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MANCHESTER.—On Friday evening last, Mr Bairdow delivered an eloquent address in the Painters' Reading Room, Watson-street, Peter-street, on Labour and Capital.—At the members' meeting, at the same place, on Sunday morning last, the sum of 5s. 1d. was collected for Mrs. Duffy, which she desires to acknowledge.

vide it into allotments of four acres each, and then immediately sell it again and purchase another 1000 acres, and so on in continuity. The only guarantee needed being possession, they could buy land in the wholesale market, independent of the laws of primogeniture, and subdivide it in defiance of those laws. A experiment of this nature, by illustrating the social comforts it would produce, would greatly tend to the spread of Chartistism.

and only as a means of obtaining a seat on the executive committee, and having no interest in the management of the fund might be induced to mal-appropriate the money and spend it for his private purposes. Mr. Hobson replied to Mr. Mareden, and read the report of Parliament referring to the power of providing against officers for malappropriation of the fund.

Clause 37 was agreed to on the motion of Messrs. Connor and Hobson, with some alterations and additions relative to the expenditure of the funds, and the mode of raising the same.

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL AND GENERAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS.—Clause 38 was agreed to on the motion Messrs. Clark and Harney.

Clause 39, on the motion of Messrs. Dowhurst and Whitson.

SECTION II.—SECRETARIES.—Clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 were agreed to with slight alterations, and an amendment substituted for clause 5.

Clause 40 was agreed to on the motion of Messrs. Whitson and Dixon.

Clause 42, after a long discussion, was referred to a committee of Messrs. Connor, then arose as the impossibility of the Committee.

th their digest during the limited adjournment of the Conference, and on a motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Marsden, the committee resolved themselves into a committee for the session 111.

SECTION III.—TREASURERS.—Clause 43, with some amendments, agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Peeler, seconded by Mr. O'Connor.

SECTION IV.—Clause 44 was adopted, on a motion of Mr. Doyle, seconded by Mr. Donaldson.

SECTION V.—Clause 45 was agreed to.

SECTION VI.—MORRISON AND DONALDSON.—Clauses 46 and 47 were agreed to, and an additional clause, defining their duties.

SECTION VII.—CLAUSE 48.—Clause 48 proposed by officers of the Association, and on the motion of Messrs. Morrison and Donaldson, as also clause 49.

SECTION VIII.—OFFICERS.—Clauses 50 and 51 were adopted.

SECTION IX.—BUSINESS.—Clause 52 agreed to unanimously.

Clause 53, after some discussion, was, on the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Donaldson, altered to the effect of the following, and was unanimously adopted.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Chairman took his seat at two o'clock.

The Secretary then read the correspondence to the inference.

The Secretary read the minutes of the morning meeting, which were confirmed.

Classes 58 to 62 were passed with a few verbal corrections.

VI.—Class 63 elicited a very animated discussion in which Messrs. Harney, O'Connor, Clarke, Doyle, Dixon, Gibson, and other delegates took part, and was finally agreed to, with an addition making a distinction between the District Lecturers and the Missionaries.

Class 64 was named on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Clarke.

Class 65, on the motion of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Clarke.

Class 66, on the motion of Mr. Linton and Mr. Dawson.

Class 67, moved by Mr. Doyle, and seconded by Mr. Clarke.

The following chapter six, when a few clauses

He agreed to in reference to the trust department, pushed forward by Mr. Morrison.

CHAPTER VII.—SECTION I.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Clause 68, in Mr. Hobson's Plan, in reference to the amount of subscriptions to be paid by the members.

Mr. O'Connor moved that instead of twopences per card, that it be one shilling per year, to go to the general funds of the Society.

After a very animated and good-humoured discussion, the original clause was carried.

Mr. O'Connor then moved, on the motion of Mr. Dixon Clark, that

This was the last clause in connection with the general fund.

The next question was that of the LIND.

The Committee brought up a clause to provide for the expenses of the General Secretary when the Executive considered him unfit for that office.

Agreed to.

LAND FUND.—Clause 70, Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Linton seconded, this clause.

Mr. O'Connor opposed it on the ground that it

Mr. DOYLE said that he had a few observations to make upon this question. He had seen some results of what the land would do, and he had seen the opportunity of witnessing the results on which the question of suitable land for the cattle farm of two acres. Mr. Doyle then gave an account of the produce that was got off this two

...which was most satisfactory; and also that another experiment upon one rood of land. He therefore coincided with the preceding speakers, and proposed that the same should be done, and those of his worthy colleague, and the gentlemen who had addressed them on that side of the question, should differ; but he hoped they would agree to differ. He would ask of what use would the land to the poor man unless he was located upon it? and how could he be located upon it without a house? and how could he be located upon it without the convenience of himself and family? The gentlemen on the other side of the question, and who had taken the opposite side of the question, thought that because the building of suitable houses was mentioned in the Plan, that of necessity the funds would be expended in building operations, and that the poor man would be located on the land before them they were doing no more than placing before their views and the objects of the association before the public. Their object was to locate many of the poor starving operatives of this country upon the Land as a possibility; and that the poor man would be enabled to have the land, and also to have buildings upon the Land,

that this was to be obtained only by having funds adequate to the undertaking. This Plan then laid down the objects and the means to carry those objects into effect, namely, to raise the funds by subscription, and to carry out the objects by the objects themselves. Mr. Linton then laid down the objects and the means for carrying out the political measures in the former part of the Plan.

Messrs. Linton, Dewhurst, Hobson, and others followed on the same side.

Mr. Marsden asked Mr. O'Connor how they would get the money to carry out the land aristocracy would not be acknowledged the doctrine that they had a right to the land purchasing it from them?

Mr. O'Connor said that Mr. Marsden might as well say that it was a breach of principle to purchase the wheat that was sown upon the land, and that it was a breach of principle to sell the land to men in four acre farms; but when they engaged George Robins to sell an Estate, they would not say "Mind, you don't sell it to the Charists." Mr. Marsden's remark was, poor and con.

Mr. Clark withdrew the amendment, and the meeting terminated.

The plan was then gone through as far as clause with some few alterations, which we have not time to enumerate.

The Conference was adjourned at seven o'clock till eight on Friday morning.

The sittings are expected to terminate to-morrow (Friday) evening.

CORRECT LIST OF DELEGATES.

Representing of Yorkshire.—Mr. James Dewhurst, and Mr. J. W. Sanyth.

West Riding.—Mr. J. Linton.

East Lancashire.—Mr. W. Dixon, and Mr. C. Doyle.

Nottingham.—Mr. R. T. Morrison.

Leeds.—Mr. H. A. Arden.

York.—Mr. R. Donaldson.

Penninebury.—Mr. S. Chance.

Dorsetshire.—Mr. D. Ellis.

THE KING OF HANOYER.—By the arrival of the General Steam Navigation Company's steam vessel Soho, which arrived in the river about a very fine passage, we learn that the King of Hanoyer had departed for Europe at half-past ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

PLUGS AND FEVER.—At the Police-court on Wednesday morning, a number of Irish people were brought up for keeping plugs, in a filthy state, in one or two of the most densely-populated closes in the city. A witness in one case, connected with Bridge-road, stated that he had seen a number of grooved plugs, or corks, coming from the small arising from their which he believed was the cause of fever. To his certain knowledge, not a family in that close, but had had some of its members afflicted with fever. In another case, a female witness stated that there was a dung-hearth in the close, and that the plugs were very much used under the floor of it; that the plugs made holes with their noses in the flooring, and that the whole of the family had been ill for three weeks. Another witness, for the defenders, stated that between his house and the property there was

they all retired to rest in the most cheerful spirits, with the intention of rising early in the morning to resume their labours. During the night, the door was heard to open, and it was immediately found that the bride had left the house. Her absence occasioned great uneasiness, as there was no apparent reason for her departure at such an unreasonable hour. Her continued absence for two days gave rise to the gloomiest apprehensions. On Thursday, a young man, while walking in the river near Rutgers Bridge, discovered a shawl; and, search having been made, the body of the young woman was found, and taken out of the river by Mr. Geddes, of the Humane Society's House. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery, and has given rise to many conjectures as to the cause of such a lamentable proceeding. The contemplated marriage, we understand, was of her own free choice, and had the sanction of her friends.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Chartist Intelligence.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Important Meeting.—A public tea was held in the Town Hall, on Sunday last, in honor of Mr. G. J. Harney, of Sheffield. At six o'clock in the evening, a most respectable company sat down at table; it was a most interesting and successful meeting, and the tea was most delicious. Mr. Harney, who was the guest of honor, was introduced by Mr. Mitchell, of Jarrow, who was unanimously elected to the chair, and introduced Mr. Harney to the meeting in a most business-like manner. Mr. Harney then delivered a most interesting and successful address, in which he spoke of the Chartist cause, and of the progress of the movement. He was most warmly received, and his speech was most interesting and successful. The meeting was most successful, and the tea was most delicious.

BLACKBURN.—On Wednesday, August 30th, it was resolved:—That a vote of thanks be given to the members of the Chartist Association, and to Mr. Patrick O'Higgins for his bold and uncompromising spirit in the cause of democracy.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A meeting of the General Council of the Hamlets was held on Sunday last, at the Tower Arms, Finsbury, in the presence of a large number of friends. A variety of business connected with the movement in this part of the metropolis having been dispatched, a resolution was passed that the character of Mr. William Drake be adopted.

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A WELL-DRESSED MAN, with grey hair, whose name was entered on the list, was Mr. J. D. Davidson, a well-known Chartist, who was living at No. 14, Bromley-row, Knightsbridge, was charged before Mr. T. Paynter, at Hammersmith, with indecently assaulting and annoying several females on the high-road, Hammersmith. The case was proved, and the prisoner was fined £5.

THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF-PENNY.

NOW Publishing, in the CHARTIST CIRCULAR, Number 25, the WHOLE CHARTER, including the Schedules, Balloting Boxes, &c. &c. Also the Charter as amended at the last Birmingham Convention, No. 101 of the Circular.

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THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

ON SATURDAY, 9th September next, will be published, Price Three-pence, (to be continued every succeeding Saturday till finished), No. 1. of a HISTORY OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH PEOPLE, under the Government of the People. The whole to be concluded in about Twenty-four Numbers.

The Work will embrace an account of the means by which Ireland was brought under subjection to the English Government, and of the exertions of the Irish People to shake off the yoke of English domination. It will also include a History of the Civil and Religious Wars of Ireland, the dreadful persecutions of the Catholic People, their struggle for Emancipation, and the means by which they have been gradually secured. The deeply interesting proceedings and transactions connected with the Irish Volunteers, the United Irishmen, the Rebellion of 1798, the Union between Ireland and England, and the infamous means by which it was accomplished, will be fully and circumstantially described in The People's History of Ireland. In connection with the latter subject, the Life and Career of the Irish Liberator, O'Connell, will be faithfully delineated.

The object of the Work is to depict the sufferings of the Irish people from cruel misgovernment—to show what the country has been, what it now is, and what it is capable of becoming under a better system; with a view of exciting in the mind of the Irish people a sense of indignation and sympathy for the wrongs of the Irish people. The aim of the Author will be to give, in the smallest possible compass, a concise, yet comprehensive narrative of Irish History, stated with boldness, firmness, and impartiality; and while he is willing to please all, he trusts that the conclusion of his labour has been reached, and will be found that he has sacrificed the cause of truth and justice to no one.

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and recovery from the morbid state, to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret yet hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is considered the young people, who are the victims of a momentary desire for information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but the most common and dangerous diseases of the generative system are entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for correct and successful treatment."

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Foreign & Domestic Intelligence.

MILITARY REVOLT AT MADRID.

The *Paris Monitor*, of Monday, publishes the following telegraphic dispatch:—
MADRID, 3rd Sept.—On the night of the 29th to the 30th, a battalion of the Regiment del Principe revolted at Madrid. The men demanded their discharge, which had been promised to them. This battalion was immediately disbanded. Five sergeants, two corporals, and one private were arrested on the morning of the 30th, in presence of the garrison, which appeared to be devoted to the Government.
The Queen and Infants returned to Madrid on the evening of the 30th. They were received with the warmest enthusiasm. Madrid was perfectly tranquil.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 28th ultimo contains a decree of the Minister of the Interior, prescribing that as soon as the elections for the Cortes shall have been terminated, all provincial deputations shall be renewed, and enter on their functions the first of November next. This decree had created considerable sensation at Madrid, as it was considered a violation of the constitution.

REPORTS CONCERNING DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 20th.
The discovery of some revolutionary plots mentioned according to report in my last have since received some further confirmation. The plots were not only discovered in the persons of the accused, whose number is said to be very great. The most extraordinary circumstance is, that some men of respectability and eminence in this and the neighbouring states are understood to be engaged in the conspiracy. Several of the conspirators have already taken refuge in flight, and have for the present escaped legal pursuit.—*Frankfort Paper.*

CORR. AUG. 25th.
By private accounts from Bologna, we have received information to the following effect:—A conspiracy, which has several times been discovered at Bologna, Italy, has at last come to the point of an outbreak. But even here the just opening political views have already degenerated into common brigandage. From 300 to 600 men, according to some accounts, many of them political fugitives, emigrants, and Pachelini, after their attempt to take Bologna by surprise was discovered and frustrated, returned to the hills above Savigno and Bazzano. The original leaders of the movement, among whom is the young Marchese Tanari, a Count of the Empire, and a Piedmontese ex-officer, named Melare, have effected their escape. Now, the persons at the head of the insurrection are one Lambertini from Bologna, two brothers Muratori from Bazzano, one of whom is a physician, and the other a lawyer, and a man who was formerly a gendarme, from Bologna.

A captain of gendarmes, who endeavoured to pursue the insurgents with a corps of gendarmes and volunteers, had been assassinated. However, he had been conveyed to the palace of the Cardinal, where also the Commander of the Second Foreign Regiment, Comte Salis Zigers, has his headquarters. Before the Palace two pieces of artillery were pointed, and a company of Grenadiers were posted. All the officers of the garrison are quartered in the barracks. On the 15th and 16th three companies, and on the 18th a detachment of 40 men, were sent against the insurgents. Several of the latter were killed, and the Papal national troops at Bazzano, Captain Cavanna, of the Gendarmes, has the chief command.

[The *Algemeine Zeitung* of the 28th states that the above account was inserted in that paper of the 27th. Later services were daily being rendered. It was, therefore, republished on the 28th; but it is observed that none of the facts are mentioned in the Milan and other Italian papers which had been received to the 24th inst.]

LEONARD, AUG. 22nd.
By Bologna letters of the 19th we learn, that the Swiss Carabiniers sent against the disorderly persons of this province who have taken to the field, have already had some skirmishes, but of little importance, with the rebels. However, the action which took place on the 15th on the declivity near Savigno, had a result somewhat more serious; for the measures adopted in the beginning of the month were renewed at Bologna, where the rebels were recalled. The Government has published nothing, but the following is the report of the affair circulated in the city:—

About forty or fifty insurgents, who had made their appearance near Casalechio, advanced on the 15th along the heights as far as Savigno, where they surprised a detachment of twenty Carabiniers, commanded by Captain Castelvetro, and also some Pontifical volunteers. The rebels were daily being recalled. The Government has published nothing, but the following is the report of the affair circulated in the city:—

It seems other armed parties have appeared about Vergato and Bazzano. The fact is that since the 15th, troops have been daily being recalled. The Government has published nothing, but the following is the report of the affair circulated in the city:—

The *British Packet*, a Buenos Ayres paper, of the 1st of July has arrived, according to which the Imperial troops, under Baron de Caxias, have gained a victory in Rio Grand, and when put to flight, the rebels, with their arms and baggage, fled to the hills, which, it is said, will have no inconvenience Rivers and his supporters, since they had hoped to supply themselves with funds to carry on the war by the raising 500,000 dollars from the sale of the customs-house duties for 1844. It is also asserted that so closely pressed is the Montevideo President for money to furnish his troops with necessary equipment and provisions, as to have effected a sale of the Montevideo treasury, when called upon to interfere, treating the matter more as a private debt than one in which they ought officially to exercise their power. Altogether this story deserves little notice beyond the addition that the rebels, who are now in the hands of the Government, are being sent to the Argentine Republic, where they will be treated as political prisoners at discretion.

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New Zealand papers to the 27th of April have also come to hand. The *New Zealand Gazette*, of the 27th, contains a long account of the flourishing condition of Port Nicholson, but the article is founded on materials so frail that the prosperity boasted will not bear investigation. Wages for mechanics are now at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week, and for labourers 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. per week. The provisions are enormously dear, were these rates in reality paid. But this, unfortunately, is not the case. When the work is to be performed, there is great difficulty in obtaining it even when much reduced rates are agreed for.

THE PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER, M. BODELEWING, has just published certain financial returns. According to them, 11,444 vessels entered Prussian ports in 1842, of which 6,344 were foreign, and 5,100 Prussian. The Prussian vessels were of 469,000 tons, the foreign shipping of 393,000. The population of the Prussian monarchy is declared to be 15,300,000 souls. It appears that Holland is about to yield on the great question of the free navigation of the Rhine.—*Frankfort Journal.*

HANOVER, AUG. 27.—Our harvest, which is partly got in, is most abundant, and all other productions promise to yield great crops, though they will be much later than in this country. The agricultural magazines in several districts have already resolved to secure the crops from injury, the commencement of the shooting season (which should be on the 1st of September) shall be deferred till further notice, according to circumstances.

THE BALTIC TRADE.—Elseneur.—The number of ships that passed the Sound in July was—From the North Sea, 880; from the Baltic, 1,208; total, 2088. The English ships were—From the North Sea, 204; from the Baltic, 237; total, 441.—*Hamburg papers, Sept. 1.*

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.—The *Delits* has telegraphic news from Barcelona of the 29th. Great dissimulation prevailed. Rioters had pulled down the electoral lists from the doors of the provincial deputation. No troops had arrived and this increased the agitation.

THE EAST.—The Levant mail has brought Constantinople letters of the 17th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an anti-Christian course of policy. The massacre of the Nestorians had caused great dissatisfaction. The Pacha of Bagdad had been appointed to the disturbances of Bosnia. Accounts from Erzerum were not satisfactory. Negotiations were suspended, and the Persians collecting troops. The plague had made its appearance.

WE HAVE received a private letter from our correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 17th ult., at which period considerable anxiety prevailed, that at city in consequence of a demand made by the Russian Minister to the Porte for permission to march a corps d'armee of 20,000 men to the Servian frontier, on the fulfilment of the conditions imposed by the Emperor on the Servians. At that period, however, the result of the great meeting of the Servian proprietors which was held at Kiojatz on the 8th ult. was not known at Constantinople, nor the consequent departure from the Servian territory of Wasmitsch and Petrovitch, which puts an end to all difficulties on the subject.

THE *Zurich Gazette* of the 31st ult., contains the following:—"Civil war has broken out. Dr. Barman left this morning with a mission from the Government. Last evening, the patriots of St. Gimpel, De Voury, and De Montey, entered this place; they are commanded by M. Foris. Refreshments were served to them in the Abbey, where they passed the night. They sang patriotic airs, and they left, taking with them two pieces of artillery."

SEVERAL FARMS in the county of Cork are out of lease by the death of Mr. James Healy, of Newmarket. LORD STUART DE RHESAY is about to retire from his embassy at St. Petersburg. His Majesty has, for some time back, been labouring under physical indisposition, and the arduous duties of an embassy, growing daily more important and delicate, will soon be an overmatch for his increasing infirmities.

LOSS OF THE QUEEN'S SHIP.—Intelligence reached Dublin on Monday afternoon of the wreck of the steam-vessel the Queen, Captain Gardner, trading between that port and Bristol. She sailed from Bristol for Dublin on Friday morning, and it was on her coastward voyage that she was lost. The crew, with the exception of one man, were saved, but the cargo was lost.

PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.—As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the country is yearly put by members of Parliament moving for returns, it may be stated that during the last session, a return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons moved for in the House of Commons occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 15,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about £2000.—*Times.*

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Admiralty have ordered that from henceforth, the Mediterranean, Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails, are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead of at Falmouth, by which the steamships will be allowed to proceed direct to their destinations, and the delays that have hitherto occurred will be avoided.—*Standard.*

DEADLY ATTEMPT TO MURDER ON SAFFRON HILL.—During the whole of Wednesday morning, in the neighbourhood of Saffron Hill, much excitement prevailed, in consequence of a rumour prevailing that an Italian, whose Christian name is Dominic, and who is a vendor of images, had been murdered by a countryman, named Raymond Lacey, who was following the same trade. It appears that the two men, the previous day, took lodgings at No. 6, Saffron Hill, occupied by a general dealer of the name of Short. In the evening they went to the King's Head, Leather Lane, where they were drinking. Lacey, who was a violent man, arose there about the numbers thrown by each with the dice. On reaching home the dispute was renewed between the two men, which eventually ended in a pugilistic conflict, in the course of which each grasped the other by the throat. The words passed to the effect that one would choke the other, when the man in custody replied, that he would not be choked, upon making use of which expression, he stabbed his opponent in the side. He was not released before he received five severe cuts, with the sword, on each side of the head, chest, and two others. He was taken soon after by three men to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. On Wednesday morning policeman Onslow, G. 110, went to the house at Saffron Hill, and entered the room where the fight took place, and found the floor of which was covered with blood. He searched for the prisoner, and at length discovered him on the roof of the house, when he was conveyed to the Clerkenwell Station-house, in the Baginbelle-road. The instrument used in the murder was a small dagger, which is supposed to have been a clasp-knife. On inquiry at the hospital it was ascertained there were scarcely any hopes of the man's recovery. It is also said that there was a little quarrel arising out of part of the fight, between the man and the man who was following the same trade, and the instrument of slaughter was the sharp-pointed knife used to scrape the mould-clothes from the figure.

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The *British Packet*, a Buenos Ayres paper, of the 1st of July has arrived, according to which the Imperial troops, under Baron de Caxias, have gained a victory in Rio Grand, and when put to flight, the rebels, with their arms and baggage, fled to the hills, which, it is said, will have no inconvenience Rivers and his supporters, since they had hoped to supply themselves with funds to carry on the war by the raising 500,000 dollars from the sale of the customs-house duties for 1844. It is also asserted that so closely pressed is the Montevideo President for money to furnish his troops with necessary equipment and provisions, as to have effected a sale of the Montevideo treasury, when called upon to interfere, treating the matter more as a private debt than one in which they ought officially to exercise their power. Altogether this story deserves little notice beyond the addition that the rebels, who are now in the hands of the Government, are being sent to the Argentine Republic, where they will be treated as political prisoners at discretion.

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New Zealand papers to the 27th of April have also come to hand. The *New Zealand Gazette*, of the 27th, contains a long account of the flourishing condition of Port Nicholson, but the article is founded on materials so frail that the prosperity boasted will not bear investigation. Wages for mechanics are now at 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week, and for labourers 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. per week. The provisions are enormously dear, were these rates in reality paid. But this, unfortunately, is not the case. When the work is to be performed, there is great difficulty in obtaining it even when much reduced rates are agreed for.

THE PRUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER, M. BODELEWING, has just published certain financial returns. According to them, 11,444 vessels entered Prussian ports in 1842, of which 6,344 were foreign, and 5,100 Prussian. The Prussian vessels were of 469,000 tons, the foreign shipping of 393,000. The population of the Prussian monarchy is declared to be 15,300,000 souls. It appears that Holland is about to yield on the great question of the free navigation of the Rhine.—*Frankfort Journal.*

HANOVER, AUG. 27.—Our harvest, which is partly got in, is most abundant, and all other productions promise to yield great crops, though they will be much later than in this country. The agricultural magazines in several districts have already resolved to secure the crops from injury, the commencement of the shooting season (which should be on the 1st of September) shall be deferred till further notice, according to circumstances.

THE BALTIC TRADE.—Elseneur.—The number of ships that passed the Sound in July was—From the North Sea, 880; from the Baltic, 1,208; total, 2088. The English ships were—From the North Sea, 204; from the Baltic, 237; total, 441.—*Hamburg papers, Sept. 1.*

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.—The *Delits* has telegraphic news from Barcelona of the 29th. Great dissimulation prevailed. Rioters had pulled down the electoral lists from the doors of the provincial deputation. No troops had arrived and this increased the agitation.

With inferior machinery, she is now even able to produce for 8d., with a profit to the manufacturer, whereas we cannot produce for less than 9d., or 9d., without profit at all! He shows that she has already taken from us the "great bulk" of the China market; and that she must take from us all the other markets which have hitherto had to depend exclusively upon us for their supply. Nay, he shows, that now that we have determined to throw our machine market open to the world; now that we have invited every nation to become possessed of the means to successfully compete with us; now that we have generously given up the one sole only remaining advantage we had; Mr. GREG shows, that now that we have done this, "America will supply England with the great bulk of her cotton fabrics"; and that "THE COTTON MANUFACTURE MUST FINALLY REST WITH THEM."

Now this is no light question. The "cotton manufacture" is a most tremendous item in the general account of our manufactures. There is an immense amount of capital involved in it; and hundreds of thousands of our population are daily dependent on it for the means of existence. It is therefore of moment to us to look this question fully in the face; and be prepared in time to meet the difficulty, before we are overwhelmed in the RUIN which it will bring in its train.

The *Morning Chronicle* has shown that not only are the Americans becoming formidable rivals to us in manufactures, but that "all the great states of the Continent of Europe are erecting for themselves, respectively, a manufacturing interest, that threatens to render them completely independent of our skill and industry." That "the states of the Northern Continent are also lessening their dependence upon us, by extending their manufactures, and hampering our trade with increasing prohibitions." That "our fast waning treaty with Brazil is giving ominous warning of the precarious position in which stands our traffic with the South." That "from the Gualadivul to the Neva we are met by one unbroken line of hostile tariffs." That "what the Milan and Berlin decrees were unable to effect, is now accomplished by the spinning jennies of Germany." That "our extensive woollen trade with Russia is all but annihilated." That "England, at one time, furnished Russia with her cottons; but that Russia now manufactures for her own necessities." And that "every thing bids fair to be soon the next thing to a commercial non-intercourse."!!!

These positions of the *Morning Chronicle*, we strengthened by other evidence, showing that during the present year America has exported to China 15,000,000 yards of cotton goods; while we, the GREAT cotton manufacturers, have only exported 12,000,000; the American excess over us being one-fourth of our entire trade at that particular! And it is now our intention to supply other and more conclusive evidence in support of the same positions. Before we enter into particulars, we must first premise that America has not confined her attention to the Cotton Manufacture. She has entered the lists of competition with us in other Manufactures. She produces wool; and she manufactures woollen goods. She produces iron; and she manufactures cutlery. She propagates the silk-worm; and she manufactures silk. She cultivates fax; and she manufactures linen. She is therefore rendering herself independent of us in all of these branches of our Manufactures!

The consequence is, that America is regularly ceasing to take goods from us. She is supplying her own necessities in many cases; and in others she is following us over the world, and driving us even out of our own home market!

That this is the case will be proved by the following return, lately laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. THORNLEY, which shows an alarming decline, not confined to a few, but extending to all, articles of export, with the single exception of tin and tinmed plates. The gross amount of exports to America in 1842 was LESS BY MORE THAN ONE-HALF of the average annual exports of the nine preceding years!!!

Here is the proof. The average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841, both years inclusive, were £7,800,000; while those for 1842 were not more than £3,528,307; so that here is more than one-half of "our Foreign Trade" to the best market we had entirely gone!

The following shows the total exports of British produce to the United States, in five successive years:—

1838	£7,850,760
1839	8,839,204
1840	5,283,920
1841	5,283,920
1842	3,528,307

Is it possible for fact to be more clearly stated? Well might the *Chronicle* exclaim, "our hold upon America seems daily relaxing!"

When we examine the details of the above gross return, we find that every branch of our commerce with the United States has declined; and the falling-off has been proportionately greatest to those of most importance. To show this we shall give the particulars of exports, for five years, of the chief articles of British manufacture.

The exports of cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn, were as follow:—

1838	£1,476,267
1839	1,467,082
1840	1,123,429
1841	1,015,933
1842	487,276

Thus the exports of 1842 were little more than one-fourth of the value of those of 1841. The exports of other articles stand thus:—

1838	£2,661,704
1839	849,640
1840	334,065
1841	584,400
1842	298,881

IRON AND STEEL, BROUGHT AND UNBROUGHT.

1838	£264,395
1839	801,189
1840	355,534
1841	626,532
1842	394,854

LINEN MANUFACTURES, INCLUDING LINEN YARN.

1838	£244,589
1839	1,268,329
1840	976,247
1841	1,282,247
1842	463,645

SILK MANUFACTURES.

1838	£248,506
1839	410,093
1840	274,159
1841	306,757
1842	81,243

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, INCLUDING WOOLLEN YARN.

1838	£1,887,177
1839	2,178,645
1840	1,077,628
1841	1,449,928
1842	682,385

Is not there food for thought there! Look at the details. See how the entire is affected. Hardware and cutlery in 1842 little more than one-fourth the amount of 1838. Iron and steel in 1842 about one-half the amount of 1838. Linen manufactures in 1842 about one-third the amount of 1838. Silk manufactures in 1842 about one-fifth the amount of 1838; and woollen manufactures about one-third! Is not "our hold upon America daily relaxing?"

The imports from the United States into this country show a very different result. The import of bark has increased between 1833 and 1842, from 18,459 cwt. to 27,648 cwt.; that of salted beef from 899 cwt. to 7,024 cwt.; that of butter from 1 cwt. to 3,760 cwt.; that of cheese from 9 cwt. to 14,097; that of wheat from 16,111 quarters; that of wheaten flour from 36,659 cwt. to 381,066 cwt.; that of hams from 72 cwt. to 1,133 cwt.; that of lard from nothing to 26,655 cwt.; that of pork from 1,352 cwt. to 13,408 cwt.; that of rice from 24,114 quarters to 40,460 quarters; that of sugar from 350 cwt. to 22,633 cwt.; that of tobacco from 20,748,817 lbs. to 38,018,012 lbs.; that of cotton wool from 329,768 lbs. to 414,050,779 lbs.; that of turpentine from 327,486 cwt. to 408,330 cwt.; and that of sheep's wool from 354,678 lbs. to 661,928 lbs.

The "balance of trade" is turning against this country in a manner which makes it doubtful whether we shall not have to pay for the raw cotton we need from America in specie instead of goods. Then of what advantage to us will our "foreign trade" be!

Manufacturers, then, are failing. Nay, the *Chronicle*, the organ of the GREAT manufacturers, admit that they HAVE failed. To dream, therefore, of confining our attention to them almost exclusively, as a means of employment for our population, is madness indeed.

What is to be done? The evil is certainly coming upon us: how is it to be averted? How is employment, remunerative employment, to be found? Are we to be bound fast, hand and foot, to the spinning wheel, to the loom and the jenny, and be compelled to run a losing race on the course of free competition, with those who are becoming independent of us, and who therefore snap their fingers at us! Are there no other means of employment! Is there no remedy for the great evils we at present endure, and for the greater with which we are threatened? Or are we doomed to "National Extinction from distress and ruin!"

God be praised, there is still a way out! That way Mr. BAINES, of the *Leeds Mercury*, has distinctly chalked out. He has anticipated this day; and he has prescribed a REMEDY, an UNFAILING REMEDY, for the manifold evils we are doomed to experience.

In the year 1810 there were loud cries of distress. "The sudden transition from war to peace," according to some "profound political economists," brought on bankruptcy, insolvency, dearth of employment, and consequent starvation. It is true that others attributed these effects to the attempt to resume cash payments with an amount of taxation fixed in a depreciated currency. But no matter what was the cause. That we shall not here inquire into. It is only with the fact of their existence that we have at present to do. The cause of their existence, and of their non-existence, we will discuss some other time.

In that year, then, great distress prevailed. This induced Mr. BAINES, along with some other kind gentlemen of Leeds, to devote their attention to the matter, with a view of applying an efficient remedy. They were appointed a Committee by the Overseers of the Poor in Leeds, for the purpose of—

1. Inquiring into the causes of the increase of Pauperism;

2. Whether the existing evil, as to its causes, be of a complexion merely temporary, and may be supposed soon to right itself; and

3. Whether it may not be prudent, in case the causes that induce the evil be permanent, to INQUIRE INTO THE BEST MEANS OF FINDING SOME PRODUCTIVE SOURCE OF LABOUR FOR THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.

As such Committee, they deeply investigated the whole question. They laboured well and hardily. They sought for information from all sources; and they ultimately reported, that "THE SOIL, THE EARTH, is our last, our only resource!"

That Report is now more valuable than ever. The causes of the distress then existing have been found to be PERMANENT in their nature. They still exist; they are still unremoved; and the "distress" is greater, and more widely extended. The remedy, therefore, is more greatly needed. Here it is: embodied by Mr. BAINES in the shape of a Report:—

We, your committee, have paid all possible attention to the above charge, and now beg leave to report the result of our inquiries as far as we have been able to proceed.

Upon the first inquiry, your committee presume that a variety of causes contribute at the present moment to the distress of the working classes, and we will enumerate; and we would add, that we shall deem it our duty to confine our observations to such as more immediately affect the township of Leeds.

1. The application of machinery, with complete success, to the dressing of woollen cloth, has been the means of displacing a considerable number of hands from the employ by which they have long provided for themselves and families.

2. The same trade, not long ago the yarns were all spun by hand, and are now nearly wholly spun by machinery.

3. Flax was, not many years ago, spun by women principally, upon the hand-wheel; but it is now also, or nearly all, spun by machinery; and very lately the dressing of the flax by machinery has arrived at such a state of perfection, as to preclude every hope that the displaced men can ever again find employ by the manual labour, which has formerly yielded them subsistence.

4. The shutting up of the mills occupied in the spinning of the flax has also thrown out of work many young women and children, and some men all of whom tend to augment the common mass of pauperism.

5. The revision from a state of warfare to a state of peace, has thrown a considerable number of men, discharged from the armies, navy, and the militia, upon the parishes, as the manufacturers are unable to afford them employment.

6. Lastly, we have to conclude with the notice of one circumstance, and which, though not generally observed, yet it indirectly affects us; economy in the farming establishments, and the consequent dearth of labour, has been the means of displacing a considerable number of hands from the employ by which they have long provided for themselves and families.

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