having with them all the force of law, they have, notwithstanding, been subjected to Lowland law, for the purpose of plundering them of their landed rights, for the advantage of their merciless and infamous landlords. The writer shows that feudalism and clanism were two widely different systems. Under the former system the Lowland and English tillers of the soil were mere serfs or slaves, who were merely permitted to cultivate the ground as a privilege granted to them by the baron; under the system of clanism, the chief was regarded not as the proprietor of the land, but merely as the leader of the people. The Highland chief might be a tyrant, despotic and cruel to his followers, but he could not drive them off the land. Within the last fifty years, however, the Highland people have been driven from their homes by fire and sword, backed by "the law," and deprived of the lands which themselves and their ancestors had held for centuries; and which were theirs, not only in every sense which justice can admit of, but also theirs in right of law—the law which had governed them for centuries, the custom of their country and race. The great Sutherland clearings are cited as a signal example of the outrages to which the Highlanders have been subjected. This article in many respects excellent, is in others very faulty; for instance, the writer asserts, that "the sheep-farming system has been advantageous to the community at large, as well as a great gain to the Highland landlords." The direct reverse of this has been proved beyond dispute by the "*Times* Commissioner." His comparision of the two counties of Caithness and Sutherland must be fresh in the recollection of our readers, who will remember that he proved the immense superiority of the former over the latter, not only as regards the number and condition of the population, but also in every other respect, save one, that Sutherland was naturally the richest county of the two; in spite of which, thanks to the sheep-farming system, it had miserably degenerated by the side of the better managed county. The writer of the article in *Tait* says, "that though we think a system of adjustment of rights ought to have been adopted before the clearings commenced, we think it would now be too late." We don't, better late than never; the sooner the "adjustment" begins, the better. The writer in *Tait* thinks that the only remedy for the evil now is "a stringent application of the Poor Law; compelling Highland proprietors to provide for the surplus population." We think a much better remedy would be to restore to the people the land plundered from them; and we are persuaded that as soon as a Parliament assembles in St. Stephen's, faithfully representing the people, such a restoration will be enforced, and Sutherland and his fellow robbers will be compelled to disgorge.

We now come to the third, and by far the most remarkable of the "three articles," the one on "The Law of Primogeniture." We request the attention of our readers to the following extract:—

> The first glance at the composition of society in England discovers a fearful inequality of conditions. The most sumptuous luxury and the most squalid misery meet the eye at every step in our great cities. In no European country, excepting Russia, is there to be seen so much wealth in the vicinity of such wretched poverty. It was this alarming aspect of our society that led Arnold to despair of the future destinies of England. It is an evil that is increasing day by day, as manufactures are developed and small farms amalgamated together. Capitalists are numerous, and money is often a drug in the market: yet pauperism abounds, and the labourer can barely obtain the necessaries of life. In every profession, trade, or occupation, there is an overwhelming pressure of competition. The supply of labour, whether mental or physical, manifestly is greater than the demand.
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> Political economists profess to point out the sources of national wealth, the accumulation of which is their test of the prosperity of a nation. The happiness of a people, arising from their social well-being, enters not into their contemplation. Tried by the former standard, England stands pre-eminent; but if by the latter, she ranks below many of the continental states. If happiness is the aim and object of nations, as it is of individuals, then our systems are the best adapted to obtain that result, The want of free trade could not account for this; for trade on the Continent is more restricted than it has ever been with us.
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> Free trade alone, although it will greatly, will not *permanently*, benefit the mass of the labouring population; because the supply of labour will speedily exceed the increased demand, whatever that may be assumed to be, and reduce wages in proportion to the reduction of the various articles of subsistence. We, however, conceive it to be a great boon to the wealthy classes, and capable of becoming one to the whole nation, if connected with a distribution of landed property, which would inevitably follow from a repeal of the laws relating to entail. Population, under the most favourable circumstances, will doubtless press upon the means of subsistence; but the operation of this law of nature may be ameliorated by provident arrangements. To induce habits of forethought and a high standing of living amongst the people, is, we maintain, the only mode of permanently securing their temporal happiness and well-being, as it is the only practical method of checking their too rapid increase.
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> It is a great and vulgar error to confound national prosperity and national happiness. The *distribution* rather than the *amount* of wealth among a people, contributes principally to geneaal happiness. There can be no doubt that our country has added to its riches during the present century; but it is very clear that the well-being of the bulk of the community has not increased in a corresponding ratio. The returns of the Income Tax prove an immense advance in the national wealth since the conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, the condition of the labourer has deteriorated; while that of the capitalist has improved. Between capital and labour there is a great gulf fixed, and while the one ascends in the social scale, the course of the other is one continued descent.

Reader, mark this:—Luxury and misery are increasing day by day, "as manufactures are developed and small farms amalgamate together." "The want of Free Trade could not account for this." "Free Trade alone, although it will greatly, will not permanently benefit the most of the labouring population; because the supply of labour will speedily exceed the demand, and reduce wages in proportion to the reduction of the various articles of subsistence." Very true friend *Tait*; as Southey says "these are truths and weighty ones;" but why, when for seven years the Chartists advanced such arguments against the fallacies of the free-traders, why had they not then the support of *Tait?* Why did *Tait* then month after month denounce the Chartists as "impracticables," "public disturbers." and "Tory tools?" The writer in *Tait* says "In producing the present state of things, we, without hesitation, declare the law of Primogeniture to be the principal agent." He contends for its repeal and predicts the good that must follow; in support of his argument he refers to the past and present condition of France:—

> Look at France, at the period of the Revolution, and at the present day. In 1789 France was rotten to the core. Governed by the creatures of an imbecile monarch, the nation groaned under the despotism, without the glory, of former reign. The aristocratical principle of primogeniture was in full force, and the land was consequently in the possession of a small section of the people. Large farms were the result; and under that boasted system, the soil of France, barely maintained her population, amounting at that time to twenty-five millions. By the last returns the French people exceed thirty-three millions, and, nevertheless, the supply of food is fully equal to the demand. France is, beyond all question, more prosperous at this moment than at any former period of her history. The imports published by official authority show how superior is the present to the former state of her people, two-thirds of whom are now employed in the cultivation of the land. This happy result has been chiefly obtained by the subdivision of the large estates, and the greater attention shown to the culture of the small farms in which they are now divided. The serf has become in many instances the owner of the soil, for tilling which he formerly was hired. His own personal interests are now affected by the produce of the land. He no longer toils for wages and the profit of another man, but for his own direct and immediate advantage.

The following should be read and reiterated wherever the people assemble in workshops, or public meetings:—

> Our present agricultural and manufacturing systems are rapidly driving all competence, or, in other words, all small capitals out of the field; and, in the process of time, we shall have no middle class, properly so called, nothing but lords and serfs, great capitalists and paupers. This is an evil that seems to belong to the manufacturing system, and for that reason we should guard against becoming mere manufacturers—the journeymen of Europe. With all our love of free trade, we cannot disguise from ourselves the conviction, that society, in an exclusively manufacturing people, is liable to subdivision into masters and workmen, cotton lords and operatives. We cannot easily reach the seat of this social evil; because the rich man, who can afford to wait for his profits, must always overcome the competition of the comparatively small capitalists, whose wants are urgent, and admit of no delay. But, in agriculture, the *case is widely different*. The small landed proprietor can successfully compete with the capitalist, because his returns are immediate. Neither in France nor in Tuscany, Switzerland, or Belgium, do we find large farmers driving small ones out of the market. By a system of co-operation, the humble proprietors of land can purchase or hire any expensive machinery for the proper culture and draining of their farms. In Tuscany one-half of the population consists of the families of landed proprietors, living on their own agricultural produce. In France two-thirds of the nation are employed on the soil; and the owners and cultivators of land being nearly equal in social position, and frequently identical, the necessary result is, that society presents no immense chasms as in England. You rarely see there, or in any country where the land is subdivided by the equal succession of children to the property of their parents, one many rolling in luxury and surrounded by a swarm of labourers, who have nothing but their daily bread, and little of that. An estated gentleman is a rarity in France or Switzerland, but, on the other hand, deep, degrading poverty is still more rare.

Here is an answer to the knaves and fools, who pointing to Ireland, confound the small tenant with the small proprietor—two very different classes:—

> The positions of the small tenant, and small proprietor, are totally different; and yet it has been too much the custom to confound these two classes. The unhappy condition of the Irish people is often referred to the subdivision of farms, which, for political and other purposes has taken place here. Now the truth is, that in Ireland there are only nine thousand landed proprietors in a population exceeding eight millions, *Protestant ascendency* has there co-operated with the law of primogeniture, in throwing the land into the hands of, comparatively speaking, a few individuals.

Here is a "silencer" for the 'over-population' mouthers:—

> We are gravely told, that one source of our distress arises from over-population. No doubt the people are too numerous under the present feudal system; but how would the case stand, if, by the abolition of the law of primogeniture, the land of the country was gradually subdivided into small properties? Have we not a right to conclude that here, as in France, the soil, by more careful husbandry, and more general culture, would produce sufficient to maintain a population far more numerous than ours is at present? If France now supports in comfort and plenty, a population exceeding by one-third the number of her people in 1789, by means of the equal division of the land, why should not our country be rendered capable of maintaining a similar ratio of numerical increase? Until we have imitated the French in this respect, it is somewhat premature to talk of emigration on a large scale, of sending our people by thousands to Canada or New Zealand. Let them go when there is a real necessity, not a factitious one, as at the present time. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

Of course Chartism is noticed:—

> The disturbances in the manufacturing districts in 1842 may be traced, in a great degree, to the general sentiment than prevalent,—that the labour of the working man is not sufficiently remunerated, in a system which labour has accumulated for the benefit of capitalists. Chartism is but the expression of the growing discontent among the masses, at the indifference entertained by the higher classes for the welfare of the lower.

Chartism is a higher manifestation of the mind of the "million" than the writer in *Tait* imagines; but let that pass. The article on the whole is excellent. Reprinted as a tract, with a few "notes" from a Chartist pen, the article in *Tait* might be circulated amongst the people, and, we are confident, would be productive of the best possible results. For this anti-Primogeniture article we will wish *Tait* "a happy new year."

SIMMOND'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. December. London; Simmonds and Ward, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.

This number contains several articles worthy the attentive perusal, and serious consideration of the statesman, the merchant, and the emigrant. Amongst the principal articles are "On the necessity for Steam communication between the West Indies and the United States;" "The Whale Fisheries of Great Britain and the United States;" "Position and Prospects of the Cape Colony;" "Notes for Emigrants to New Brunswick;" and a "Visit to the New Zealand chiefs Heki and Kawiti, from which we give the following notice of Mrs. Heki:—

> I went to see Harriet, his wife, and her brother; she was undergoing the operation of having her chin tattooed, and he was the operator. He is exceeding skilful in this way. She is a woman of excellent proportions, about two or three and twenty; her manners exceedingly agreeable, with a quiet pleasing smile in the expression of her lips. She has lost one tooth out of the upper jaw, and her clothing was English print, with a native mat thrown loosely over her shoulders. When a girl she is said to have been very attractive; so much so, that a captain of a merchant offered her relations £70 in money to be allowed to marry her. She has been well educated by the missionaries, she is her husband's secretary, writes all his letters—in fact she is, there can be no question, a superior woman for a native. I met her returning from church on a Sunday; her dress was plain, but her *tout-ensemble* the picture of neatness. She had a Testament in one hand, while the other held an umbrella, with which she sheltered herself from the heat of the sun. At the time of my visit to her house she was bathing her swollen chin with rum. I asked her if she drank it; she said no, she did not, but that it relieved the pain of her chin, though she much disliked the smell of it.

Strange it is that although the writer tells us many things of what Heki said and did, he gives not a word describing this formidable chief—the Wallace of his country; with whom we unhesitatingly express our sympathy, although we must deplore the sacrifice of life in what must prove a vain struggle for the natives, and which, while it lasts, inflicts much suffering on our own countrymen. Mr. Hooten concludes in this number his very interesting "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas." The great object of Mr. H.'s articles has been "by the detail of abundant facts, gathered from a woful experience in the persons of the dying, the dead, the shattered in constitution, the ruined, and the disappointed," to warn the English people against being misled by shameless writers and unprincipled agents into leaving their native country for that "burning wild," that den of "lurking savages, reckless outcasts, and fell diseases"—Texas. Mr. Hooten has well proved his case, and for the signal service he has done by exposing the truth where so much falsehood previously abounded, we thank him.

THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH — Nos. 11 and 12. London: *Punch* Office, 85, Fleet-street.

We are sorry to announce the conclusion of this publication. The reason assigned is, that the editor (G. A. àBecket) is connected with as many other works as he can devote time to. The editor adds, "The pain of parting is considerably alleviated by the knowledge, that if we do not meet our readers in this shape, we do in some two or three others; and we may, perhaps, have more time to spend with them altogether, by not having to run away, as it were, to change our dress so frequently." The two numbers before us are as full of fun as "an egg's full of meat."

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE. November, December. London; *Punch* Office, 85, Fleet Street.

As Gilbert à Beckett confesses it has been with him, so we fear it is with Douglas Jerrold, he has "too many irons in the fire;" and hence is not fully aware of the contents of his magazine previous to its publication. Surely the Editor would not have allowed the article, "Time *versus* Labour," in the November number to have disgraced his magazine, had he seen it in manuscript. The thing pretends to be an argument against the Ten Hours' Bill, the agitation for which is represented as *enmity against the ministry and manufacturers*. The miserable "argument" is that "we must first have cheap bread and commerce free; the market of the world for our woollens and our cottons, and then &c., &c., &c. Why, the fool, have we not "cheap bread" and "commerce free," as much as we ever shall have? But it is a mere waste of ink to answer an ignoramus who represents a body of wretched weavers making speeches and petitioning *against* a Ten Hours' Bill! We hope that, for the sake of his own character, Douglas Jerrold *will look* sharp after his contributors, and allow no more rubbish of E. M.'s to be published under the sanction of his name. Angus Reach terribly cuts up the old feudal freebooters. "It is a pretty patent fact, that not a few of the 'great old families' of England would be, at this present moment, 'great old families' in Norfolk Island, had an effective system of metropolitan and detective police existed in the times of their founders—the Burke-lamented days of chivalry." Very true, but Angus Reach proceeds to laud the profitmongers of the present day at the expense of their aristocratic predecessors; thus "The merchant, now-a-days, enters upon a speculation—the feudal gentleman rode a foray: he of the counting-house has dealings with other counting-houses—he of the castle had dealings with other castles; but they were confined in most cases to the pillaging line of business. The man of the ledger collects his debts—the man of the lance gathered in his black mail." All this is mighty fine, but the difference between the two is more seeming than real. A. Reach quotes approvingly the profit-monger's motto, "Buy in the cheapest market, sell in the dearest;" but "buy in the cheapest market," means *rob the producer of his wages*; "sell in the dearest market," means *cheat the consumer of his money*. Really it appears to us that it may be truly said of both classes—"tanta-ra-rara, rogues all!"

In these numbers we have continuations of the Editor's story of "St. Giles and St. James," containing many *Jerrold gems*. "The advance of the Masses;" "Social Barbarisms;" "Night Fair in Alexandria;" and some other articles are worthy of commendation. On the other hand, there are some specimens of philanthropic twaddle, of which "Divinity from Rags" may be taken as a sample, not worth the room they occupy. We give the following lines from the December number, not very confident that they will be found readable in the south, although they cannot fail to be appreciated in the far north:—

JUSTICE.—A REVERIE.

BY WILLIAM THOM.

Ance wild in woods wi' brither brute,
Men hunted day by day;
An' reive, wi' fell and fierce dispute,
The wolf's half-worried prey.
Then roughest ruggers ruled the fray,
Fouk awn'd nae ither micht;
An' Justice daur'd nocht word to say,
But noo and than "Guid nicht!"
An' sleepit syne.

Bauld man grew bigger and got breeks,
An' haul'd their huts thegither;
Syne cultivated kail and leeks,
An' ate nae ane anither.
The heart leant brither-like to brither—
Love ruled wi' little fyke;
An' lasses lauchin', tauld their mither
That they "be't do the like,"
An' buckled syne.

Aye, lighter, aye—ilk glimmer threw
A britcher gleam beyon' it;
Frae holes to huts, huts houses grew,
Man shaved an' wore a bonnet;
The gudewife wi' sic power enthronat,
An' bairnie on her knee;
Whilk she could either scaul or scone it,
Just as the case micht be,
An' daut it syne.

Ane hunder years, an' mair than that,
Had drousy Justice snor'd;
Till fouk in very peace grew fat,
In very easdom smor'd.
At last an' lang, wi' ae accord,
Upon a summer night,
They loudly on the lady roar'd,
Wha wauken'd in a fright,
An' wonnert syne.

The dosen'd goddess e'ed the fouk,
An' fairlied at their fury;
Glour'd wi' a face as braid's our clock
At bonnie Inverury.
"What would ye noo, ye sons o' muck—
Wha reive me o' my sleepin'?
May ha'f the warl's unholy luck
Fast haud ye in its keepin',
An' rot ye syne!"

A stark auld man, toom, dour, an' thin,
Stood talesman by the "vote,"
His banes stared 'neath his wither'd skin,
An' time had bored his coat.
"Our kirk," quoth he, "endures a spot
Upon her fair repute,
An' water winna wash the blot,
Nor Gospel wring it out,
Its sickar syne."

Our fa'en guides hae rackt an' rung
An' pouch'd the slave-won plack;
In very kernal Conscience flung,
An' wail'd, "Fie! send it back."
We'll gie on earth our wealth—our wrack,
We'll gar our bairns gang duddy;
Ere we connive wi' heathen Black,
God send ilk wight a wuddy!
An' hang 'im syne.

Now merry Justice held her sides
To keep her ribs frae rackin';
She leuch until her e'en ran tides,
Her very saul was shakin'.
Sae funny were the thoughts that wauken
To hear the duddy crew—
"What slave," quo' she, "tholes ha'f sic whackin'
As whacks dealt down on you,
Aye silent syne?"

"O seek nae sair for siller's birth,
Aye pouch—but binna speerin';
There's nae ae bodle tracks the earth
That has nae brought a tear in—
Think ye yon holy house ye'r rearin'
Will spotless pennies pay it?
When some are sawin'—some are shearin'—
Some are makin' hay yet,
To sell it syne!"

PUNCH—Parts LXIV. LXV. London: *Punch* Office, 85, Fleet-street.

"The Snobs of England," the "Spanish Ballads," and an immense variety of satirical hits at all offenders, from Louis Philippe down to Grantley Berkeley, combine to fill these parts with matter rich and racy for the laughter-loving public. In the illustrations, the "King of the Barricades" figures largely and beautifully! Really, we tremble for *Punch* lest the artful dodger of the Tuilleries should, in his wrath, inflict upon our hump-backed friend that worst punishment—the decoration of the "Legion of Honour.

THE REASONER—Parts V.-VI. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

These two parts, containing much valuable matter, close the first volume of the *Reasoner*.

A new series commenced on the 2nd inst. On the new plan, the *Reasoner* is to consist of one carefully written article each week; each number will aim at exhausting its particular subject, thus presenting a weekly series of essays which may be consulted long after their publication. The last leaf of each number is to be devoted, like the "Annals of Industry," in the *People's Journal*, to the proceedings of Communist and other societies, and may be separated when the volume is to be bound. The first number of the new series is a neat, eight-paged pamphlet, the appearance of which prepossesses us with the belief that the new series will be more successful than the old. The subject is "The Society of Theological Utilitarians;" the principles, aims, and constituion of which are set before the public. We shall not meddle with this society beyond extracting the following paragraph from the account before us, which treats in a common-sense like manner, a subject on which, of late, many conceited men have talked and written a frightful amount of nonsense:—

> The parts of Wat Tyler, of Tell, and of the American Revolution, under similar circumstances may be played again. This much must be premised to anticipate the charge of want of manliness and self respect which must lie at the door of all Ethics without such provision. It is clearly understood that no intellectual progress can come of force—that men are not improved by the sword, and that the sole advantage to be gained by this course is the "removal of an obstruction" to the operation of reason, and then it must have this absolute justification—the utter self-evident impossibility of removing the obstruction by moral means. In some countries of Europe, where tyrants rule and espionage prevails, it is as fatal to liberty to avow it, as in Great Britain it is to draw the sword for it. Under some circumstances moral force is as suicidal of liberty as physical force under others.

The title of the essay in the second number, issued this week, is, "*Communities without cost.*"

Varieties.

Real Tartan Toddy.—The Highlanders, from habit, invariably mix their toddy twice as strong as the Lowlanders. I was once sitting on the box of the Aberdeen and Banff coach, one very cold morning, when we stopped at a small inn to change horses, and Charley informed me we could get a "drap o' real gude whiskey there," wishing to know whether I would prefer it "heeland or lowland fashion;" "for ye ken," continued the smiling Jehu, "the heelander says, a glass o' whisky and a glass o' water makes very good lawland toddy—but a glass o' whisky and a glass o' whisky dings a' for making it real tartan toddy."

Wood for Coffins.—Old maids should be buried in crab tree; old bachelors, in elder tree; married people, in pear tree; chronologists, in date tree; bricklayers and plasterers, in lime tree; pugilists, in box-wood; school-masters, in birch; cowards, in trembling aspen; and the honest tar, in sturdy oak.

A Great Manager of Children.—"This celebrated Mrs. Pipchin was a marvellous ill-favoured, ill-conditioned old lady, of a stooping figure, with a mottled face, like bad marble, a hook nose, and a hard grey eye, that looked as if it might have been hammered at on an anvil without sustaining any injury. Forty years at least had elapsed since the Peruvian mines had been the death of Mr. Pipchin; but his relict still wore black bombazeen, of such a lustreless, deep, dead, sombre shade, that gas itself couldn't light her up after dark, and her presence was a quencher to any number of candles. She was generally spoken of as "a great manager" of children; and the secret of her management was, to give them everything that they didn't like, and nothing that they did—which was found to sweeten their dispositions very much. She was such a bitter old lady, that one was tempted to believe there had been some mistake in the application of the Peruvian machinery, and that all her waters of gladness and milk of human kindness had been pumped out dry, instead of the mines. The castle of this ogress and child-queller was in a steep bye-street in Brighton; where the soil was more than usually chalky, flinty, and sterile, and the houses were more than usually brittle and thin; where the small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but marigolds, whatever was sown in them; and where snails were constantly discovered holding on to the street doors, and other public places they were not expected to ornament, with the tenacity of cupping-glasses. In the winter time the air couldn't be got out of the castle, and in the summer time it couldn't be got in. There was such a continual reverberation of wind in it, that it sounded like a great shell, which the inhabitants were obliged to hold to their ears night and day, whether they liked it or not. It was not, naturally, a fresh-smelling-house; and in the window of the front parlour, which was never opened, Mrs. Pipchin kept a collection of plants in pots, which imparted an earthy flavour of their own to the establishment. However choice examples of their kind, too, these plants were of a kind peculiarly adapted to the embowerment of Mrs. Pipchin. There were half-a-dozen specimens of the cactus, writhing round bits of lath, like hairy serpents; another specimen shooting out broad claws, like a green lobster; several creeping vegetables, possessed of sticky and adhesive leaves; and one uncomfortable flower-pot hanging to the ceiling, which appeared to have boiled over, and tickling people underneath with its long green ends, reminded them of spiders—in which Mrs. Pipchin's dwelling was uncommonly prolific, though perhaps it challenged competition still more proudly, in the season, in point of earwigs."—*Dombey and Son.*

The Letter W.—A cockney philologist says that the letter *w* enters into the composition of a *woman* in all the relations of her life,—e. g., *wife, widow, wirgin*, and *wixen*.

WILLIAM COBBETT AND SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Scene—*The other World.*

(From *Punch.*)

Cobbett. Oh! There you are, Sir Walter. Come, shake hands. My crow's plucked at last. I *will* speak to you, now.

Raleigh. And right welcome, Master Cobbett. You have been wont hitherto to use scurvy language of me; why, I know not; and civilities have been scant between us. I rejoice to think they shall be frequent henceforth.

Cobbett. Yes, yes. To tell you the plain truth, I could not bear the sight of you. Don't look so black; but it was you who colonised Virginia, and introduced into Ireland that vile, watery, rotgut *thing*, the potato.

Raleigh. Nay, these be strange reasons for sulky looks. Did I not, by the one act, add to our empire a fair territory, fertile in all manner of grain, well watered, and as Master Hariot doth still opine, rich in precious metals; and by the other, bring into our Britain a delicate fruit, right flavourous and wholesome for confections and sweetmeats?

Cobbett. Fiddle-de-diddle!

Raleigh. Truly you trouble me much, Master Cobbet. But why your wrath against that wholesome root, the *openawk*, as the savages called it, but which we named after the Spaniard, 'potato'?

Cobbett. Wholesome root! Don't put me in a passion. Do you know that your precious 'wholesome root' has become the food of two-thirds of England, Ireland, and Scotland? It is pigs' meat, and has made pigs of the poor people who use it. I did all I could, I told all sensible Englishmen, those who took in my *Register*, what it would come to. It's true I didn't use the gallipot phrases that these Oxford and Cambridge doctors, in their black gowns and conjuring caps, have dosed people with till their stomachs might have turned at the gibberish if not at the *thing* itself—your precious potato I mean. I didn't write such nonsensical words as your *solanums* and *tubors*, and *albumen*, and *protein*, and *fibrine*, but I said in plain Hampshire English, that potatoes were rubbish, that living on them would turn our apple-cheeked, big-boned, farming men and women into windy, herring-gutted, lantern-jawed sneaks! I said it, and it has come to pass.

Raleigh. But I looked not on them save as a thing good for confections, to be baked in pies, as quinces and such fruit; and tho' you speak but scurvily of them, let me tell you that they be marvellous, refreshing and pleasant, eaten sopped in wine, which doth take off a coldness belonging to them when raw. Nay, they may, to give them a better grace, be stewed with prunes.

Cobbett. What is the man talking of? I spoke about potatoes, and not apples. I tell you, people have sunk and sunk since potatoes were first planted in Lancashire in 1720. And now, instead of good wheaten bread and wholesome streaky bacon, they taste nothing but your cursed *root* from year's end to year's end. But the mischief's done, and at an end. The potatoes are ruined, stock and seed! I won't tell you in the outlandish gallimaufry what has done it; but it's done, and *my* corn, Cobbett's corn, Indian corn—

Raleigh. I know it well. Lane brought me sundry plants thereof from the colony, which I planted side by side with my first potatoes, in my garden at Youghall, in Ireland.

Cobbett. Did you? Well then, I almost forgive you the potatoes. But my corn is coming over by ship-loads, to drive the beggarly, watery, waxy potato out of the fields, where, please the pigs, they'll never be seen again; or, if seen, it will be only to please the pigs—for the labourers won't touch 'em when they learn what's good for them. So, here's my hand, Sir William Raleigh, and I forgive you the potatoes.

The Irishman and the Sun-dial.—A gentleman, indisposed and confined to his bed, sent his servant to see what hour it was by a sun-dial which was fastened in his garden. The servant was an Irishman, and being at a loss how to find the time, carried the sun-dial to his master, saying. "Here, sir, now look at it yourself, it is a perfect mystery to me all over."

General Intelligence.

How to obtain Sleep at Will.—The following is the grand secret which has been prescribed at a guinea to each patient:—You are to shut your eyes, and endeavour to fancy a column of smoke rising from the nostril. The attention being diverted to this, breaks off the current of thought, and you are asleep.—*Library of Secrets and Wrinkles.*

Rights of Women.—Mrs. Acton, the (German) wife of an Englishman resident at Berlin, and who was lately expelled from that city, has just published a work, entitled "My Emancipation and Expulsion from Berlin."

Age of the Earth.—The Rev. Dr. Burton lecturing at Leeds, on "The wonderful Antiquity of the Earth," stated, that at first the revelations of geology were considered to be inconsistent with the Mosaic account of the creation, but it should be remembered that the first verse of Genesis contained an independent proposition, having no relation to time, but merely asserting that God was the creator of all things. He observed that we must believe that before the creation of Adam millions of ages had elapsed.

The Command of the Army in India.—It is understood that Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomme, Governor and Commander-in-chief at the Mauritius, will succeed to the command of the Army in India, on the retirement of Lord Gough.

First English Newspaper. — The *Morning Chronicle* mentions a recent discovery by Mr. Watts, of the British Museum, that the celebrated *English Mercurie*, of 1588, is a forgery, and that consequently the origin of newspapers in this country is still involved in obscurity.

Policeman's Religion.—An official inquiry has been made to amongst the police force of Liverpool as the religious tenets held by each member of it respectively.

Good.—The directors of the Eastern Counties Railways have issued an order, that all shipwrecked mariners (duly identified as such) shall have a free pass along the line.

Ragged Schools.—The number of Ragged Schools in the metropolis is rapidly increasing. Another establishment has just been added in King Edward-street, Mile-end, New Town.

Early Learners.—A number of young men in Glasgow meet at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of improving their minds. Those late pay a fine, which goes to the purchase of books.

"Morning Post" Criticism.—Dombey and Son.—Three parts of Mr. Charles Dickens's new work have appeared. As yet there is nothing in it either novel or interesting. It is a *réchauffée* of some of his former garbage, and has neither salt nor pepper to make palatable. What has as yet been doled out is stale and insipid.

Overflowing of the Nile.—Information has just been received from Egypt, by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overflowing of the Nile has carried 93 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, including a large quantity of flax.

Mossgiel Copper Ore. — The workmen at the tunnel at Mossgiel, near Mauchline, have within the last few days, discovered a rich vein of copper ore.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

A Young Criminal. — The youth named Seddon, or Siddons, who was tried at the last Liverpool Assizes, on a charge of murdering a blacking boy at Manchester, and acquitted, was tried at the Manchester Borough Sessions on Wednesday for theft, and found guilty on two indictments. The Recorder sentenced him to ten years' transportation for each offence.

Blair, the Author of "The Grave."—Better late than never: Robert Blair, the author of "The Grave," died exactly one hundred years ago, and it is now proposed to erect a monument to him in the churchyard of Athelstane-ford, East Lothian, of which he was parish minister, and in which capacity he was succeeded by the celebrated John Home, author of "Douglas."

Rough and Ready.—In speaking of General Taylor's cognomen of "Rough and Ready," the *Morning Advertiser* says that while the General very sufficiently bears out the first epithet, he seems to find some difficulty in justifying the second.

Penny Omnibuses and a Cheap Parcel Delivery Company are about to be established in Liverpool. The latter company states in its prospectus that it will deliver parcels weighing from 3lbs. to 18lbs any where within four miles of their offices for from 1d. to 4d.

Victory of Factory Girls.—Most of the factory ladies as Sam Slick calls them, at Nossau, U.S., have objected to work by candle light. The agents refused to let them out of the yard till bell-time, but the girls eventually triumphed.

A Whale.—A very large whale ran ashore near Poolewe some days ago, and fell an easy prey to the villagers. It was upwards of sixty feet in length, and yielded several tons of oil.—*Inverness Courier.*

Free Trade in Denmark.—The King of Denmark has published an edict, declaring the trade between his dominions and China to be free. This abolishes the monopoly of the Danish Asiatic Company, which has hitherto paid large sums to the King for the privilege.

Very Proper.—The Duke of Lucca has suppressed all games of hazard in his dukedom; and has directed that the casino erected at the baths of Lucca, for the convenience of strangers, be converted into a reading-room, &c., as well as that at Viareggio.

General Tom Thumb is about to visit Halifax He has announced his intention of holding two levees in the New Assembly Room, Harrison-road.

To Smokers.—A knight of the plough, not fifty miles from the farm of Ingliston, after receiving his "dear won penny fee" at last term, resolved on having a spree with his comrades. In the height of his merriment, sorrow took the place of joy, when he discovered that he had lighted his pipe with a £5-note.

The Floods in France. — No fewer than 1,500 casks of wine have been picked up along the banks of the Saone, which had been carried away by the late inundations in France.

Electric Telegraphs.—It is said that Government will probably cause the extension of the electric telegraph communication to the royal palace and government offices.

Police.—In London there are 3,000 policemen, or 110 constables to one magistrate: in Liverpool 700 policemen to one magistrate.

Use of Tobacco. — I find that a sure mode of driving all animals out of a hole is to smoke tobacco into it. They appear quite unable to stand the smell, and bolt out immediately in the face of dog or man, rather than put up with it. Tobacco smoke will also bring a ferret out of a rabbit hole, when everything else fails to do so.—*St. John's Wild Sports of the Highlands.*

Infant Schools. — At a public meeting in Birmingham, on Friday last, steps were taken towards establishing thirty infant schools in the borough.

Parliamentary Expenses.—The Parliamentary expenses alone in establishing the London and Birmingham Railway were £650 per mile; those of the Great Western, £1,000 per mile.

Railway Notices.—A daily issue of the *London Gazette* was necessary, in order to enable railway companies to comply with the terms of the standing orders directing the publication of their respective parliamentary notices therein.

Improvement of French Sheep. — Some sheep have been purchased in Monmouthshire for shipment to France, where attempts are being made to improve the native breeds by crossing with the English long-woolled sheep.

Malt Tax.—If all the taxes on beer were repealed, the same ale now purchased for 6d. per quart would be 2d.; and porter, now 4d. per quart would be 1½d.—*Mr. W. B. Snee, on the Repeal of the Malt Tax.*

To Make a Cheap Stew of Soles and Eels.—Some of our secrets for cheap cookery having met with unbounded applause, we add to them the following: — Take an old pair of boots, and put them in a frying-pan with lard, and stew them till the "uppers" come off; add pepper and salt, and you will have some fine sole and (h) eel soup.—*Library of Secrets and Wrinkles.*

Irish Lord Mayor.—Sir George Carroll, the new Lord Mayor of London, is by birth an Irishman.

Jewish Sheriff. — Baron Meyer de Rothschild has been appointed High Sheriff for Buckinghamshire.

Joseph Ady.—"Thine respectfully" still continues to send his epistles into Otley and that neighbourhood, purporting to give information "to your advantage, on the receipt of 20s." The Otley "calves" however are wide awake, and Joseph will receive no orders on "Whitechapel." Finding this to be the case with some whom he has several times addressed, he has taken up a new style, and says, if he does not receive the twenty shillings, he will furnish information to their "disadvantage."

Foreign Bricks.—A parcel of 30,000 bricks has arrived by a vessel from Hamburgh, and another of 40,000, by the Catalina, from Antwerp, both cargoes being destined for re-exportation.

Goethe.—The German diet proposes purchasing the house of Goethe at Weimar, that it may be preserved for the gratification of posterity.

Scolds Beware!—The ducking stool, a relic of by-gone times, and dread of all shrews, has, by direction of the mayor of Ipswich, been painted, renovated, and suspended over the staircase of the Town Hall of that town.

Decisive Verdict against the Arch-duke.—In acknowledging receipt of the unanimous report of the Institute of Architects, against placing the Wellington statue on the triumphal arch, Lord Morpeth expressed his gratification in finding that the opinion of the institute agreed with that entertained by the government.

The Robbery of Cracow.—It is asserted that Count Kollowrath, one of the Austrian ministers, was so strongly opposed to the recent incorporation of Cracow with the Austrian dominions, that he has tendered his resignation in consequence of the adoption of that measure.

A Shield for the Prince of Wales.—The magnificent shield which the King of Prussia has destined as a present for his godson, the Prince of Wales, is now almost completed, and will be soon forwarded to its destination. The design is after a drawing of Cornelius; the model was made by the sculptor Fischer; and the whole has been chiselled with great skill by M. Mertens.

Diabolical Attempt to Blow up a House.—About five o'clock on Sunday morning last, a most diabolical attempt was made to blow up with gunpowder the house of Mr. Thomas Bertwistle, carpenter and house builder, Bolton-street, Bury, and also a cottage at the back. It appears, that a few minutes previous to the explosion, Mrs. Bertwistle, hearing some persons under the window, awoke her husband, who immediately got out of bed, and throwing up the slide, saw three men run from near the window; in a short time afterwards the explosion took place. On Monday, the magistrates went to view the premises, which are in a dreadfully shattered condition, the back and front windows being blown out; the parlour floor and flags in the lobby were also blown up, together with all the furniture. Providentially no lives were lost, although there were fifteen persons in the two houses. A reward of £100 has been offered by the inhabitants of Bury for the apprehension of the offenders.

Westminster Bridge.—The relaying of the foot pavement on this bridge and the wooden parapet is proceeding very rapidly, and it is expected that the bridge will be re-opened to the public in a fortnight.

The Cholera has been raging in Bagdad since the commencement of the Ramazan. It broke out with great violence at the very outset, and the popular festivals caused it to spread in such a manner that in less than a fortnight 4,500 persons had fallen victims, though a third part of the inhabitants had fled.

Atrocious Act of Cruelty.—An act of the most diabolical cruelty was perpetrated on the night of Friday or Saturday morning last, in a stable belonging to Mr. White, of the Anchor Inn, Combehay, by which a valuable horse was destroyed, under horrible suffering. The malicious perpetrator of the deed inflicted a wound on the animal's head with an instrument supposed to be a pickaxe, of which the animal died. On being dissected, a spike-nail, seven inches in length, was found in its stomach. A large reward is announced for information leading to a discovery of the barbarous offender.

Canada. — Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban has received the appointment of Commander of the Forces in Canada, and proceeds there with his excellency the Earl of Elgin, the Governor-General.

Schools of Design.—It is stated that schools of design will probably be established at Dublin and Belfast.

Greek Currants.—The crop of currants grown this year in the Morea and Ionian Islands, is said to be the largest ever known.

Life.—It appears, that among 3,125 persons deceased, an average of only one is found to attain the age of 100 years.

Jenny Lind is said to have been engaged at Vienna for four months, at the salary of 100,000fr. (£4,000)

The Pope has offered a gold medal, value, 1,000 dollars, for the best plan of crossing the great Appennine, barrier between Ancona and Rome.

Railways.—There are no fewer than fifty-six applications to Parliament for new railways, and extensions of existing lines, in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The Pope Again.—Since the accession of the present pope, the Jews of Rome have been allowed to open shops and reside in other places besides the *Ghetto* or Jewry.

Monster Traffick.—An order has been given by the York and Newcastle Railway Company, within the last few days, for three miles of trucks!

Wonderful—if true.—On the night of the 4th ultimo, when near Girgenti and Sciacca (Sicily), the master of a merchant vessel saw issuing from the sea an immense flame, with a large quantity of smoke, in the midst of which were globes of fire, which fell at a great distance, and with considerable noise. The flames appeared to be a mile in circumference.

Gossip in "High Life."—It is said that the validity of the marriage of the Marquis of Tweedald, father of the Marchioness of Douro and the Countess of Dalhousie, is disputed by a lady who claims to have been previously married to the Marquis by the law of Scotland. Should this claim be established, it is understood that the succession of the title would be altered, as the legitimacy of an elder brother would be established.

A Mayor's Tithe Pig.—In Bridgewater, his worship the mayor has nothing but the tithe "of all the pigs born within the borough." This impost is paid in kind.

The Quakers.—The society of friends has entered into a subscription of £2,000 in Dublin to relieve the wants of the poor, and the same body in England have also subscribed £20,000 for the like purpose.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—The assassin Reinell, who for his attempt to murder the Emperor, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the celebrated fortress of Munkats, in Hungary, died there a month ago.

Increase of the Army.—*On dit*, and very confidently too, in certain military circles, and there is to be a very considerable increase in the Army Estimates—fifteen regiments it is said, or twelve thousand men.

Gratuitous Marriages at St. John's, Clerkenwell.—On Monday morning, pursuant to a notice, some weeks since issued by the Rev. Hugh Hughes, the rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, that marriages would be celebrated by him gratuitously between parties who were too poor to pay the marriage fees, the Rev. Gentleman attended to perform the ceremony. Only two couples availed themselves of the benefit thus offered.

Death of the Wife of the late Thomas Hood.—We regret that we have to announce the decease of the widow of the late Thomas Hood, the celebrated humourist and poet. The public are aware that Mr. Hood's life was closed in the midst of much physical suffering and much mental anxiety; and there is little doubt that the unwearied exertions of Mrs. Hood, her unceasing attendance on her husband's death bed, and the grief and trial which preceded and followed her bereavement, have been the immediate cause of the disease which has thus prematurely terminated her existence. She expired on the morning of Friday, the 4th of December.

Catching a Tartar.—We have heard the following account as current in Bradford. A Methodist local preacher, residing in or near Horton, on returning home one night during the week was attacked by a thief, when, after a desperate struggle, the thief rifled his pockets of some pence. The preacher, in the struggle, tore away the coat-lap of the highwayman, and, taking it home, found on inspection that there was in the pocket a purse with £3 10s. in it.

The Prussian Police.—A Brussels journal publishes a letter from Coblentz, dated the 29th ult., announcing that the Prussian police, not being disposed to allow Mr. d'Itzstein, an opposition member of the Chamber of Deputies in Baden, to travel in the territories of Prussia, has given orders to all keepers of inns and other houses of public entertainment, to announce immediately his arrival, whether by night or by day. Every contravention of this order will cause the keeper the loss of his licence.

Shocking Accident.—Last week by the bursting of a cannon at Runcorn a boy named John Heaton had his head nearly severed from his body. The cannon was fired on the occasion of his employer's nuptials.

The Enclosure in St. James's Park.—On Saturday, in consequence of repeated complaints to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the collisions between individuals and the gatekeepers of the ornamental pleasure grounds in St. James's Park, respecting the right of admission, instructions were given them that they were only to prevent persons in a ragged or very dirty condition from entering, or who are not decent in appearance or behaviour; they are also not to allow beggars, or persons with loads on their heads, or with parcels or packages of an inconvenient size, such as would obstruct the public walks, to enter the enclosure.

Birmingham Musical Festival.—We understand that the net proceeds of the late Musical Festival amount to the sum of £3,508 5s. 11d., a result most gratifying as regards the interests of a valuable institution.

Mr. Macready has been performing some of his most popular characters at Plymouth to crowded audiences.

Improvements at the Post-Office.—In the course of a few days considerable alterations will take place in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and which, though chiefly preliminary, will tend materially to facilitate the daily duty.

Distress of the Labouring Classes at Berlin.—The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 30th ult., states that so great is the distress of the labouring classes at Berlin, that they are compelled to pawn almost everything they possess to procure bread.

A Steamer on Fire.—Plymouth, Dec. 5 —A very disastrous fire occurred this morning in Catwater, Plymouth, on board the fine steamer Shannon, Commander I. Moffatt, belonging to the British and Irish and City of Dublin Steam Company. The steamer was greatly damaged, and a large quantity of the goods on board was destroyed. The vessel had to be scuttled to put out the flames.

Lord Dundonald's War Plan.—We understand that the Scientific Commission, appointed to examine and decide on the merits of his Lordship's discovery, is occupied with the investigation of its principle; which neither trenches on Captain Warner, nor on the ingenious invention termed gun cotton, but is, in regard to the latter, of a totally different nature. Cotton explodes instantaneously, like the galvanic spark, whereas his Lordship's discovery effects a continuous evolution of intensely powerful elastic products—like the unremitting generation of steam from boiling water, the effect of which has been rendered familiar to the public by the steam gun (or tube of the ingenious Mr. Perkins), from which a stream of shot, followed each other in close succession, pass through the atmosphere with less opposition, and consequently transport their overwhelming effect to a greater distance than shells, or shot propelled singly from artillery.

...hat at the most he could only deduct six days' pay as a penalty for the twenty-four hours' continuance of refusal to do duty.—Mr. Yardley said, that was his present impression; but he would never sanction any disobedience of the lawful commands of the master of a ship.

CLERKENWELL.—Threatened Murder.—Nicholas Vergie, a labourer, was charged under the following curious and suspicious circumstances:—A policeman, on Tuesday evening, saw the prisoner in Brill-row, Somers Town, with a large pistol in his possession! and being informed by a man that he intended to commit murder with it, and that he had been to an oilshop in the neighbourhood to purchase a flint for it, took him into custody. On making enquiries, he ascertained that to be the fact, and that the prisoner had stated that he had been assaulted by a man in Pocock's fields, Islington, who had cut his head. He determined on being revenged, and he had bought the pistol for the purpose of blowing out his brains. On examining the pistol, it was found to be heavily loaden. On questioning the prisoner, he said he had been assaulted, exhibited a wound on the back part of his head, and he intended to have revenge for the injury without seeking redress by law. Mr. Combe questioned the prisoner, who answered surlily, and admitted having purchased and loaded the pistol with a murderous intent, but he would not mention the name of the party whom he intended to harm. Mr. Combe, under the circumstances, ordered him to find bail to keep the peace, and that the pistol should be detained by the police.

THURSDAY.

GUILDHALL.—Dando Redivivus.—A middle aged man, of respectable appearance, of dark complexion, with bushy black hair and whiskers, and of rather low stature, was this day placed at the bar befor Mr. Alderman Sidney, charged with several frauds upon tavern-keepers and confectioners in the city. The prisoner, on appearing before the magistrate, indignantly refused to give his name or address, and insisted that the complainant could only claim debt against him, and protested against what he called the illegal conduct of the inspector, in locking up a respectable man like him all night, in company with "bad characters" in a station-house. The Alderman proceeded to hear the evidence of Mr. Inglis, confectioner, in St. Paul's Church-yard, corroborated by a young woman in his service, that in the course of yesterday the prisoner feasted sumptuously at his house, upon mock turtle soup and other minor refreshments, and was afterwards, walking off without payment, saying he had no money, and must have credit for his cheer until some other day. This not being acceded to, he said that the young woman who waited on him in the first instance had agreed to give him credit. But Mr. Inglis at length gave him into custody, and money more than sufficient to pay being found upon him, the charge of fraud was eventually taken. Mr. Bailey, of the Sun Tavern, Ludgate-hill, the proprietor of the Goose and Gridiron, in the same neighbourhood, and Mr. Goodwin Cannon, of the Punch Tavern, 99, Fleet-street, recognised him as the perpetrator of similar victimising feats upon themselves. After hearing a good deal of evidence of the same character, Mr. Alderman Sidney asked the prisoner if he persisted in refusing to give his name, for if that were the case, he should commit him as a rogue and vagabond. The prisoner at length stated that his name was John Simmons. The Alderman observed that he had on a previous occasion given the name of Johnson, and that more recently he had figured under the name of John Smith. The case concluded by the prisoner being committed for tw months.

(From our Second Edition of Last Week.)

SOUTHWARK.—Charge of attempting to commit Felony.—William Bearde, alias Donovan, a young man, with a cut over his right eye, was brought before Mr. Secker, charged with entering the Dun Cow public-house, High-street, with three other men, for the purpose of committing felony.—The prisoner, who is suspected of belonging to a gang of thieves who plunder public-houses, walked into the Dun Cow that morning about half-past eight o'clock. They went into the tap-room and called for a quartern of rum, and while the bar-maid was serving them the prisoner took an opportunity of slipping unperceived out of the room. In about five minutes afterwards he was seeing coming down stairs, and endeavoured to make a "bolt" out of the house, but was prevented. On examination of the rooms up stairs, it was discovered that three coats belonging to the landlord had been taken out of his bed-room, and were found lying on the staircase, dropped, no doubt, by the prisoner, in his anxiety to escape detection. His three companions escaped during the confusion of the moment. When before the magistrate the prisoner asseverated his innocence of having any felonious intention; said it was all spite, and that he obtained his living by honest means. Committed to the House of Correction for three months.

BOW-STREET.—Stealing a Watch.—John Orchard, a drummer in the Coldstream Guards, was charged with stealing a watch and a sovereign, the property of Captain Charles Grimstead. It appeared that on the 26th of November the prosecutor left his gold watch and a sovereign on the table in his own room, adjoining the guard room, to which no one but the prisoner and a corporal had access, at eight o'clock in the evening, when he went to mess. At eleven o'clock he returned and missed the watch and sovereign. Nobody but the prisoner and the captain's servant had been in the room. The prisoner was apprehended on Tuesday last by policeman H 17, at a public house in Whitechapel. He said that he had taken the watch and sovereign, and had taken a cab to Ratcliffe highway, where he got a man whom he knew to pawn it for £3. The policeman, after leaving the prisoner at the station, went to the lodging of the man mentioned by the prisoner, but failed in apprehending him. He afterwards made inquiries at the pawnbroker's, and found the watch which he now produced, and which was identified by the captain. Mr. Jardine remanded the prisoner to Saturday week.

CLERKENWELL.—Assault.—James Brookes was charged with violently assaulting police constable 141 G. under the following circumstances:—The policeman stated, that last night he saw the prisoner in the New Road, in company with a drunken female, whom he knocked down and brutally assaulted, and when he (constable) interfered for her protection, the prisoner struck him three times in the face, and attempted to trip him up. When he was taken into custody he resisted violently, and it required several constables to take him to the station house. Mr. Combe said he would not, in the present case, inflict a fine; he would take the more effectual remedy of ordering the prisoner to find good bail to keep the peace. Not being provided with sureties, the prisoner was locked up.

FRIDAY.

(From our Third Edition of Last Week.)

CLERKENWELL.—A Woman Secreting Herself in a Church.—Sarah Fitzgibbon, an elderly woman, whose appearance indicated temporary insanity, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged with having been found concealed in St. Peter's Church, Islington, it was supposed with intent to commit felony. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas Dunn, schoolmaster to the National School, Islington, that the Rev. Mr. Estler, the Minister of St. Peter's Church, was in the habit of having a fire kindled in the vestry three times a week, and attending there for the purpose of his religious duties. Sometimes the rev. gentleman sent his own servant to light the fire, and occasionally witness's servant did so. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, his servant went into the church, and proceeded to the gallery stairs, under which some patent firewood was kept. On opening the door, she heard something move. The place was very dark; but on arriving at an avenue leading to the belfry, she saw a human form standing before her. She was greatly alarmed and terrified, when she screamed aloud and ran out, calling for assistance. Witness met her in a fainting state, and being informed as to what she had seen he called in several policemen, who found the prisoner concealed under the gallery-stairs, and she was taken to the station-house. She begged of them not to send her to prison; she was in God's house, and asked for a priest. Police-constable 71 N corroborated this evidence. The prisoner said, to him that she had been in the church three days and three nights. She had a market basket, in which was an empty quart bottle. On searching her three sovereigns and 2s. 6d. were found, which she said belonged to her master, Mr. Herbert, of Cropley-terrace, Wenlock-street, New North-road, Islington, who said she was an honest, sober, industrious, and quiet woman. Mr. Combe asked her what she had to say to the charge? Prisoner, who looked vacantly, said the door was open and she went into the church, and stopped there; (giving the same account she had given to the witnesses.) Mr. Combe—Why did you go into the church? Prisoner.—Because they told me that I was to be burnt and my master was to be shot. The money found in my pocket was my master's He sent me with it to pay the Queen's taxes. The prisoner was discharged and given into the care of her master, Mr. Herbert, who said she should be properly attended to.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Henry B. Latour, a Frenchman, who described himself as an agent, King Street, Soho, was charged with having feloniously assaulted Ann Dalye, a little girl, 12 years of age, who lived with him in the capacity of servant. The complainant said she had lived in the service of the defendant about three months, and her principal business was to carry out newspapers, and to make the beds, which latter duty was usually done about ten o'clock at night. On Saturday night last complainant went up stairs to make the beds, when her master came to her, behaved with gross indecency towards her, and attempted to effect his purpose. She screamed and resisted, and was at last released. She mentioned to a fellow-servant, with whom she slept, what had occurred. The servant said it was a great shame, but advised her not to tell her mother as her mother would perhaps beat her. Complainant was afraid to tell Mrs. Lautour, as her master had threatened to murder her if she spoke of what bad occurred. Complainant went to her mother on the following Sunday, but did not mention the behaviour of her master to her. The other servant left a few days afterwards, and met complainant's mother accidentally, and then she told her what she (complainant) had communicated to her. Her mother immediately came to her, and questioned her as to the truth of what she had heard. She told her mother exactly how her master had treated her. She was then taken away, and the present proceedings instituted. The defence of the accused was, that he was not at home, except for a few minutes, on the evening when the alleged assault had taken place. The charge against him had been invented for interested purposes. A person named Duffit, stated that he kept the shop beneath Mr. Latour's rooms, and that he did not hear any scream on Saturday night from the child.—The child had stated that her master had never before taken liberties with her. That was not true, as the girl had, three weeks ago, mentioned to his wife, that her master had taken liberties with her more than once before. The girl was questioned on this point, and she in the most positive manner denied that this statement was true. At a late hour in the evening the charge was resumed. The solicitor for the prisoner said he was prepared to prove by many witnesses that much ill-feeling existed towards the prisoner on the part of the girl's mother, and the second servant girl, He, however, was prepared to admit that some indecency, though far short of the extent detailed by the girl, had been practised by the defendant towards the girl. After some evidence was given on behalf of the prisoner, tending to shake in some degree the credibility of the little girl, Mr. Hardwicke decided on dealing with the case as one of aggravated assault, and accordingly inflicted the full penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonment.

THAMES-STREET.—Mr. Pelham, solicitor, came before Mr. Ballantine with fourteen men and boys, forming part of the crew of the Glenelg frigate (late an East Indiaman), the flag ship of General Flores, which, with two war steamers, intended for the invasion of the Equador, have been seized by the government under the Equipment and Enlistment Act, in consequence, as it is alleged, of their being fitted for the purposes of hostilities with a power on friendly terms with Great Britain. Mr. Pelham said he had been just informed that some of the parties for whom he applied were before Mr. Broderip on a former day, and on the Magistrate being informed the Glenelg was condemned, and that no voyage had been performed, said he had no jurisdiction. The men and boys in attendance informed him, they had entered into articles of agreement with a Captain Gem, for the "run" to Corunna, and were to receive two months' pay in advance, and only one month's advance had been paid. The ship had dropped down to Gravesend, and had been seized by the government, and brought back to the East India-dock. The parties had received from £1 15s. to £3 each, and they wanted the other month's pay. Mr. Ballantine: which I have no power to order them. They belong to an expedition which has been intercepted. Supposing the contract to be a legal one, and that the Glenelg was chartered for the regular purposes of trade, I could order no wages till the contract was completed. Mr. Pelham: Exactly so. I told them their application would be useless, but they would not be satisfied till they heard your opinion. They told me a story about the ship being seized for having smuggled goods on board. (A laugh.) I know very well the reasons which induced Her Majesty's Government to intercept the expedition, which appears to me to be an illegal one, and contrary to the law of nations. The spokesman of the party said he had shipped by the run to Corunna. Mr. Ballantine: the ship is likely to run somewhere else. The seaman: I have received a month's pay in advance. Mr Ballantine: You are very lucky then. The seaman: But the boatswain and three others have received two months' pay each. Mr. Ballantine: So much the better for them. You will obtain no summonses here. The seaman said, that although he had agreed to go by the run to Corunna, fresh articles were to be signed there to go to South America, or somewhere else. Mr. Ballantine: What were you to do when you got there? The seaman: I don't know, Sir, indeed. Mr. Pelham said he would advise all the people who had consulted him to leave the Glenelg, and bring their clothes and hammocks ashore as quickly as possible, for he had no doubt the expedition was an illegal one, and the intention of the promoters of it were hostile to a foreign power. The parties than withdrew.

LAMBETH.—Emily Julia Williams, aged 16, and Henry Williams, aged 12 years, were placed at the felon's bar, before Mr. Norton, on a charge of stealing two glazier's diamonds, of the value of 35s. The prisoners, though to young, have frequently been brought to this court on charges of felony, and the girl has been tried and convicted at the Old Bailey. It appeared that on Wednesday a glass-cutter named Star, residing near Kennington-common, lost two diamonds worth 35s. On the following day they were pledged at two different pawnbrokers by the prisoners. The duplicate of one of them was subsequently sold to a person named Payne, and upon his applying to take it out, Mr. Archbutt, the pawnbroker who had then received a notice of the diamond having been stolen, sent for Redford, a constable; and this led to the apprehension of the prisoners. Redford, in his examination stated, that on going to the lodging of Williams, the father of the prisoners, and seeing that person he asked him if he had had any graziers' diamonds in his possession? and he replied he had had two. He said that he had formerly kept a repository at Stoke Newington, and the two glaziers' diamonds were part of the goods left upon his hands. He also said that both were pawned. While he (Redford) was in the room, the female came in with some tea and sugar, and he also observed in her hand a duplicate, which he took from her, and which he found to be for a picture pledged for eighteen-pence. The boy also came in with some coats, which were wet and dirty, and which he had very little doubt had been stolen, and he took both into custody. Thomas Lockyer, the gaoler, deposed—that after he had locked up both the prisoners, the boy began to cry very much; upon which the girl, who was in the next cell, called out to him, "Don't cry, there won't be anything done to you." The boy replied, "Won't there?" The girl then said, "There won't; we must say that I wasn't with you when we took them. We must say that father gave us them two, and we sold them to a Jew in the street, and the other, too, a man and a woman came along and gave them to us to pledge. We must say a man and woman gave us the pictures to pledge." Redford, the officer, said he should have taken the father of the prisoners into custody, as he had no doubt whatever he encouraged his children to rob and participate in the plunder, but he appeared so ill at the time that he feared he would die. Mr. Norton directed that he might be at once attended by the parish doctor, and, if he pronounced him in a fit state to be removed, he should bring him to the court. Williams was subsequently brought up in custody, and with his children was remanded for a week.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Robbing a Child.—Mary Anne Buckley, a young woman respectably dressed in mourning, and wearing a veil, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with stealing the sum of 1s. 6d. from the person of a little girl, nine years of age, name Eliza Grey. It appeared from the evidence that the child was sent out by its mother, at two o'clock that afternoon, with the money in question wrapped up in paper, to make a purchase in the neighbourhood, and on reaching Finsbury-square was accosted by the prisoner, a stranger to her, who told her that she was intimately acquainted with her mother, to whose house she was proceeding to take some plums and currents for the Christmas pudding, and asked her what she had in her hand. The child unsuspectingly told her her errand, upon which the prisoner took the paper from her, opened it, folded it up again, and having returned the parcel to her, was walking away, when the little girl, convinced that the package felt lighter than before, examined it herself, and finding it only contained a penny, was in great distress at the loss of her mother's money, and raised an outcry. This attracted the attention of several passengers, and the prisoner, who was rapidly disappearing, was instantly pursued by two men, who overtook and detained her until the arrival of a policeman, into whose custody she was given. Mrs. Hayward, the female searcher at the Featherstone-street station, produced the money the prisoner had purloined, which she found in her possession on examining her dress, and it being stated to the magistrate that a great number of other children had been lately robbed by a well-dressed woman in the same neighbourhood, the prisoner, who confined herself to a positive denial of the charge, was ordered to be brought up again next week, to afford an opportunity for establishing other cases of a similar description against her.

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE BOLTON RAILWAY.

Manchester, Thursday.—A collision of a frightful character took place yesterday upon the Bolton division of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, whereby a ballast train, in which were 29 labourers, in the employ of the company, was run against by a luggage-train travelling on the same line of rails, but in an opposite direction. The engine of the ballast-train was seriously damaged, and the carriage containing the work-people thrown off the rails and turned over.

The engineer and foreman of the luggage-train, seeing the opposite train approaching, shut off the steam and had time to jump off and escape uninjured. Assistance was procured as soon as possible, and the men, all of whom were more or less injured, were sent to their homes, where some of them at present remain in a very bad state.

The accident appears to have been occasioned by the wilful disobedience of orders by one of the engine drivers, who has since been sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

In the event of any of the injured parties dying, he will be tried upon a charge of manslaughter. The injuries received by some of the men are stated to be of a serious character.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The schooner Rowena, of Jersey, was brought into this port on Wednesday last, by the George Vickery, a Bideford vessel, commanded by Captain Tatham. It appears that the George Vickery fell in with the ill-fated vessel on the coast of Devonshire, finding her a total wreck, dismasted, with the rigging, and some pices of timber floating from the stern, her bulwarks smashed, hatches washed away, the deck completely cleared, and the vessel water-logged. The stiffened corpses of a part of her crew were lying in various parts of the wreck, and one of the first objects that presented itself on the vessel being boarded, was the body of one of the unfortuate sailors, lashed to a fragment of the mainmast, and in a putrid state, which shortly afterwards was carried overboard with a part of the wreck. Captain Tatham having procured the assistance of several Pillgwenlly boatmen, she was grounded in our river, and a hole cut in her side, which considerably reduced the water within, when the cabin was entered, and the bodies of two men were found,—one being thought that of the captain, about five feet five inches high, with pleasing countenance, long dark hair, and large red whiskers, and linen marked J. H.—supposed to be about thirty years of age.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

Chartist Intelligence.

THE ST. PANCRAS REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC AND WORKING CLASSES GENERALLY.

Friends and Brothers,

In August last your representatives met in Convention at Leeds, delegated by you for the especial purpose of devising and recommending for your adoption such plans for future agitation as they in their wisdom might consider to be the best calculated to ensure the enactment of the People's Charter.

With the important questions that occupied their deliberations, and their wise decisions thereon, you are already cognisant, therefore we will not here enumerate them, but proceed to state that the object of this address is to call your serious attention to that which we consider to be the most important of their recommendations, viz., "That a determined, energetic, and united effort be made to return to the House of Commons at the next general election ten or twelve stern, incorruptible, and unflinching advocates of the people's cause. Men imbued with democracy and patriotism, whose spirits, burning with freedom's sacred fire, would fearlessly expose and denounce the wrongs, and never rest until they had wrung from the tyrant factions those equal and inalienable rights which are justly due to the sons of labour."

We contend that this is neither visionary nor utopian, but sound and good policy, and as we fully agree with Brother Wild, of Mottram, that "The House of Commons is the place for the discussion and promulgamation ot our principles, and that the Charter cannot become law until our lawmakers are made to understand it," we therefore hail it as the best and most practical plan that can be propounded.

That this noble project might be efficiently carried out, the Conference also recommended that Registration and Election Committees be forthwith formed in every city, borough, town, village, and hamlet, and likewise that a central committee be elected to sit in London to concentrate and direct.

The central committee has been elected, they have met week after week, they have drawn up and printed for general circulation, addresses and forms of claims for registration, and they have solicited your co-operation. The utility, the magnitude, the vitality of the question has been urged on your attention through the columns of our democratic organ, and, although four months have elapsed since the Convention met, yet the central committee have not received any communication or support from you, excepting an application from the Glasgow friends for a quantity of addresses.

We ask how is this? why this lukewarmness, this lethargy, this apathy, this torpidity, it cannot be that you have no confidence in the central committee. We can testify from personal knowledge that this committee consists of sterling democrats, whose hearts and souls are bound up in the cause, and that they would spend and be spent to advance human progression, that as they have nobly done they will do their duty, and that they are (as stated in their address,) "resolved to make a great, united, and constitutional effort to be free." Then why will you not unite with and support them in this mighty agitation? Is it because freedom has no charms, liberty, no endearments, slavery no horrors; will you prefer being crushed beneath the ponderous wheels of the Juggernaut of capital; are you pertinaciously determined to hug the chain that binds you?

In conclusion, we emphatically ask you what you intend to do towards carrying this great measure? You must be convinced that sectional agitation would be futile, that to be successful we must unite. We are prepared to do our part with the greatest alacrity, but, until we ascertain what amount of support we are to expect from such places as Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c., we feel a diffidence in exerting our energies, therefore, let us at once understand each other on this matter. Let there be no delay. The general election will soon be here. Let us be prepared. Let us not have the soul harrowing and heart burning reflection, that had we been united and energetic we could have conquered. Away then with apathy. Rally round the committee, and agitate! agitate! agitate!

Signed on behalf of the committee,
William Farris, Chairman.
John Arnott, Secretary.

DISCUSSION ON THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO THE CHARTER.

Mr. Ernest Jones having accepted Mr. Edwards' challenge to discuss the right of the people to the suffrage as defined in the Charter, met that gentleman at the Tower Hamlets Institute on Saturday evening last. By the time appointed the large hall was crowded, a great proportion of the audience evidently belonging to the middle or shopkeeping classes. The position taken by Mr. Edwards was, that Might was Right, that having the power to do a thing gave you the right to do it, that therefore those only were entitled to the franchise who now enjoyed it, and that the working classes of this country had no shadow of right to its possession, and if they had it it would be too ignorant to use it in a proper way. Mr. Ernest Jones ably combated these assertions, and defeating several attempts to draw him into the discussion of irrelevant matter, reduced, by sound practical argument, his opponent to admit that might was frequently wrong, after which Mr. Edwards lost the ground of his opposition, and practically illustrated his change of opinion, by stating, amid the laughter of the meeting, that if only twenty hands were held up for him, he would not confess himself in the wrong, since it would be might triumphing over right. But even in his very low estimate of the number of hands to be held up for him he was deceived, since the principle of the Charter were vindicated by the enthusiastic declaration of an overflowing meeting. Mr. Jones's illustrations were throughout hailed with the most hearty applause, and the meeting separated, after giving three most enthusiastic cheers for the Charter and three for the land.

CITY LOCALITY.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of the city of London, on Sunday evening last, December 5, after the minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, and the reports of the different delegates was given in and received, it was moved by Mr. Fuzzon, and seconded by Mr. Nobbs—

That a Balance Sheet from the National Petition and Legislation Committee be made out and forwarded by our delegates to the Central Committee.

Mr. Tucker then moved—

That Mr. O'Connor's appeal to the Chartist Body be taken into consideration.

Agreed to after much discussion.

The following was moved by Mr. T. Salmon, and seconded by Mr. George H. Tucker:—

That we, the Chartists of the city of London, have read with regret the letter of Mr. Feargus O'Connor with respect to the Defence Fund, and that we immediately commence a subscription, and recommend to the country to pay as early as possible a just debt due to that gentleman from their body.

It was then moved and seconded—

That five persons be appointed to collect subscriptions and carry out the same.

Mr. John Overton, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. G. H. Tucker, Mr. Elijah Nobbs and Mr. William Allnutt were appointed.

A subscription was them immediately entered into by those members present. The meeting adjourned to Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, at the George Inn, Snowhill.

CHARTIST ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

At a meeting of the Chartist Council in Dean-street, a resolution—

That collecting books be issued for obtaining subscriptions towards liquidating the debt due to Mr. O'Connor for the Defence Fund; and that the subscriptions be continued until the debt be paid.

was unanimously adopted.

TODMORDEN.

The council of the National Charter Association met at the house of R. Brook, on Sunday night last, when they come to the conclusion that it was the imperative duty of every honest Chartist to do his utmost to raise funds for that purpose. A subscription was opened immediately which is likely to go on well; books were given into the hands of different individuals, who were authorised to collect from any person, who may be inclined to give.

They agreed to invite Dr. P. M. M'Douall to call at Todmorden, to deliver one or two lectures, on Sunday, the 20th instant.

BILSTON.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, held at the house of Mr. Joseph Linney, White Horse, High-street, on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, the defence fund was brought under consideration, and a subscription entered into towards defraying the arrears thereof.

The members also desirous of encouraging Mr. Hampden, Jun., for his zealous exposure of the aristocracy, have commenced a club for the purpose of taking a copy each of his work for which they subscribe two-pence per week.

HANLEY AND SHELTON.

At the last meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that every lover of political liberty, but more especially the section of reformers, calling themselves Chartists, ought to feel proud that they have for the first time an opportunity of exhibiting a substantial proof of their respect for, and confidence in their upright and indefatigable leader, F. O'Connor, and further pledge ourselves to respond to his timely and reasonable appeal to the utmost of our power."

BERMONDSEY.

The cause progresses in this locality. Nearly every meeting night fresh members are added to the Chartist Association and Land Company.

The subject of Co-operation will be brought forward next Tuesday Evening, at eight o'clock; also, the liquidation of the Debt due to our noble champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., when the attendance of every member is earnestly requested.

SOMERS TOWN.

On Sunday evening last a meeting of the members of the above locality was held at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road, Mr. William Johnson in the chair, Mr. John Arnott proceeded to read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Northern Star*. Mr. William Farris then rose, and in a few pertinent remarks on the immense debt of gratitude that every friend to free expression of opinion owed to Mr. O'Connor, moved "that a subscription be now entered into for the purpose of liquidating the debt due to Mr. O'Connor," which was seconded by Mr. Child, and unanimously agreed to. 7s. 3d. was collected in the room.

Mr. John Hornby, seconded by Mr. Arnott, "That 12s. 9d. be voted from the funds of the locality in order to make the amount one pound, and that the same be forwarded to the O'Connor fund. Carried without a dissentient.

It was also agreed that a committee be appointed to collect monies for the above object, and that the said committee consist of the following persons, Messrs. Farris, Child, John and James Cooper, Hornby, Cockain, Perry, Johnson, and Arnott.

Unanimity and a determined resolution to be foremost in this work of justice characterised the proceedings.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of the above locality, held at Mr. Paris's room, Cold Bath, Mr. O'Connor's letter in the *Northern Star* of last week was brought under discussion, when it was unanimously resolved "That we do, at once, enter into a subscription for the purpose of repaying the monies advanced by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on behalf of the Chartist victims.

N.B.—It is requested that the members of this locality attend on Tuesday Evening next, December 15th, to hand over their various contributions.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.

A public meeting for the purpose of adopting the National Petition was held in the Democratic Chapel, Bridge Lanes, on Thursday, the 3rd of Dec., at eight o'clock, Mr. R. Sutcliffe was called to the chair.

Mr. John Smith moved the first resolution, which was seconded in a very lengthy and argumentative speech by Mr. Crockburn, from Burnley, and supported by that old veteran in the cause, Ben Rushton, from Halifax, in his usual straight and forward manner. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The petition was moved by Elias Hitchen, seconded by Thomas Dawson, and very ably and eloquently supported by Mr. Thomas Tattersall, from Burnley. The petition was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks had been given to the speakers and chairman, the meeting broke up.

MANCHESTER.

On Sunday evening last, the People's Institute was crowded in every part to hear Mr. J. R. Cooper lecture on "Government and its true Functions." The lecture was interesting and instructive. Mr. John Sutton filled the chair. Mr. Grocott read two articles from the *Star*—The Irish Fouche and Mr. O'Connor's letter, when a collection was made towards the debt due to Mr. O'Connor.

BIRMINGHAM.

At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, after reading the letter of Mr. O'Connor in last week's *Star*, it was unanimously resolved that a subscription be entered into, towards defraying the debt owing to that gentleman by the Victim Committee, when two pounds were collected by the company then present.

HULL.

At a meeting of the Chartists held at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday last, Mr. O'Connor's letter was read from the *Northern Star*, when it was resolved—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the claim of Mr. O'Connor upon the Chartist public for the defence fund ought immediately to be discharged."

"Also that, a subscription be made for the aforesaid object."

Which was immediately opened, and Mr. Lundy was appointed treasurer. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Lundy, Myton Gate, and Mr. Barnett, 14, Finkle-street, and by the Council of the National Charter Association.

GREAT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Wednesday evening, December the 9th, a numerous and highly influential meeting was held for the adoption of the People's Charter.

Mr. Follows was called to the chair, and was supported by a number of the delegates Mr. Follows briefly introduced the proceedings, and read a letter from Mr. Joseph Sturge apologising for his absence, and announced;

Mr. Walter Thorn, who moved the adoption of a resolution.

Mr. A. Fussell seconded it.

Mr. T. Clark came forward amid great applause, to support it, and said it would appear that after the people had gained a Charter for the middle class, the middle classes of this town refused them the use of their own hall to meet in; however, the time was coming when things would be different, the people would obtain power, and the case would be altered; they were not represented, surely it could not be said that either Mr Spooner or Mr. Muntz were the representatives of the People of Birmingham. (Loud cries of "No, No.") Under the present system they had been promised plenty to do and high wages. He had travelled through a great portion of the country, he had discovered no where the promised high wages. (Loud cheers.) After making an earnest appeal in support of the Charter, he retired loudly applauded. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor entered the hall, and was received with the most hearty cheers.

Mr. Smith Linden then came forward to move the adoption of the National Petition, which he read and moved. He would like to know were the men of Birmingham satisfied with their present condition? All classes but the working classes were represented, but perhaps the apathy of the working classes was the cause. He hoped to see the working classes of England shake off their apathy, and they would deserve their rights and enjoy them. (Loud cheers.) After recommending the *Northern Star*, and exhorting the people to attach their names to the National Petition, he sat down loudly applauded.

Mr. Goodwin seconded the adoption of the Petition.

Mr. Ernest Jones, in rising to support the petition, was received with great applause, and said he had much pleasure in appearing before them. The National Petition told them their grievances were universal, and hence the remedy must also include all in its healing embrace; showed the absurdity of a property qualification, either for the voter or the representative. He laughed to scorn the Whig Educational test, and asked for a Whig to define what he meant by it. He showed by contrast the superior state of morality existing among the working men, over and above that which prevailed in the "upper classes." "There was a good time coming," for now all the thrones of Europe shook an the sound of the glorious voice of Democracy. (Great cheering.) Aye, and more terrible to tyrants, there was our Land Plan. (Vociferous cheering.) Yes, we had two plots, and the time was not distant when all England would be the People's Estate. (Thunders of applause.)

Mr. Philip M'Grath rose, much applauded, to speak to the question, it would appear the worshipful learned political economist, Martineau, preferred "Lucy Neal," "Lucy Long," "Jim along Josey," "Dan Tucker," "Zip Coon," and "The Gals of Old Virginny," better than political disquisitions, as he had granted the use of the Town Hall to the Ethiopian serenaders, and refused its use to the people who paid for its support. Mr. M'Grath then in his usual eloquent manner traced all the great evils that afflict society to class domination, and proved to demonstration that the only sure, certain, and effective remedy was the People's Charter, proved that taxation was universal, affecting all, even from their cradle to their grave, and hence the necessity of universal enfranchisement. (Immense applause.) If the speeches of the highly intellectual members of Parliament were fairly reported, sure he was that nothing in "Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature," was so well calculated to excite their risibilities. Mr. M'Grath here gave an imitation of a certain naval M.P., which set his audience in a perfect roar of laughter. Mr. M'Grath having alluded to the land project, made an eloquent appeal for renewed exertions, and sat down rapturously applauded.

The Petition was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Pare moved that the Petition be entrusted to T. S. Duncombe for presentation.

Mr. Walter Thorn seconded the motion.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor came forward amid the most enthusiastic applause, and said he was here to appeal to the men of Birmingham, those men who by their threats of marching to London, gained the Reform Bill, and it was now to them he would appeal to gain something for themselves, and, thank God, whatever may be the cause, whenever the next movement occures, none would be more prepared to take the field than the despised Chartists. All parties had been asked for an explanation of their principles, and none save the Chartists, could give a satisfactory reply, and now they had added something of a social character to their political one, they shouted the Land, the Land, in order that they might have the leg of mutton to place on the spit, (Great cheering.) An army was of little use without good officers, well, they now had good officers, and they had a distinguished mark to point them out,—the Land, the true emancipator, which would make them truly free and independent. (Great cheering.) Aristocracy said they held their lands by Royal Patent, but he had yet to learn that kings were higher than the "King of Kings," and God had declared the Land to be the property of all. (Immense applause.) He did wish the surplus labour in the market to be located on the land, and thus would the home trade be increased, and all classes be benefitted. (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor said he had been a member of the Birmingham Political Union, and never could obtain a balance sheet, but last night he produced, as sub-treasurer, his balance sheet, every item of the large sums received, accounted for, and here it is, (producing the balance sheet.) (Tremendous cheering.) Aye, my friends, this is the secret of my success, this is the talisman of our prosperity, this is my shield and cuirass. (Immense applause.) Mr. O'Connor alluded to the necessity of returning twelve members to aid and assist T. S. Duncombe. (Great cheering.) And concluded a most eloquent speech by declaring that he would die as he had lived, a pure lover of liberty. (Tremendous and long continued applause.)

After a word from Mr. Burrell, of Glasgow, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Sweet and Feargus O'Connor, a vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to the Chairman, Mr. Follows, who made a suitable response, and the meeting was dissolved.

BARNSLEY.

At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That we, the Chartists of Barnsley, resolve to use our utmost endeavours towards liquidating the debt due to Feargus O'Connor, Esq."

Subscriptions will be received at the Chartist-room, Mr. Thomas Aclam's, Wilson Place, from seven till ten o'clock on Sunday evenings.

MARYLEBONE.

At a meeting of the above locality, Mr. Aldons in the chair, Mr. Feargus O'Connor's letter in the *Star* of Saturday, December 5, was read to a numerous audience. The following resolution was adopted:—

"That a voluntary subscription be entered into, towards liquidating the debt due to Mr. O'Connor."

A collection was made, which amounted to 7s. 1d. Mr. Clark gave 2s. 6d., making it altogether 9s. 7d.

LEICESTER.

On Tuesday evening, December 8th, a Lecture was delivered in the Shooting Gallery of the Amphitheatre, by Dr. P. M. M'Douall, on "The Principles and Advantages of the Small Farm System." At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was given to Dr. M'Douall.

STOCKPORT.

Mr. Robert Wild lectured here on Sunday last, when £1 2s. 6d. was collected towards defraying the debt due to Mr. O'Connor. The council will continue to receive subscriptions.

ASHTON.

At the weekly meeting of the shareholders on Sunday last, a Committee was elected to collect subscriptions towards paying off the debt owing to Mr. O'Connor. A subscription was then entered into and the sum of 11s. 6d. collected.

HYDE.

Mr. Wild, of Mottram, has Lectured here.

BRIGHTON.

A general meeting of the Chartists, was held at the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday evening, December 9th, 1846. Mr. Roser in the chair. The sub-secretary read Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Star*, and on the proposition of Mr. Giles, seconded by Mr. Page, a committee of five persons were appointed to raise subscriptions towards paying the deficiency of the Defence Fund. The sum of £1 was voted as a commencement.

MANCHESTER.

The Manchester members decided on Sunday to give one pound from the funds towards the payment of the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, and that a subscription be commenced and kept open for three weeks. The council of Manchester have appointed a committee for the above object, they have the issuing of collecting books which may be had by application being made on any Sunday night at the People's Institute, and during the next week at the treasurer's house, Mr. M'Cullough, 63, Chester-street, Hulme, or at the secretary, R. Radford, 8, Violet-street, Hulme.

MACCLESFIELD.

The members of the Mutual Improvement Class, in connection with the National Charter Association, met in their room, Stanley-street, on Monday evening last, to discuss "Whether the Charter could be obtained soonest by a combination of the trades of the country, or by a public opinion created by agitation." We anticipate great progress in political knowledge under the guidance of our friend Mr. J. West.

The subject next Monday evening will be, "Has mankind ever been benefitted by a Priesthood?" The debate to be opened by Mr. Joseph Allen.

NORTHAMPTON.

Dr. M'Douall has lectured in the Town Hall of this town, to a large assemblage, on the Small Farm System. Thanks were voted to the lecturer, and also to the Mayor for having granted the use of the hall.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

The members have resolved to subscribe 6d. each towards liquidating the debt due to Mr. O'Connor.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.

The Hyson Green United Company of Framework Knitters in union with the United Trades held a public meeting on the 30th ult., when an address was given by Mr. [illegible] on the great benefit the working class wou[illegible] by joining the Association.

Chartist Land Company.

THE CHARTIST LAND SCHEME.—THE O'CONNORVILLE ESTATE.

(From the *Manchester Examiner*.)

The form of the property is a parallelogram. It runs from east to west, or nearly; the west end being elevated by a gentle ascent above the east end, and the houses being placed at intervals on each side of this long centre walk. The land is bounded on each end with thickets of trees; and though there are farm fields on each side, they are so thickly beset with hedgerow timber, and hedgerows, and with copices for the breeding and keeping of game, that the whole country looks more like forest land than farm land.

Standing across the long centre road at the top, and ending it, is a handsome building with a tower, in which tower there is to be a bell and a clock; the building being erected for a school-room, the dwelling-house of the master, and, I think, a lecture-room and library. Behind this building is a coppice in process of being grubbed up, which ground, when cleared, is to be the schoolmaster's farm. The building is prettily designed, formed of red brick, faced with white stone.

Standing at the front door or at its windows, a dotting of smaller houses than those running through the centre of the property are seen in a line a hundred yards or so to the left of the centre line. These are all single houses of three rooms each, to which are to be attached two acres of land each. There is no such row to the right of the centre line. On that side the farms are to be three acres and four acres each. The houses are of four rooms and five rooms each; several are double fours and double fives. Few of them are copies of each other. All on the centre line are placed back twenty or thirty yards from the road on each side of it, and at nearly equal distances from each other. At the distance of half a mile, as seen from the high ground on which the school stands, an undulation on the surface cuts off the line of houses from view, and allows only one or two to be seen at the farthest and lowest extremity. As nearly as I could ascertain, the houses are as follows:—Six double five, two double fours, six double threes, one single five, three single fours, and ten single threes. It is hardly possible to conceive anything more pretty than those houses, even in perspective from the school on the gentle height overlooking them, unless it be the view upward, with the school-buildings in the high distance. But apart from the prettiness of the perspective, each erection is in itself tasteful.

Only three of them are yet inhabited, and but few of them completely finished, the building work having only been begun in June. But all are roofed in, with doors and windows fixed, floor and glazing done, and plastering in operation. Of these that are occupied, one is used as an office by the foreman of the work; one is used by Mr. O'Connor when he goes there, and is kept ready for him by some person whom I did not see; and the other is occupied by a hand-loom weaver from Ashton-under-Lyne. He is the only shareholder of the society who has yet taken possession of his farm. The others who, like him, drew prizes at the ballot which took place to determine which of the members were to get those allotments, have not yet come to take possession. The weaver has his loom with him, receives his warp and weft from Manchester, and weaves ginghams at O'Connorville, and sells them to the visitors and neighbouring inhabitants.

The Chartist Speculation.—A short time ago two pieces of land, one of which is situated at Herringsgate, Herts, consisting of 104 acres, and the other at Red Marley, Worcestershire, comprising about 160 acres, were purchased by the Chartists, for the purpose of the erection of cottages upon them. During the last week, up to Friday night, the sum of £13,031 4s. 9d. was raised, the whole sum collected being £18,000 towards the object. On the former estate thirty-six cottages, with a school, have been built at an expense of £5,000, and which will be taken possession of on the first of February. Early in the ensuing year several cottages will be erected on the latter estate. The Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Minister of Chenies, in the neighbourhood, has been frequently at Herringsgate, viewing the progress of the undertaking.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Mr. Feargus O'Connor.—We understand that all the necessary legal and other steps for completing the transfer of the estate at Redmarley, recently purchased by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, under the hammer, at the Bell Hotel, Glocester, are being proceeded with. The farm, which consists of one hundred and eighty acres, is to form a Chartist co-operative estate, upon which are to be located about sixty persons or families, with allotments of about two acres of land to each cottage.—*Glocester Journal*,—Quoted into the *Times*.

GRAND SOIREE AT THE PEOPLE'S HALL, LOVEDAY STREET, BIRMINGHAM, IN HONOUR OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND CONFERENCE.

On Monday evening, December 7th, about five hundred persons of both sexes sat down to tea. After which,

Mr. Alfred Fussell was unanimously called to the chair. He was supported on his right and left by Messrs. P. M'Grath, W. Dixon, T. Clark, W. Cuffay, T. M. Wheeler, C. Doyle, and Daniel Donovan.

The Chairman read the following letter:—

Sherbourne Mill, Birmingham,
December 7th, 1846.

Gentlemen,—I feel much obliged for your kind invitation to the tea party at the People's Hall, this evening, but feeling so unwell from a severe cold, I cannot do myself the pleasure of attending, although I had quite intended doing so. I can assure you I wish every success to the cause.

I am, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
James Baldwin.

To the Committee of the Chartist Association.

The Chairman said, they had met to celebrate the first Chartist Land Conference held in Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) Many persons were astonished at the vast progress made by the Chartist Land Company, this was one of the glorious results of Chartism. He concluded by giving the first sentiment:—

"Prosperity to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and may its progress exceed the most sanguine expectations of its founders."

Mr. M'Grath said, we assembled here to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The Chairman had told them that Chartism was in a flourishing condition, he could corroborate him in that particular, as during the last six weeks himself and his friend Clark, had been on a tour of agitation, and had obtained more Town Halls to lecture and hold meetings in, than they had ever obtained before. He looked on this as a sure proof that Chartism was becoming fashionable amongst the middle classes. Why was this change? The Land had made them men of property, and consequently respectable. (Loud cheers.) He had heard that that sapient gentleman, the Mayor of their town, had refused them the use of the Town Hall, in which to preach the sublime truths of Chartism, while he had granted the privilege to the Ethiopian Serenaders to sing nigger songs in. (Hear, hear.) During the last eighteen months they had met with nothing but triumphs, notwithstanding the many petty attempts at persecution—(loud cheers)—and they now possessed a capital of eighteen thousand pounds, and he ventured to assert that in three years they would treble that amount, and quadruple the number of members. (Great cheering.) It was necessary that they should obtain the Land, in order that the present accursed manufacturing system might be uprooted—(Loud cheering)—that system of commerce had sacrificed more human lives to Mammon, than had Wellington and Napoleon to the God of War. (Loud cheers.) Mr. M'Grath pointed to the case containing the model of O'Connorville, and said these are our best and most eloquent orators, these are the practical things that brings support to both the Land and the Charter. (Great cheering.)

Mr. William Dixon rose amid considerable cheering to respond to the following sentiment:—"The People's Charter, the embodiment of the glorious principles of political equality, may it speedily become the law of the land." Mr. D. said that class legislation was the cause of the other injurious monopolies that afflict the human race. He considered the Charter as the great means to a worthy end—(loud cheers)—he looked upon a man without a vote, as like a person with his hands tied behind him. (Hear, hear.) At this moment Mr. Feargus O'Connor entered the hall, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Dixon continued at considerable length, eloquently enforcing the principles contained in the sentiment, and sat down loudly applauded.

Mr. D. Donovan rose, cordially welcomed, to respond to the following sentiment:—"Frost, Williams and Jones of Wales; Roberts and Jones of Birmingham; Ellis of the Potteries, and all other exiled patriots, may they speedily be restored to their native land, to enjoy in comfort the society of their wives and families." He regretted that it should be necessary to respond to such a sentiment. Those men were banished under the pretence that they were rebels, but let her Majesty remember that she held the throne on the ground of a successful revolution, and had these men only been successful rebels, statues would have been erected to perpetuate their memories, from one end of the kingdom to the other. (Loud cheers.) He trusted they would not be satisfied with raising their voices in that hall, but that every man and woman present would attach their signatures to a memorial, praying their restoration to their homes and families. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Feargus O'Connor rose amidst great applause to respond to the following sentiment:—"Success to the *Northern Star*, and the health and happiness of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., its proprietor, one of the founders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and the uncompromising and unpaid advocate of the rights of the people; long may he live to witness the success of his great undertaking, and may he enjoy the confidence and gratitude of the whole people, for whose welfare he has devoted his great talents, and in whose cause he has sacrificed his health, his wealth, his connections, and all that is dear to man." Mr. O'Connor said he thought one of the most disgusting sights was that of a mother administering medicine to a sick child, and he thought if he attempted to inflict a speech on them now they would take him for a tyrant. He differed with his friend Donovan, he had not sacrificed his health, he weighed fifteen stone eight pounds. He had not lost his fortune, his riches consisted in the great exertions he had made for the people. (Great applause.) Ireland was badly treated by her agitators; had her affairs been conducted by working men, instead of being managed by a set of idle, drunken fellows, Ireland might now have been free. (Great cheering.) It was in vain for the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench, or the Queen, or any one else, to attempt to get rid of him; he was determined not to be got rid of until such times as the Charter had become the law of the land. (Immense and long-continued applause.) There was a time when they had a Political Union in Birmingham; he contributed to its funds, but had never seen a balance sheet, and perhaps like another mountebank, they might tell him to wade through seventy three thousand vouchers. (Hear, hear.) The compliment they they paid the *Northern Star* was the only one he desired. It had been a dear child to him, but he was pleased to know it was a light to illumine the darkness of Europe. (Loud cheers.) Upwards of five hundred successive numbers of that journal had been published, and no persecution could put it down. (Great cheering.) He had been offered a large sum for the *Star*, but when asked to fix his price, had given the principle of the Charter. (Rapturous applause.) Mr. William John O'Connell had made a tilt at it, and with the help of the Lord Chief-Justice had obtained a verdict for £50. This, with costs, perhaps would amount to £400. But he was not to be deterred, he would rally Birmingham, and although he would not bring the *Star* to Birmingham, he would come among them and start a Penny Popgun, to put down the sham who had deceived them. (Great applause.) He would now say Good Night. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amid the most vehement cheering.

Mr. Doyle rose, and in an able speech responded to the following sentiment, amidst great applause:—"To the health and happiness of the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company; may they always be actuated by a fervent desire to promote the welfare of the members, and by their persevering conduct enjoy the gratitude and confidence of all, which is so essential to the success of the Company."

A vote of thanks was given by acclamation to the chairman, who vacated the chair. The Hall was then cleared for Dancing, which was kept up with great spirit and good humour, until early dawn.

The Revolt in Bosnia.—The *Voss Gazette*, of the 28th ult., states that the revolt in Bosnia against the Vizier Halil Hiamli Pacha may be regarded as at an end, the rebels having met with a signal defeat on the 9th ult., from the troops of the Vizier.

Discontinuance of the Mail for Rotterdam.—On Monday notice was issued at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that the weekly mail made up and forwarded every Saturday evening by the Batavier for Rotterdam, was discontinued for the season.

Sawyers' Strike at Sunderland.—The sawyers of this town, who are a very numerous body of men, have been "on strike" during the last five weeks for an advance of wages, and there does not seem any prospect of an amicable settlement being come to between them and their employers.

M. Michelet.—The death of M. Michelet, announced lately in most of the papers, was not that of the historian, but that of his father.—Globa.

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, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, 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.
Saturday, December 12, 1846.