TO THE UNFRANCHISED WORKING CLASSES.

My FRIENDS,-I have now got deeply into the tenth year of agitation; and being a constant and attentive observer of passing events, you must, if von give me credit for any discernment, suppose that Thave gained some experience. All the agitations that we hear of, and read of, prior to that which orivinated in Marylebone on the 18th September, 1835, were movements more or less in connection with the middle classes, and resulted in the enactment of the Re_ form Bill. The agitation commenced at Marylebone was founded on the disappointment created by the Reform Bill; and I cannot be too particular in keeping your attention incessantly directed to the one fact-that our unswerving adherence to the prinbefore could command.

iend the Chartists from all the assaults of their enemies; but still more so to be able to show how all other parties are, in the long run, compelled, when their own crotchets fail, to try our means for the accomplishment of their own object. I have often observed to my hearers, that my great value to the League came to a resolution to abstain from petitioning in future. We came to that resolution in 1842. One of our charges of incompetency against the Leagne was, that they were bad workmen because

they hadn't tools to complete their job. They hadn't members in the House of Commons to give their party anything like reasonable hope of success; and ention to the registration of voters, in the hope thereby to swell their Parliamentary minority. We have been prosecuting the same undertaking for more than eighteen months; so that here also the League have taken another leaf out of our book.

My reason for mentioning this subject, and of im pressing it firmly upon your minds, is to exhibit the rickers of the League, and your credulity, in the same picture. The League have started with the announcement that they are not a political body : they are obliged, after having tried the power of BERATE, WHILE THE POOR STARVED! They must have Ruiz, Colonel Gavila, Commander Casanova, a lieu money_the power of the printing-press_the power of eloquence-the power of petitions-the power of intimidation-and all the other appliances at their command, to have recourse at last to the MANTFACTURE of rotes to complete their work. If all the great resources of the Leaguers require the auxiliary aid of a vote, and if they are incapable of achieving the object of the League without the vote.] ask you what chance poverty-naked poverty-unprotected labour, has without the vote? In fact. nothing but continuous and systematic agitation can but discussion can develope the best plan for the accourplishment of the principle : and hence it is that we and the League directing their whole time, thought. and energy, to the increase of free trade voters. Mr. Cobden, to give a practical illustration of the "no poliice" theory of the League, kept Sir Robert Peel in office ! and on this fact I found an irrefutable argument to deservedly the leader of the Free Traders. He is the leader, because he is the cleverest man-the man of most genins-the best tactician-and naturally the most amiable man. I am never afraid to confess an honest prepossession, and I honestly confess my opinion, that if Cobden had not been shackled by the prejudice of party, he would have been one of the greatest men that this country ever saw ; but in proportion to his ability, is his power to do mischief: and therefore my knowledge of his powers leads me to greater watchfulness of his movements. I am now going to shew that the League stands in contrary, would be emboldened in their opposition to have been or can be propounded. the measure by the fact that the Tories would support them to a man. On the other hand, if the Whigs found that nothing short of a declaration in favour of Free Trade would ensure their restoration. it is a pill that they would, however reluctantly, swallow. But even then the League could not succeed, so long as the Tory party are in possession of the major portion of the land that creates the party contending against both Whigs and Tories, or ham in the great battle between Labour and Capital. 25 a united party, joined with the IW higs against the Tories, the League have not the shadow of a shade of chance to acomplish their object. Every man must be struck with the childish simplicity of those who tell us of the wonderful success the League have had in the MANUFACTURE, and purchase, of county 40s. freeholders. They tell us that South Lancashire, lost upon the last contest by a majority of about 600, will on the next contest give a majority of 1700 for the League; while they also boast of having taken the aristocratic County of Middlesex by surprise. This is all blarney. The answer to such an



VOL. VIII. NO. 369.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 7, 1844.

and warehous men in the employ of Tory Anti-Reciples of Chartism, together with our refusal to join in pealers are sternly opposed to you. Now, the same any sectional agitation, or for any measure short of the that binds your officers to you, will doubly bind the whole Charter, has given a strength and im- the farmers to their landlords. If you dismiss an overportance to the working classes that they never man for opposing your will, he has but to remove from one house to another-from one master to another-

It is always a pleasing work to me to be able to de- or perhaps from one district to another : but when the farmer opposes the will of his landlord, he has his stock, which he can't pawn; he has his capital, which he cannot immediately disturb without loss he has either a lease, and if so, an interest or expectation of lenity-or he has no lease, and then he is a willing slave. Now I don't think that you have ever working classes is, that they understand every word seen the question in this light, nor have you ever that I speak to them, and every sentence that I considered that the strongest anticipations that may write to them. As the Leagne promises to infest the be entertained by a farmer with stock will ever inmetropolis once more, I shall select their present sure his support even in favour of a very promising extactics as proof of the assertion, that when their own periment." My friends. I write this letter for the plans fail THEY ARE OBLIGED TO ADOPT OTRS. Having purpose of inspiring you with confidence in yourperitioned Parliament in vain up to the year 1843, the selves ; and with the belief that thirty, or even twenty, Chartist members who would "obstruct" the whole business of the House, would have better chance of the hands of our troops. success than the League can possibly anticipate, for their crotchet.

Our space is now so valuable, that I must draw to a close by shewing you, firstly, the value of a vote : and secondly, the value of even a small and compact from thence to Pau, to be examined by the Prefect of the .0 supply that want they have now directed their at- representative party in the House of Commons.

peace in 1815, the landlords anticipated a fall in the induced the inhabitants to take arms against the Governprice of produce. They had a majority in the Co.nmons, and commanded the Lords. They asked for and Anso. He also took a company of troops prisoners. PROTECTION-and got it. Four years after, in 1819. the Capitalists cried out for PROTECTION-and they got protection. In 1832, the manufacturers, who were a column from Saragossa carried terror among the insurrepresented in every locality by the enormous amount gents, and a few shots fired among them dispersed them of wealth they had amassed, and that wealth living represented in the House of Commons, they de the remainder of the insurgents having thrown away and as masters they have used their best endeavours mandod the Reform Bill as their PROTECTION-and their arms, returned to their homes. This insurrection to perpetuate that folly which excludes the consi- they got it, because they were represented. In 1817 has, therefore, failed, and the two valleys are at the prederation of all politics from Trades' meetings. Here the Hand-loom Weavers felt the effects of war prices sent moment entirely subqued. It is reported that Ugarta, the ex-political chief of Huesca, also joined then, I think, we have them. They eschew politics : and diminished wages, and they petitioned for PRo- General Ruiz in the insurrection, but to the present time they complain of a great national grievance, and as TECTION, but they were not represented, and THERE- it is not known what has become of him. some the office of sympathizers and correctors; and FOBE OUR WISE GOVERNORS REQUIRED TIME TO DELL- The Presse announces that independent of General

After the affair of Montenegro, in the direction of oria, in which Zurbano beheld himself deserted by all the foot soldiers who accompanied him on his entry into Najera, he could only think of seeking for safety by flight. The Queen's troops, divided into various detachments, wete in active pursuit of the fugitives ; and the number of those who have submitted has amounted to forty-six. The younger son of Zurbano, by name Benito, chef d'escadron in the army, was yesterday made prisoner, as well as his uncle, an innkeeper near Logrono, and a servant. After having abandoned their horses, one of which was found dead from starvation, they had hid themselves in an olive wood, near the village of Varca, not far from Logrono, where Benito was born. It was the sight of the abaudoned horses which put the troops on the scent, and when the fugitives were taken their condition was desperate They had not slept for several nights, and more than four-and-twenty hours had elapsed without their having tasted food. On their being taken to Logrono, General Oribe had given orders to have them shot, but a few instants after he suspended the execution, and applied for fresh instructions from the Captain-General of Burgos. As to Zurbano, and his brother-in-law, Cayo Muro, it appears positive that the former was not far from his son, a little before the latter was arrested; and, as to the second, he is supposed to be concealed in the mountains of Cameros. Considering, however, the active search that s made, it is almost impossible for them not to fall into

A letter from Urdos, of the 25th, says :-

General Ruiz, the head of the last insurrection in Car hagena, has again taken refuge in France, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, Colonel Gavila and Colonel vasernova. They were immediately sent to Oloron, and Police. General Ruiz, notwithstanding the extreme vigilance of the French police, succeeded some time since The value of the vote. On the return from war to in crossing the frontier, and having appeared at Hecho he ment. I told you before that he succeeded in disarming some carabineers stationed in the two valleys of Hecho General Ruiz appeared, therefore, to have made a very fortunate commencement, and determined upon making an attempt upon Jaca, when the news of the approach o completely. In the middle of this ruin general Ruiz had nothing for it but to endeavour to escape into France, and

tenant of carabineers, six of the soldiers disarmed by the insurgents, and three young men compelled by revolters who opposed any resistance to the forces sent from Navarre and Saragossa, were the peasants and the smugglers. As to Ruiz and others who were with him at Hecho, the news of the approach of the troops sufficed to put them to flight. "General Ruiz," adds the correspondent of the Pressetiuued to elude his pursuers. Declares that he has been betrayed. He had, he said, been induced to enter Spain by the promise that the town and citadel of Jaca would be delivered into his hands He expected, besides, that the entire of Upper Arragon would have raised the standard ; and his sole exploit was confined to a coup de main in a nest of smugglers. The peasants, after their defeat, sought refuge in the mountains, where they were awaiting a favourable opportunity view, ought not Labour to contend for representa- to cross the frontier. We have no accounts of Ugarte or gation. THE ATROCIOUS MUNDER OF ZURBANO'S SON .-Letters from Madrid of the 25th ult., published in the Paris papers of Monday, announce positively the shooting of the younger Zurbano, together with his uncle, and their two servants. We find the following in the National :— The Government has just caused General Oribe to be deprived of his command of Logrono, for not having im nediately shot Zurbano's brother-in-law and son, after having merely proved their identity. Oribe is not suspected of compassion, but he was on the spot; he saw what interest Zurbauo's relations excited in that country, where the services rendered, in the name of Isabella, by all his family, were well remembered. Men of all ranks martyrs : for our representatives in the House would and all opinions had besoight the execution to be deferred. and the prisoner's wife had proceeded without delay for Madrid, accompanied by a deputation from the town and province, who went with her to implore the Royal cleoccasion. At the moment when the two Queens were leaving the palace, the young wife of Benito Zurbano Crown to put them on their trial : so that we would threw herself at their feet, and, with her eyes streaming thus give free scope to discussion, or else bring the law, with tears, and her voice broken with sobs, prayed and dear to her. The deputation joined in her request, and knowledged, could not behold such a spectacle without feeling a strong emotion ; but her daughter, the worthy daughter of Ferdinand, remained cold and unmoved as woman kneeling at her feet, nor the supplication of the inhabitants of Logrono, nor the pity which for a moment affected her mother's soul, nor the emotion of the by standers, could even cause a palpitation in this wretched creature's heart, who contented herself with drily reply ing to the unfortunate wife, " The Council will decide on the request." The Conneil accordingly assembled ; and, to be present, Narvaez interrupted the pleasure which he was enjoying at Carabanchel with the illustrious Munoz. No delight in Narvaez's mind is equal to that of ordering an execution. He therefore hurried in, and, after the ouncil, orders were despatched, at the same time, for the dismissal of Oribe and for the execution of Zurbano's sor and brother-in-law Again blood! Always blood! They will spill it until its fumes suffocate them ! Oribe, be sides, is not the only one deprived of his post. Another dismissal, which has produced a great sensation here, is that of the Political Chief Benavides, a furious Moderado, a very bitter Conservative, a man of violence, if ever there was one: but who, however, is not equal to those at present perpetrated. The following is the cause of his disgrace :- At the first report of the insurrection the Cabinet ordered him to drive out of Madrid a crowd of persons of all ranks, whose very name gave umbrage. This list of proscription was so extensive and so absurd, that Benavides thought it necessary to pause; and at once the Minister of the Interior called on him to send in his resignation. The other replied that he had no wish to quit his post, and that he must be forced from it. This was done, and General Chacon was appointed in his place! This nomination of a General to a place essentially civil faction. But they will still behold other similar acts ! The Constitutionnel bitterly denounces this savage | murder : ---

WELCOME TO THE METROPOLIS.

PUBLIC SOIREE to Welcome Labour's Organ-the NORTHERN STAR-to the Metropolis, will be held at A the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 10th. Tea on the Table at Six o'clock precisely. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON, and Mr. G. J. HARNEY, have been invited, and will attend on

the ocasion, Tickets Ninepence Each, to be obtained of the Metropolitan Delegate Council; of Mr. Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; of M. T. Mr. Wheeler, 2433, Strand; of Mr. Simpson, Elm-cottage, Camberwell; Mr. Arnott, Middle-sex-place, Somers-town; Mr. Packer, News Agent, Harrow-road; Mr. Drake, Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane; Mr. Stallwood, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith; Mr. Tillman's Coffee House, Tottenham-court-road; Mr. J. G. Dron, Oakley-street, Bethnal-green, Mr. Mover Paret-place Waterloo road; Mr. Abbot, Hanover-street, Lewisham; Mr. Abbey-street, Bethnal-green ; Mr. Moyer, Paget-place, Waterloo-road ; Mr. Abbot, Hanover-street, Lewisham ; Mr. 409, Strand ; Mr. Fussell, 36, Margaret-street, (lerkenwell ; Mr. V. Pakes, 35, Devonshire-street, Lissongrove: Mr. Pattenden, Shoemaker, Boston-place, Maryleboue: Mr. Parkes, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; Mr. Ford, High-road, Knightsbridge; Mr Whitehow, 1, Newland-street, Kensington; Mr. Skelton, Cecil-court; and at

Friends will be admitted to the Gallery after Tea on payment of 2d. each.

some silver in play, which made him sulky, when one of the countrymen, joking him on his loss, told him not to be sulky, for he would be more so soon, when he would have to cry "Viva Espartero." The chaplain, on returning to Vigo, reported this conversation to General Balbao, and it turned out no joke for the poor fellow, for some soldiers were sent after him, and he was brought into Vigo and taken to the square where the troops were drawn up, and he was ordered to receive 100 blows with a stick on his bare back, and

after being terribly mangled and fainting under the punishment, was thrown into prison, from which he was eventually removed through the efforts of some humane persons to the hospital.

MADRID, Nov. 26 .- The Madrid papers of this lay's date confirm the accounts of the atrocious execution of Benito Zurbano and his uncle, at Logrono. dong with their two servants. It appears, however, that the name of the brother-in-law of General Zurano, who was shot, is not Cayo Muro, but Juan Martinez. Cayo Muro is still at large, and is supposed to be with Zurbano. There are forty-six more of the insurgents in the prisons of Logrono, and the orders of the Government are that they should all be hot. Even this sanguinary feast, however, is not sufficient to glut the vengeance of Narvaez, if we are o believe the Madrid papers. Several other officers are to meet with a similar fate. Several other ge-neral officers have been banished from Madrid, or apparently no other offence but that of having served under Espartero. A report was prevalent in Madrid that General Prim had been rescued by a party of eavalry on his way to Cadiz. Nothing is known of Zurbano's whereabouts. There are as many reports about his movements as there are provinces n Spain; but the prevailing opinion seems to be,

that he has gone towards the Portuguese frontier, by way of the mountains of Toledo.

HIT hand Londa

introduces atter isolation, opposition, and competition, destroys the very life's blood of industry, makes it the slave of capital, and tramples on the laws of our being, the plain defined laws of the Creator.

Again, the present system of labour is injurious to the community, because-

1.-It encourages crime by compelling idleness. The two, it is said, go hand in hand ; and our own observation will assure us that if honest industry will not procure a livelihood, dishonesty or immorality must. As we have previously shown, by our present system of labour intelligence is discouraged, or rather forbidden ; idleness is encouraged, and even compelled, and destitution and misery the inevitable result. A people were never known to be ignorant, idle, and miserable, and still virtuous. The statistics of England, France, and other countries of Europe abundantly prove this; and even amongst ourselves we are compelled to admit that intemperance, dishonesty, and licentiousness find nowhere a stronger support than in the present derangement of the social system, and the discouragements and difficulties under which la bour exists.

2.-It creates great disparity in the fortunes of men and great inequalities in the interests of the State. Look at those nations where industry is truly the slave of

3 .- It causes a great waste of industrial power, checks productive effort, discourages honesty in labour, and deeriorates the race.

And need we ask if a system, thus fruitful in the most deadly evils, is what it should be ? By no means. A reform is demanded. The only question which remains is, how it, may be secured. This is one which demands our most serious consideration. It is that grand problem which is now presented for solution to the working-men of the nineteenth century. We do not propose at this time to enter upon the work. It must be the business of years, and prosecuted by every individual who has an interest in industry. It demands the attention of every lover of his country and humanity, and he who gives the same is eminently the benefactor of his race. To a few points allow us to call your attention.

One of the first things at which we should aim is the spread of a more general and loftier intelligence. As working-men, it becomes us well to investigate our present position, the relations we sustain to capital, and the causes which have already operated to reduce us to the ondition in which we are at present. Knowledge of the laws of cause and effect, and a candid examination of facts, are absolutely indispensable to the conduct of reform

We must rely upon ourselves in this matter. Too long have we allowed others to think and act for us : and, submitting to their guidance and dictation, we may expect still to toil on in our present helpless state. The work before us is mighty, and the preparation needed is great; but confidence in ourselves should be manifested, and more than half the preparation for the mighty effort is secured.

We should ever distinctly remember our object : not to elevate ourselves by depressing others-not to subvert all society, but to establish a correct one-not to war with any man or class of men-but to elevate ourselves-to strengthen the bonds of our brotherhood, to remove oppression, to assist the weak, to befriend humanity, and to emancipate man.

For these purposes we should endeavour to promote unity of action amongst ourselves. Frequent assembling together, that we may become acquainted with each other's wants, permanent associations, and all worthy efforts for our common good, should be diligently attended At present we are divided, isolated, and

obliged to seek shelter also, and who it appears lost | Labourer, a paper devoted to the interests of the operative classes. The Convention assembled at Faneuil-hall, Boston, on Wednesday, October 16th. There were above two hundred delegates present, presided over by Mr. J. S. Wright, of Boston. The delegates sat two days, and adopted a number of excellent resolutions. In the course of the second day's session, the following most important and able document was submitted to the delegates, and by

> ADDRESS of the mechanics and labourers, assembled in Convention at Boston, October 16 and 17, 1844, to their fellow mechanics and lat ouvers throughout the United States.

> candid attention than that which refers to our condition as labourers. What this condition is ; if correct, how it may be maintained ; or if not, how it may be improved, are questions which we are imperatively called upon to decide. To a consideration of these questions allow us to call your candid and immediate attention.

What is the present condition of the workmen of America ? By the declaration of rights which our fathers made, and which they maintained with their fortunes and their lives, we are instructed to believe that all men are born equal, possessed of equal natural rights, and designed to enjoy equal civil and social privileges. The propagation of this self-evident truth formed an important era in the world's history, and was designed, first and foremost, to affect the condition of those in whom the feudalism of former times had recognized only serfs and dependants on the will of the crown or the aristocracy. To ensure the prevalence of this truth, care was taken in the structure of our government, to secure its operation throughout the civil body, by giving to every member of the body an equal voice in the selection of rulers and the formation of laws. To what extent a democracy has been realized, it is not our present object to inquire; upon the practical bearings of the question we can each speculate

them unanimously adopted.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

There is no subject which claims our more serious and

Committees of masters to deliberate, and Commissions of masters to report : and for twenty-seven years Ruiz to follow him, had arrived at Oloron. The only they have been Committeeing and deliberating ; Commissioning and reporting; and the case of the poor is not yet ripe for hearing at the tribunal of

the rich.' The legislature refused to legislate : the sufferers smashed their common enemy, machinery; and they were transported and hung! while the landlords, the money lords, and manufacturers, are revelling and rioting on that ascendancy which their representation, achieved through the lead to the adoption of the best principle; and nothing exclusive enfranchisement of their own order, has given them: Now then, in a substantial point of tion ? So much for the grand principle of enfran- Zurbano. chisement : and now just a word about the advantages of having thirty, or even twenty, representatives in the House of Commons.

If Duncombe had twenty men to back him, the trove that the augmentation of Free Trade voters law of "sedition," of conspiracy, constructive treacannot and will not, realise their object. Cobden is son. of riots, routs, and tumults, would remain a dead letter on the statute-book. We should never again hear of honest working-men being sent to prison, to hard labour, and to the silent system, for giving vent to their sufferings in burning and reproving language. We should hear no more of political take up every speech for which a poor man was tried and convicted, if the system was continued; our lawmakers would repeat the speeches as their own, deiv- mency. A most heart-rending scene took place on this ing the Government, and daring the law officers of the

a different position to the Chartists, with respect to into universal and well-merited contempt, by shewing supplicated them at least to spare the life of a being so the Parliamentary representation of their respective that there was " one law for the rich and another from the whole group arose expressions of the liveliest principles. The League party must ever remain as for the poor," shewn in the fact that a poor man was grief. All the persons who stood around appeared most an isolated party in the House of Commons, until suffering imprisonment and hard labour for speaking deeply affected. The Queen-mother, it must be acthe working classes are enfranchised. I will shew what the law called "sedition," but what the repreyou why. If Cobden's sole object is the Repeal of sentative might repeat without danger or dread. the Corn Laws, and if we are not to give him any Under all these circumstances, then, I think the a statue. Neither the cries nor despair of the poor political character, I would justify his support of Sir League have furnished the Trades in particular, and Robert Peel, for this reason : because, if Russell and the working classes generally, with an irresistible, the White came into office they would not dare to irrefutable, and conclusive argument in favour of the propose a total Repeal of the Corn Laws, but, on the agitation for the vote above all other systems that

1 am, your faithful Friend and Servant.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1844. FEARGES O'CONNOR P.S. I may just say that I have attended three very large public meetings already this week ; and however our enemies may crow, I never saw a better spirit manifested by the working classes than I have witnessed in London. If it dies, it shall not be my vote-the major portion of the money that buys fault; as I am determined, even though I stood the vote-and a major portion of the patronage alone, and though all the Trades were apathetic, that influences the vote. Therefore, as a distinct drowsy, or asleep, to try a fall with Sir James Gra-F. O'C.

Foreign Entelligence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, NOVEMBER 23 .--- General Prim was taken out of prison at six this morning, put into a coach, and sent off to Cadiz, where he will be confined in has raised an outcry even amongst the friends of the the castle until he can be shipped off for the Havanna to undergo his six years' imprisonment in the Moro Castle. It appears that the supreme military tribunal to which he had appealed against the sentence of the court martial, delivered in their verdict last extravagant assertion is, "Don't they wish they may night, and the government has lost no time in acting add, nothing can be further from proof than that there get it?" These novices actually flatter themselves upon it. I has tribunar has commined an abilitary col-the court martial against l'rim and his military col-being the son of his father. He was taken almost alone, being the son of his father. He was taken almost alone, hat the landlords, because they are not a permanent | leagues, but has granted a new trial to the civilians agitating body, are, therefore, going to allow the tried with him, on the ground of incompetence of a League, on the day of battle, to take the whole agri- council of generals to decide on their cases. It was anticipated that the supreme tribunal would have cultural party by surprise. I shall just narrate for quashed the sentence of the court martial, which is you a conversation that I had with Mr. Cobden at considered absurd by impartial persons-inadequate the Blisworth station, the evening of the day that if the court believed the charges against him of being I beat him at Northampton. In comparing the re- and overthrow the government, and unjust and tyat the head of the conspiracy to assassinate Narvaez spective chances of the League and the Chartists rainnical if they did not. Instead of deciding either through representation, Mr. Coblen asked me, "Now, that he was guilty or innocent, they choose a sort of middle course, and award him six years' imprisonment, which the supreme tribunal confirms, and the more likely to secure the co-operation of the farmers ment, which the supreme tribunal confirms, and the punishment, but murder!" to carry our object than the Chartists are?" I re- to Cuba, to spend the time in the Moro (astle. A council of war, which was held yesterday or some officers, accused of being implicated in the new-born horror of Narvaez and his Government, alleged conspiracy some months back, has condemned farmers as you may, they will ever look upon you as Captain D. José Bartoli and Commander D. Pedro Contreras, to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress : | ment of Spain, but we were far from expecting such enorand Lieutenant D. Antonio Callojo to six years' ditto. The court-martial appointed to try (ieneral Araoz, those the men who denounced as a crime the execution of Secure. You are not to judge of the pliancy or ap, at Cadiz, for participation in the late conspiracy, proval of the body generally, from the support you having found him guilty, orders were sent from Madrid receive from a few who pay a corn-rent, and who on the 24th to execute the sentence. Would I admit he henefitted by the settlement of the The demand made by the British Minister (Mr. Bulwer) that General O'Donnell be recalled from fused all adhesion to the acts of this soldier-government, question. Secondly; there is an insurmountable ob- Cuba, had, it was said, given considerable umbrage which holds itself up to universal reprobation. General Narvaez has been made a grandee of Spain of the first class, with the title of Duke of Ardoz .-ihis-whatever their feelings may be, and however Ardoz is the village where Seoane's troops went over convinced they may be, of the justice, the wisdom, to him, and which feat has been styled by all Modeand the policy of your project, that social link which rado writers since then, as the "glorious victory of Ardoz." The best proof that it was no victory, but : mere affair of buying and selling, is, that the troops. inducement that you can offer them. They know that, who, according to the Moderado version, were de after all it is the will of the landlord that must give feated, were allowed to share in all the rewards and detail-effect to any law that the Legislature shall sub- promotions that were conferred upon the other troops who had "pronounced" against Espartero. FAILURE OF THE INSURRECTION .- ARREST OF ZUR- accounts here of the state of Gallicia, describing BANO'S Sox .- Accounts from the seat of the insurlookers, clerks, and warehousemen. You will find then. made by General Zurbano in Soria, and by General quires constant vigilance to keep up; a few days since Ruiz in Upper Arragon, have completely failed. A countrymen who had taken shelter in a cottage public-

The identity of the prisoners was, it is true, established, but there was no proof of their criminality ; and, we may was any other culpability in Benito Zurbano than his has just been formed for the organization of the new concealed, and without arms. Can we, therefore, be astonished if it be hereafter shown that he disapproved of the insurrection, and that he wished to avoid by flight participating in those sanguinary acts of reprisal which parties in Spain-even those in possession of the government-perpetrate upon their enemies ? Prim has escaped, thanks to a species of trial which, from the very eminent successes of Shamil Bey, in Daghestan, over iniquity of the accusation, excited an universal opinion the military forces of Russia. I have not succeeded against it. The son of Zurbano has been executed without in getting any further intelligence from Circassia, but any form or process, as if it was determined to hasten his it appears to be most undoubted that the Russians death in order to tear him from public compassion. In have suffered dreadfully through this campaign ; and civilized nations, to execute a man without trial is not as this becomes generally known, the awe with which they once inspired the Turks will cease, and be re-placed by feelings which may, in the end, lead to dis-The Inbats, like the Constitutionnel, credits the report of the young man's death, and in a somewhat agreeable consequences.

MORE HORRORS .- MURDER OF ANOTHER OF ZUR-BANO'S Soxs .- Madrid Papers, of the 27th ult., contain some details of the melancholy events at Logrono. A letter in the Gazette states, that the other son of Zurbano, Ballanas (his aid-de-camp), and five others had surrendered to the General commanding in that district, and were immediately ordered to be shot. Several others, who had surrendered at Burgos, had undergone the same fate. Zurbano still con-

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, NOVEMBER 27.-The Chamber of Peers, by

a majority of eight, passed the bill declaring all the edicts of the Government, twenty-nine in number, promulgated during the prorogation of the Cortes, and consequently without the sanction of the Legislature-laws in force from the date of their promul-

> The twenty-nine "laws" were presented to the hamber on masse, and all separate examination and discussion opposed successfully by Cabral.

> A dreadful fire, attended with the loss of twelve or fourteen lives, took place in Lisbon on the 21st of November. The Municipal Elections throughout the country. with few exceptions, were carrying at the point of the

payonet in favour of Ministers.

GERMANY. HAMBURGH, Nov. 22nd.—The Senate and College of

the Ancients have just declared in favour of emancipating the Jews. What principally decided our two highest bodies in the state to consent to this act of justice, is the immense sacrifices which the Jews of Hamburgh have made to succour the numerous victims of the fire of 1842, and the spirit of patriotism and charity with which that body has been animated for a long series of years.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Journals of the 26th ult, announce that the Gentral Tribunal of the Valais has just pronounced its sentence on the principal leaders of the late revolt in the Valais. M. Maurice Barman has been condemned to twenty years' confinement in a state prison, the deprivation of political rights for life, the payment of the expenses of the war during three days of the revolt, and payment of the amount of the loss sustained by the destruction of several bridges, and the fire at Vernavaz. These indemnities are subject to diminution by whatever amount may be fixed for his accomplices, but in the event of non-payment M. Barman is to be held responsible for the whole. He is also condemned to pay the expense of his prosecution and trial.

> The Nouvelliste Vaudois states that affairs are taking a critical turn at Lucerne. There is great exasperation in the political parties, and the President of the Directory is compelled to have a guard for his personal security both at home and at the Government House.

GREECE.

MORE TROUBLE .- The news from Greece is of the most disastrous kind, not so much from any new and extraordinary facts, as from the accumulation of proof that a plan is in full and vigorous operation for indermining the constitution. The only elucidation of the present state of things is this, and to this alone every step of the Ministry tends. The bonds of society are recklessly relaxed-confidence is lost in the courts of justice-nine murders, and above 100 highway robberies, are admitted to have occurred, crimes of late years almost unknown in Greece-numerous forests burned, no offenders apprehended, and, in fact, except Athens and Nauplia, the inhabitants of towns afraid to travel far from their protection. The most serious part of the drama is, however, played in the Chamber of Representatives, where General Griras and his ruffians are bullying the independent members, and bringing the existing system into the utmost contempt. We fear that Russian intrigue is

not idle, and the consequences will be most deplorable at no distant day. By an Imperial ukase, of the 3rd of September, Greek papers have been interdicted in Russia.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13 .- Steam continues to go -head here. The government has just decided on running a small boat six times a-day between Stamboul and Scutari, on such low terms, that row-boats (which are excessively dangerous in winter) can no longer ply with any chance of success. A commission

ind decide for ourselves

To another feature of this matter we would more especially call your attention. What is the present position and condition of the working men of America, considered as the actual producers of wealth ? Labour is the only creator of value. Making use of the materials furnished by the God of Nature, it gives utility to what was before worthless, or increases value where it before existed, supplying the necessities and adding to the comforts of human life. If the position to which we have previously reverted be correct, then have all an equal right to labour, and to enjoy the blessings which such labour may create. A given amount of labour produces a given amount of value, which, according to the position we have assumed, should belong to the producers. Do we find this to be the fact ?

If there are those in the community who are not actually engaged in manual labour, or, in other words, who are not producers, who do nevertheless receive value, it must follow that by some means they obtain possession of a part of that which is produced by others; and we do actually find that a large portion of the value which is produced by labour is in some way secured by those who are not engaged in productive industry at all. It is then evident that the greater is the amount the smaller must be that retained by the actual producers; or the greater the number of the non-producers, the heavier will be the burden upon, and the smaller will be the reward of the industrious labourer. With the given amount in the ease, we have little to do at present ; it is of the principle

we complain, which we see illustrated in the self-evident seen, which tells of the coming of the broad day of freefact that the reward of the producers diminishes with the increase of the non-producers.

The division of society into the producing and the nonproducing classes, and the fact of the unequal distribution of value between the two, introduces us at once to another distinction-that of capital and labour. And here we find a wide difference to exist involving on the one hand the idea of dependance. Labour now becomes a commodity, wealth capital, and the natural order of the third Tuesday of March, 1845. things is entirely reversed. Antagonism and opposition of interest is introduced into the community ; capital and labour stand opposed ; the non-producing classes wage war with the producing, and excessive and deadly competition incite the producers against each other. Money be comes power in the hands of the capitalist ; disunion and competition become weakness on the part of the labourer. The interests of the few become permanent, those of the mass are neglected; the few rule, while the many serve; the few are attuent, while the many are miserable

We would not have it supposed that this ultimatum has been reached by us, or that our condition as working men is reduced to that extreme of wretchedness to which the labourers of Europe have long since arrived. But we do mean to assert that our present system of labour is false in principle, and in practice unjust and oppressive to ourselves, and injurious to the community. In England the system being referred to the Colonel, the petition was rehas done its utmost ; it has raised the few to more than kingly wealth, while the many at the same time are sink.

ing to the lowest degradation of utter misery and wretchedness. In our own land similar results are beginning to show themselves, and must be seen as inevitably as like causes produce like effects.

I. We believe our present system of labour is false in principle. In the decree "in the sweat of thy face thou flict. A Polish priest officiated. In the evening shalt eat bread," we trace the original design of the there was a dinner in the great room in the Rue de Creator. Not that one should toil and another eat, but Greneille St. Honoré.-Galignani. that the fruit of industry should be enjoyed by him who exercised it. Not that the few should rule, while the many serve, since God has revealed himself as the ruler, solemn funeral service in the morning, by a meeting and all men are brethren. So far as we are able to dis- at noon, at which all the speeches were delivered in cover the destiny of man from his organization, it is not the Polish language, and by another in the evening, merely to buy and sell and get gain, but to bring out and where the orators spoke in French. The chair at the strengthen those exalted natures with which he is gifted ; [latter was taken by M. Casteau, a member of the while our present system of labour would assert the former, | Chamber of Representatives, M. Gendebie n having but deny the latter. Thus does it deny in principle the been prevented by a domestic calamity from presiding evident facts of his nature, and entirely disregard those on the occasion. laws to which we are to look for the indications of his

It makes labour a commodity to be bought and sold in members met in their large room, Stott-hill, on Sunthe market, and man a mere machine. It deprives the day, the 1st inst., at the usual time, the attendance man of all the power of an agent, and binds him as a being more numerous than on any former occasion. helpless victim in the shambles, to become the property It was announced by the Secretary that the shares of in possession of the highest bidder. Deprived of the f = 2 each, which had already been taken up, amounted land, we had almost said of all those facilities and ma- to 105, with prospects of a further increase. terials with which the God of nature has furnished man

BINGLEY .- TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY .--- A SOciety having been in existence in this town for the last for the exercise of industry, the labourer has no longer an opportunity to rely upon his own hands as capital : he fourteen or fifteen months, for the purpose of carrying out can no longer at will create value which, when created, is the plans of Mr. Etzler, as laid down in his works, the to be his own; but he must sell his commodity-his | Paradis: "Mechanical System," & c., the members and labour-his manhood-to another, to receive therefore friends have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from the miscrable pittance which but reveals his degradation, that gentleman, who has delivered a course of three lectures in the Mechanics' Institute, much to the edifica-

Frequent association and confidence will to a great extent remedy these evils, and secure for us in action that unity, without which it is impossible to accomplish any portion of the object we have ultimately in view.

Now is the time for some action. A beginning must be made. Every day disunion and competition are increasing our weakness, while the evils which oppress us are accumulating in number and magnitude. Not a moment is to be lost; while we have some power let us use it. However small may be the commencement, time will reveal the tremendous result.

True, we have many obstacles to oppose; but these should serve as no cause for discouragement, but rather to incite us to the higher and more determined action. Other movements, it is said, have failed; but the present is based upon a broader platform-the eternal principles of right ; and so long as these are maintained we have the best assurances of success.

The numerous associations of working men which have already sprung up throughout New England, are most encouraging signs of promise. The deep interest which is being awakened throughout the community, and in special the ground which is assumed by the working men, give us the greatest cause for hope. The sacred spirit of liberty is again revisiting the earth : the undaunted zeal of the fathers once more reanimates the sons : and the marshalled hosts are gathering for a glorious contest and a bloodless victory.

Through the once darkened future the glow of hope is dom, when man shall stand erect in all the dignity of his nature-when violence and oppression shall hide in the darkness of the past-when labour shall be disenthralled -the supremacy of humanity asserted, and the working man stand forth confessed as "earth's true nobleman."

Among the resolutions passed was one for the holding of a Convention to organise the New England Association ; the Convention to meet at Lowell on

FRANCE.

The Journal des Debats of Tuesday, announces the marriage of the Duke d'Aumale to the Princess Maria Caroline of Salerno, of Naples, on the 25th ult. THE REPUBLICANS are, it appears, not idle. The Reforme of Tuesday contains a letter from M. Pecauet. a corporal of the National Guard of Paris, complaining of the seizure (by order of the commander of the post at which he was on duty) of a petition for improving the condition of the labouring classes. and of three copies of the appeal in their favour published by M. Ledru Rollin. M. Pecquet had protested against that act, contending that he had a right to present a petition for signature to his comrades in, as well as out of, a guard-house; and on the case turned, but the copies of the appeal were retained.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 30th-Yesterday being the fourteenth anniversary of the Polish revolution, the refugees assembled in the church of St. Sulpice, where a solemn service was performed for the repose of the souls of their fellow-countrymen who fell in the con-

BRUSSELS, NOVEMBER 30.-The anniversary of the Polish revolution was celebrated here yesterday, by a

ject of the first lecture was on the Nature, Climate, Soil.

BRADFORD TROPICAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY .- The

destiny.

Mr. O'Connor, don't you think that we are much plied, "No; and for two reasons-firstly, because, gloss over your intentions as best you can, and flatter the a party incorporated with no other view than to de-Etroy their profits, and render their engagements inwould. I admit, be benefitted by the settlement of the stacle placed between you and the farmers, which to the Spanish Government.

appears wholly to have escaped your notice. It is binds them to the landlord will be stronger than any stitute for the present arrangement. And now I will test their position for you by reference to the conduct that although persons filling those offices in the employ

writes as follows :--

Certainly we had no great confidence in the Governmities, even from a Cabinet directed by Narvaez. Are the unfortunate Diego Leon, who were to open to their country a new era of reconciliation and peace, and who designed to enlarge the field of political discussion ? Now, more than ever, we congratulate ourselves on having re-

When it is remembered that this much-denounced Government is that which a lavish distribution of French gold and the activity of French intriguers alone called into existence, we cannot feel much sympathy with these crocodile tears or these late protestations against Narvaez.

STATE OF CATALONIA. - Accounts from Barcelona state that the Baron de Meer is converting the place into one large citadel, and that great discontent prevails throughout Catalonia. A great number of officers have been separated from the regiments in garrison at Saragossa. General Balboa sends dismal both himself and the troops as wearied out with con-

EGYPT. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 19 .- We have received accounts from Alexandria of the 19th ult. They state that the Pasha was still at Cairo, attending with his usual activity to the affairs of the country. Mchemet Ali, being anxious to people the new town of his name now erecting in Nigritia, had ordered that all robbers should hereafter be transported thither, without undergoing the penalties of the bastinado and gallies, to which they would have otherwise been trans-

ported. BRAZIL. WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES. - The latest news from Rio Grande is that the war between Buenos and Brazil has at length commenced in earnest, several skirmishes having taken place on the

> UNITED STATES. WORKING MEN'S MOVEMENT.

BOSTON.-For some time past a movement has been in course of progress in the States of New England. having for its object a reduction of the hours of labour,

and the adoption of other measures calculated to enof a class nearest their own order—I mean your over-rection in Spain leave no doubt that the movements stant service. His system is one of terror, and re-sure to the working classes a rightful return for their toil, and their ultimate emancipation from the tyranny of capitalists and landlords. With such objects in

without increasing his store. police system, which cannot be realised with too much 1. The present system of labour is in practice unjust tion of every thinking and reasoning auditor. The subcelerity. Last winter burglaries took place as reguand oppressive to ourselves, because--larly as the night came, and no housekeeper had a 2. It introduces false standards of judgment. It sepa- and Productiveness of the Tropical Zone generally; in remedy but his own sword and pistols. I have heard rates the capitalist from the labourer-placing the former the course of which he clearly shewed, that even there that printed Turkish placards were last night posted with his respectability on the one side, or rather in the alone, there is land in abundance, and easily obtainable. up in various parts of this capital, representing the foreground, while the latter, with his toilworn face and which, if properly cultivated, would be sufficient to sup-

calloused hand, is left to occupy the rear. It gives to the port many times the present population of the whole one power, to the other no alternative but to submit. It globe. The second lecture was chiefly confined to an crowns the one with honour, the other with disgrace. exhibition and explanation of his models of the machinery The one, though he may never have produced a single for cultivating the land, and performing other necessary cent's worth in value, is honourable ; the other is des. operations of labour. This lecture has gone far to renised, though he may have added thousands and tens of move the erroneous impressions of persons previously thousands to his country's wealth.

2. It deprives the actual producer of value of a fair pro-(among which may be classed some of the principal portion of the same, and the reward for his toil which is mechanics in the neighbourhood) are convinced of the justly his due. This it does by the introduction of excessentire practicability of his inventions. In the third sive competition amongst mechanics, caused by the in- lecture, Mr. Etzler gave a full explanation of the plans, crease of facilities for protection, which every year are objects, and prospects of the Tropical Emigration Society, throwing hundreds if not thousands of mechanics out of together with a particular account of the Republic of employ-thus bringing man in direct competition with Venezuela, its form of Government, advantages to Emithe inanimate machine, and giving to the latter the re- grants, &c. ; showing the benefits likely to arise to the ward which should only and of right belong to the former. society, by taking advantage of the proffered grant of 3. The present system of labour not mercly dooms the land in that beautiful republic. The town of Bingley has abourer to excessive and over-protracted toil, but by con- the honour of having formed the first society in this sequence denies to him the cultivation of those social and country for carrying out the plans of Mr. Etzler. In mental natures with which he is endowed. Receiving, as commemoration of which, the members and friends took he does, but so scanty a pittance for his toil, he is under tea with Mr. and Mrs. Etzler on Sunday, the 24th ult., the necessity of protracting the same to procure for him. and spent a happy and instructive evening. A great self the comforts or necessaries of life. If four hours' many shares have been taken up in this, and the neighbourlabour should be sufficient for the satisfaction of human ing town of Bradford ; and the members are anxiously wants, provided all would bear an equal share of toil, if looking forward to the time when they will be enabled to but half the community bear it, the burden is increased bid farewell to this land of oppression and misrule; and to eight hours, if only one-third, to twelve. Then worn in a happier and freer land, enjoy the bounties which with the labour of the day, drawn out through twelve, nature has amply supplied for all her children. Mr. and fourteen, or even sixteen hours, he has little heart to en- Mrs. Etzler left for Newcastle on Monday morning, where gage in mental labours, or however greatly he may desire many shares are already taken up, and there is every probability that before his return, the first 1,000 shares will it, he has no opportunity—no time.

4. The present system of labour disregards the great be completed. At the usual weekly meeting of the tie of brotherhood which should unite all men, and brings Bingley branch, it was resolved --- "1st. That a return of into the most deadly and hostile competition parents and the number of shares taken by this branch, be sent to the children, brothers and sisters, the child and the man, the central branch in London as soon as possible. 2nd. That male and female. It dooms the weak, the young, to bear a notice of Mr. Etzler's lectures be sent to the Northern the most grievous burden to gratify his own cupidity. Star, with a request for its insertion therein. 3rd; That: Through the introduction of labour-saving machinery, it the thanks of this society are hereby given to the propriament of free traders are your most ardent and violent supporters, that nevertheless the overlookers, clerks, is constantly supplanting the labour of the male adult, tor and editor of the Northern Star, for the facility of

north side of La Plata during the march of the Brazilian army toward Monte Video.

BETIN WOODHOUSE, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS-AGENT, LISTER-GATE, NOTTINGHAM,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the readers of the "NORTHERN STAR," that owing to its removal to London, he will be enabled to supply it every Saturday morning with the other London weekly newspapers. The Broadsheets and Periodicals for the current week are received by him, and ready for delivery every Tuesd gour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full morning.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD. (American Paper.)

"He hath created Medicine-out of the earth, and he firmation of its efficacy the following letter has been that is wise will not despise them." - Ecclesiastes kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish TTTTII. PARE'S LIFE PILLS.

THE Letters which are here given, are from persons of the highest respectability and character. The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills respectfully urge those invalids who have the slightest doubt of their accuracy, to visit the parties whose names are here given, or where this is impracticable, to make the fallest investigation by letter, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. The as they have kindly promised to answer all questions to widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of those who desire further information :---

No. 7, Washington-street, Jersey, City. To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 304, Broadway.

Gentlemen,-Your Medicine, named Parr's Life Pills, having attracted a good deal of attention in our city, I box herself, they have proved of extraordinary efficacy. I purchased from Mr. Zabriskie, apothecary, here, a 25 cent | think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the many box, and attending to the directions printed on the wrap. | patent medicines before the public of equal value as a per round the box, I took the pills twice, and have already felt so much relieved of bile and hearthurn, that sincere, claims. I shall be happy on all occasions to give them gratitude induces me to address you for the purpose of my individual recommendation ; and am, sir, giving my testimony to their efficacy. I can only compare my health now to what it was before taking Parr's Life Pills, to being relieved from a violent attack of tooth ache. Neither myself nor my family will ever be without a Suppir.

I am, gentlemen,	yours gratefully,
Nov. 2nd, 1843.	JAMES MILLER.

Mr. S. Towsey, Postmaster of Joslin's Corner, Maddison County, writes as follows :---

Gentlemen,-I have sold many boxes of Parr's Life Pills, and they have given universal satisfaction : and it is Pills, and they have given universal satisfaction : and it is my caudid opinion that they are destined to supersede all the other pills now in use. Their mild operation and fine balsamic properties will make them universal fa-thave used the Pills to my family, and find them to br an excellent medicine, and I shall recommend them ac-

an excellent medicine, and I shall recommend them accordingh.

To Messrs, T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of "Parr's Life Pills, 7 304. Broadway

Gentiemen-I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude and thanks for the benefit which, under Providence, my family and self have received from the use of your invaluable "Parr's Life Pills." I have used them constantly in cases where every other medicine has failed to remove the most torinenting sufferings I experienced from habitual costiveness and bilious attacks, accompanied by dimness of sight and nausea, with complete prostration of the digestive functions. I am now completely recovered, as I believe, solely by the use of "Parr's Life Pills." Finding them so efficacious in my Own case, my wife concluded to give them to our children. tion, causing Head-ache, Dimness of Vision, Giddiness, instead of the uncertain and ignorant prescriptions which | Fulness at the Pit of the Stomach, Wind, Heartburn, are frequently recommended in the drug stores. 1 am happy to say, that notwithstanding the last summer was happy to say, that notwithstanding the last summer was one of the most sickly and variable known in New York tendency to Jaundice: Palpitation of the Heart, with for many years past, yet my children did not suffer a Swelling of Legs and tendency to Dropsy, Affections of the single attack of summer complaint which is so fatal to Lungs, with short, dry Cough, Phlegm, and tendency to young children. I consider "Part's Pills" the best medi-cine ever used, and free from the objections of violence of Mainwaring's work on "The Means and Method of Pre-serving Health," together with his system of curing disaction and prostration of strength, to which all others I have used are liable.

me, I shall cheerfully confirm my opinion and experience | ing has stood the test of nearly of your Pills.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS

HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength . They remove head-ache, 'sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the the forenoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Con-stables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from said Sessions are required to attend. drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and cars,

And Notice is hereby also Given, That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under

it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its sessions shall be concluded. By Order. JAMES RICHARDSON Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 18th November, 1844.

TO LADIES. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

PATRONISED BY THE SEVEBAL SOVEBEIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to other medicine for a long period of years : she has recom A N Oriental Botanical discovery, and perfectly free from all mineral admixture. It exerts the most soothing, mended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first gentle, cooling, and purifying action on the skin; and by its effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Blotches, Spots. Freckles, Chilblains, Chaps, and other Cutaneous 'friend in need'-certainly none possessed of superior Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet.

For ladies, during the period of nursing, and as a wash

Sold by T. Pront. 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d. per Gentlemen, after shaving, will find it allay all irritation box, and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Horner, Leeds; Brooke included. Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdckin, Moxon, Little

Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York : Brooke and Co. Walker and Co., Stafford, Paulkner, Doncaster ; Judson character, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. See that the words "Rowland's Kalydor" are on the Wrapper; and "A. Rowland and Son. 20. Hatton-

* ** All other Kaludors are Fraudulent Imitations ' '

Chartist Entelligence.

ber 2, 1844, in the spacious building known as the Charter was the law-its "six points," "name and was voted to the Executive. Riding School, Bidborough-street, Burton Crescent, all." (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connor resumed his been done, they would have remained in their own meeting quietly dispersed.

country, useful members of society, and highly re-METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, DEC. 1ST, 1844. spected as they ought to be. (Loud cheers.) Had

tism ?" askedthe child .- " Every man looking for his BARNSLEY. DICINE for general use is FRAMPTON'S PILL OF NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next General own!" was the reply. (Cheers.) Public opinion, Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of through the great labours of Mr. Duncomba (land FROST. WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- A very spirited Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER BLUE, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of DECEMBER, 1844, at Nine of the Clock in the Walbrook book-keeper" for refusing to render a the "Walbrook book-keeper" for refusing to render a the the sentence of transportation for life passed the "Walbrook book-keeper" for refusing to render a ing that the sentence of transportation for life passed proper account, no doubt he would be discharged upon John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William and told not to do so any more. (Cheers and laugh-ter.) Although some judges had been read severe therefore, pledges itself to use every legal and constilessons (hear, hear) trying Frost before the Mon. tutional means within its power to restore those mouthshire jury was as bad as trying Mr. O'Connell | martyrs to their country and families." 'A memorial by a jury of Protestants. (Hear, hear.) O'Connell to the Queen was adopted, which was ordered to be could not use language too strong. [An Irishman forwarded to Sir J. Graham for presentation to her in the body of the meeting here shouted, "But Majesty.

MANCHESTER.

Mr. O'Connor, in continuation : If the friend in the CARPENTERS' HALL .-- The usual weekly meeting o meeting would only wait a moment and hear, he the Manchester ('hartists was held in the above Hall would find that no one found fault with O'Connell for on Sunday evening last. Mr. John Suttar was unani using strong language. At White Conduit House he mously called to the chair ; he introduced Mr. John had heard Mr. O'Connell ask "what was the use of Smith to the meeting, who read Mr. O'Connor's petitioning ?" and in reply to his own question he letter from the Star of Saturday last; and amid the said, "When petitions run thus, 'we, five hundred plaudits of the assembly, Mr. W. Dixon then delivered thousand men, all capable of bearing arms;' yes, a short address ; after which Mr. James Wheeler when petitions were thus drawn, and backed by the exhibited a plan of the site of ground which the sharemen, then-and not till then-would they be of ser- holders had bought, upon which to build the new (Hear, hear.) Now he (Mr. O'C.) never said Chartist Hall. The land is freehold for ever, and anything half so strong; yet was he sentenced to will qualify ten votes for the county members; the eighteen months' imprisonment. Let his countrymen plan was hailed with loud cheers. A collection was not rejoice that an Irish Sergeant Daly, and a corps then made for Mr. Muns, the Spanish refugee, resident agency on the pores and minute secretory vessels, most of Irishmen, cut down the people in Newport. (Hear, in Manchester; after which the thanks of the meethear.) Let them rather rejoice that there had arisen ing were given to the chairman and speakers, and amongst them such glorious patriots as Lord Edward the people quietly dispersed. Fitzgerald and Robert Enumett-whose greatest merit

BRIGHTON

was, that they died struggling for the rights and liberties of their common country. (Immense cheering.) His countrymen were now beginning to learn that it was the oligarchy of England that were their enemies, and not the people of England. (Great cheering.) He would not deceive them. He did not expect the return of the Welsh Martyrs until the Charter was obtained (hear, hear); and he did not then addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent Duncan. Our much-esteemed friend Dr. Marriott | intelligent than the people of England. After some think that measure so very far distant. A little cir- manner, and impressed upon the Chartists the cumstance might again happen in France. "Three necessity of being prepared to strangle the proposed glorious days," as they were called-when the French Bill of Sir James Graham. A committee was then people knocked down a tyrant and put up a despotformed to watch the introduction of Sir James Grahad helped us to the Reform Bill; and the next ham's Bill, and to take the necessary steps for its de "turn-up" there would inevitably lead to great feat. Mr. Marriott then gave "The health of our changes here. America had just obtained a glorious indomitable leader Feargus O'Connor, and success triumph in the election of i'olk, the Chartist. (Loud to the Northern Star in its new hemisphree," which cheers, and cries of "Bravo, Polk !") He (Mr. O'C. was not a disloyal man ; but, like Japhet in search of to the chairman, and the meeting broke up. was heartily responded to. A vote of thanks was given of it. What was the use of their going to Parliament a father, he was looking for something to be loyal to.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.

He could not be loyal to a policeman's staff that knocked him down ; he could not be loyal to a prison, BARAFORD .- LECTURE .- Thursday evening, the 28th ult., the Social Institution was crowded to hear a lecnor to a magistrate, nor to a judge that convicted him: he could not be loyal to a rattle-box, that exacted la- ture from Mr. M'Grath, expository of the principles bour without remuneration. The workman wanted and objects of the National Charter Association. The LONDON. SAINT PANCRAS. - JUSTICE AND HUMANITY. - A did then would be have something to be loyal to. of the lecture a locality was formed. 3s. Id., the public meeting was held on Monday evening, Decem- Labour never could be protected until the people's remains of the collection after defraying expenses,

MARSDEN -- DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE. -- Mr. M'Grath to memorialize her Majesty for the restoration of seat amid loud and long continued applause. The re- lectured here on Friday evening, the 29th ult., on the Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Welsh Martyrs. The solution was carried unanimously. Mr. John Arnott absurdities and fallacies by which the League orators meeting was both numerously and respectably at- then read and moved a memorial in accordance with endeavour to delude the people into an agitation for tended. At eight o'clock, J. C. Salomons, Esq., a the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gardner, the repeat of the Corn Laws. A Mr. Charles Owen, vestryman, was unanimously called to the chair amid and carried unanimously. Mr. Hornby moved that of Burnley, who has earned for himself an unenviable considerable cheering. He said the object for which the memorial be transmitted to T. S. Duncombe, notoriety in consequence of his opposition to the Ten the meeting was called was well known. A nume- M.P., for presentation, which was seconded by Mr. Hours' Bill, stood forward for the purpose of discussrous meeting on such an occasion was expected, and he was happy to find the expectations more than realized. (Cheers.) In respect to Frost, Williams, the chairman. Mr. Salomons, in responding, said he and Jones, it was to be regretted that such good men had been pressed to take the chair, and had consented. 728,000 persons employed in agriculture in Great had fallen into the dilemma they were in-they most | Ile appeared to have given the meeting satisfaction, | Britain ! The discussion was kept up till twelve certainly had no intention of committing a breach of and in so doing was highly gratified. (Loud cheers.) o'clock, when a resolution for "The Charter, and no the peace. (Cheers.) Evidently they were much Three cheers were then given for the Martyrs, three surrender," was moved by Mr. Mooney, of Colne. more sinned against than sinning ; and had justice for the Charter, three for Feargus O'Connor ; and the Mr. Owen moved an amendment in favour of Corn-Law repeal. Four hands only were held up for the

DECEMBER 7, 1844.

COBDEN AND BRIGHT'S NEW PLAN FOR MANUFAC-TURING POLITICAL SERFS .-- For some days the walls of Huddersfield have been placarded with large bills an. nouncing a meeting of the Anti-Corn Law Association in the Guildhall, on Tuesday evening at six o'clock. when Messrs. Cobden and Bright would attend as a deputation to explain the new plan of operation of the "League." The admission was by members' tickets and printed circulars, and "lucky was the wight" who, not belonging to the "favoured few," could obtain one. Shortly after eight the Leaguers of the surrounding towns, with their foremen, bookkeepers and other dependants, nearly filled the room : and the deputation, accompanied by several of the

committee, entered, and was received with cheers. Mr. W. Brook, a magistrate, very deliberately walked into the chair, and said he was glad to see so large an attendance, as he was convinced, from their arrangements, that they were all Free Traders; and as that was not, strictly speaking, a public meeting, he hoped they would listen attentively to the hon. gentleman who would now address them. He introluced Mr. Cobden to the meeting. Mr. Cobden commenced by observing that he was glad to meet the people of Huddersfield. There was al-ways to be found among them a *principle* that was worth struggling for. Ile had merely expected to have met the committee, but as this was rather a large working committee, he would enter a little into public matters. He referred to France, where they were about to establish a Free Trade newspaper, that would contain translations of their speeches and the great meetings at Covent-garden. In America they

had all heard that Mr. Polk, the Free Trade candi-THE CHARTISTS AWAKE .- The Chartists of this town | date, was elected by the votes of the working men held their usual weekly meeting, at the "Cap of over Mr. Clay, a great statesman, but a protectionist Liberty," Portland-street, on Monday evening, the and a father of that doctrine in America. The work-2nd inst., and after the ordinary business had con- ing men did not like the child, and therefore they cluded, Mr. Kidd's letter was read from the Northern | would not have the father ; and it was well known Star, and a liberal subscription entered into for Mrs. | that the working men of America were far more remarks on slavery, Mr. Cobden continued: "No doubt this election will have a great effect on the tariffs ; but if they repealed the whole of their Tariff Laws it would be of no service until we repealed our Corn Laws. But how was this to be done? Not by talking, but by working. They must win the counties by attending to the registries. There was a democratic chink in the Reform Bill-the ferty-shilling freehold cause ; and they must take advantage as long as the West Riding returned two monopolists

to that house ? No Ministry would be justified-nor would they dare to propose any measures without the support of the members of the West Riding. And why were monopolists members for the West Riding ? t was not because the Riding was not essentially liberal—but it was because they were neglectful. Thus did it happen that they were behind the men of Lancashire. "I'm Yorkshire!" used to be a password for shrewdness and intelligence. He hoped there was an end to their apathy. Let them get the county safe on the registry, and then it would be safe at the election. Let them seek out bad votes. and strike them off, and place good ones on, which could easily be done by purchasing forty-shilling freeholds. This would give them a fair return of interest on the capital invested, and the vote for nothing; and if they could not purchase freeholds in the towns. there were plenty in the villages. Let them buy them up. No plan that had been proposed by the League had met with such response as this. They had vastly overrated the power of the landlords. They imagined because he had the acres he had the votes ; but he knew an estate of £14,000 a-year, the purchase-money of which, at 30 years' purchase, would be nearly half a million, and yet there was but sixty-eight votes on that estate. Most of the farms were let at £200 ayear rent, or an outlay of purchase-money of about £5,000 for one vote : whereas, by investing in small amendment, the whole meeting, with the exception freeholds, you might purchase a vote for from £30 to spected as they ought to be. (Loud cheers.) Had the offences with which they were charged been proven, they would have been justly punished; but foll the various offences on the which they were disposed of. The meeting, to fill the various offences on the which the full the various offences of the were disposed of the full the various offences of the were disposed of the full the various offences of the were disposed of the battle legally, this must be their line of policy. Mr. Bright, of Rochdale, was the next ILAGOATE -LECTURE. -Mr. M'Grath lectured on that this was a working man's question. He resubject should be laid before the localities, and that much to the satisfaction of a crowded audience. and mortality, showing that in years of depres-the members of the Council should report the result Fourteen members were added to the association. ments; but it was the poor that emigrated, and not the squires or the aristocracy. It was from the ranks of the poor that our gaols were filled, and it was the poor and the wretched that swelled the lists of those who were sent to a premature grave for want of the common necessaries of life. Mr. Bright, at great length, went over the ground taken by Mr. obden, and was loudly cheered. After forming a committee, a vote of thanks was voted to the honourable gentleman, when a working man said, before that

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author :---

out the kingdom

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first medical men of the presence day, who hereby admit You are at liberty to use my name, and on reference to that the wisdom and experience of the shrewd Mainwar-

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Harrison, Linney, Ripon ; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson Thirsk ; Wiley, Easingwold ; England, Fell, Spivey, Hud-dersfield ; Ward, Richmond ; Sweeting, Knaresbro' ; Pease Oliver, Darlington: Dixon. Metcalfe, Langdale, Northal

CAUTION .- Beware of imitations of the most deleterious

for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended.

the Highway Acts (not previously disposed of) will be heard and taken at the opening of the Cour; on TUESDAY, the Seventeeth day of DECEMBER, provided all cases of Felony and Misdemeanour, shall then have been disposed

vice."

Mr. O'Connell never did use strong language."

Respectfully. CHAS. A. GRIGLIETTI, | private hands until the steady, certain, and permanent Formeriv of Columbia-street, cor. of Delancy, N. Y., Course effected by his Pills have forced them into public

59W of 204, Broom-street.

No. 198, Christie-street. have been afflicted for this twelve years with the liver don; and Herwood, Oldham-street, Manchester. out to me the report of " Parr's Life Pills," and after attentively and carefully taking a few small boxes. I began to feel like another being-and I ask my cure may be circulated through the United States, so grateful am I for my recovery from the grave.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

An injunction in the Court of Chancery of Massachusens, was lately granted against George Roberts of the Boston Times and Notion, Boston-(no way related to our Thomas Roberts) for fraudulently attempting to issue a spurious article as our far-famed and excellent medicine. "Parr's Life Pills," The Chancellor, Judge Story, after beleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained ordering the defendant, d.c., into Court, ruled, that " the jin a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Eninjunction be made absolute in every point sought for" __ | gravings, representing the deleterious influence of Merbeing a severe animal version on the conduct of the defen-dant. Although our agents are constantly on the alert. followed by observations on the obligations of MARand the great difficulty and expense of imitating our labels | RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the on and around our baxes of pills, are strong safeguards, | removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed the cupidity of dishonest persons, and the public from the danger of a spurious imitation of our medicine.

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England, they are efficacious. Beware of Imitations; see the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters on red ground, on the Government Stamp. In boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

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talented rud respectable members of the Theatrical Profession, Mr. T. D. RICL (the Original Jim Crow)-a genfleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a tleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a day. The perspectious style in which this book is written, citizen planes his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprethe excellence of the medicine beyond the shadow of hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to resuspicion --

Get tlemen,-having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England I had recourse to your popular medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city. I procured a few boxes of the medicine, and cau now since rely testify to their value and great efficary : and also to the great character they bear in the Old Constr

- Yoar obedient servant, THOS. D. RICE - 20. Vestry-street. New York "

" Thomas Callaghan, 31, Sumberland-street, Liverpool, was troubled for eighteen months with a waterbrach, which reduced him to a skeleton : he had plenty of medical advice, which was of no use, read the advertisement nicious application of those inherent rights which nature of Part's Fills in the Literpool Chronicle, and bough: a wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; small box, and before it was finished was as well as ever, bringing on premature decreptude, and all the habi-(Signed) "J. H. H. NIGHTINGALE Agent." I tudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debi-" J. H. H. NIGHTINGALE, AgenL"

A decided Case of Consumption radically cared by

Parr's Life Pills. " To the Proprietors.

" Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the public at large, to acknowledge the most important benefit I have received from Parr's Life Pills. I was for nine years a soldier in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, and ways discharged in October, 1839, in consequence of ill-health,

the afflicted in a small pamphlet, given gratuitously by the agents. All applications for agencies, on the usual terms, Messrs. T. Roberts and Co .- This is to certify, that I must be made to Cleave, I, Shoelane, Fleet-street, Loncomplaint and dyspepsis, and after trying all advertised N.B. - These Pills are carefully prepared according to medicines-then had recourse to a doctor, who pointed the receipt, under the directions of Dr. M Douall, 52, Walcot-square, Lambeth, London.

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ton, Briggate. Leeds : Strange, Paternoster-row : Han- House of Lords in the cases of Gray, O'Connell, and It will be seen that Parr's Life Pills have extended their may and Co., 650, Oxford-street; Purkis, Compton-street; others, entitles us to hope, and justifies us in the exfame to the United States, and that equally there, as in Soho, London ; Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham ; and by all booksellers in town and country.

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"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints litherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for favonrable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim

of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by The following Testimonial is from one of the most the advice contained in its pages."- Age and Argue, alented and respectable members of the Theatrical Pro-ssing Mr. T. D. Res. the Original Jim Crown-a gen-roughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present commend it to a careful perusal."- Era.

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remainder of life. The consequences_arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but brauch to moral ones : leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error-into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a perlity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness

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Mainwaring's inestimable prescription has been long in after the division among the judges on the matter, to fill the various offices on the night of the Soirée to the conductors of the Northern Star. A letter was who would say they had had a "fair trial ?" (Hear, read from Leicester, respecting the Cooper Testihear.) But the question was, how shall we bring Mainwaring's system is fully explained for the benefit of them back ? (Hear, hear.) He thought no one could object to memorialize her Majesty for such a

merciful purpose. He was decidedly of opinion that at the next meeting. A letter was also read from the punishment accorded greatly exceeded the offence. (Cheers.) Mr. Ruffy Ridley came forward to move the first resolution, and said it would only be an act of justice to restore those men to their homes. If the same amount of justice had been awarded them distressing case of the Chartist widow Knee and her as had recently been dealt out to the leaders of the much-oppressed sister isle-Ireland, they would even now be at liberty. (Cheers.) Why were they banished ? Because their hearts overflowed with the Council recommend their brother Chartists and friends in general throughout the United Kingdom, penses. milk of human kindness; because they felt for and

to pour in short petitions to the House of Commons. endeavoured to remedy the grievances of their fellowon its re-assembling, on behalf of Frost, Williams men. (Cheers.) If we looked at their motives we and Jones, and the other political victims," which should find that these men's minds were not imbued was seconded by Mr. Arnott, and carried unanimously with hopes and aspirations in favour of revolutions. Mr. Stallwood also moved, "That this Council If the working classes made but a united and recommend their Chartist brethren and friends determined stand, he had no doubt but their efforts throughout the United Kingdom, to pour in short would be crowned with success, (Loud cheers.) petitions to the House of Commons, in favour of the penses of the meeting. Why were they punished ? Because the dignity and abolition of the rate-paying clauses in the Reform pride of a little lord had been offended. (Cheers. The people owed a debt of gratitude to those men and they ought never to rest satisfied until their return was effected. The Home Secretary, the letteropener - (loud hisses) - had, in his lithographed putation from St. Olave's and St. John's Locality, replies, admitted receiving all the memorials, but with some resolution respecting the plan of organi-tation. It was moved : "that the report brought by stated that "he could see no reason" to recommend the suffering patriots to her Majesty's favourable the deputation be received." Carried unanimously consideration. Now, it was the people's duty to con-WALWORTH .- On Monday last a public meeting tinue their righteous agitation until they compelled the Home Secretary to see reason. (Loud cheers.) Mr. was held at the Montpelier Tavern, to memorialize

' That in the opinion of this meeting the banishment of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, for high treason, in 1839, was an illegal act, inasmuch as the forms of law applicable to such cases Published by the Authors: sold by Heaton, and Buck- were not adhered to: and the late division in the pectation that the same measure of justice will be awarded to Frost, Williams, and Jones as has been

awarded to others. We, therefore, resolve to present a memorial to her Majesty, praying for a free pardon for and restoration of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, to their homes and families. The number of Testimonials of Unres by Parr's Life what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-Wr. Lauric seconded the resolution. The chairman ever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a then called on Mr. Feargus O'Connor to support the resolution. Mr. O'Connor came forward amidst tredispersed mendous cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When silence was restored, he said he had no ordinary

pleasure in following up this agitation to the close. le was one of the first to commence, and should be the last to leave it. (Cheers.) As he entered the held a meeting in Mr. Strachan's School Room, fout building he heard the chairman say that he never of the Hawkhill, William McKenzie, ropemaker, in the would sanction a breach of the law. No more would chair, when the following resolution was passed :he (Mr. O'C.) However, the chairman had one re- "that we tent this room for one quarter, and enter deeming clause. He said, "statutes were very into a hearty co-operation with the Eastern District voluminous." (llear, hear.) Now, for his part, he Association in an endeavour to revive Chartism once had quite as much respect for the constitution as for more in Dundee." We anticipate great good will the laws; and the judge in passing sentence on Frost | result from this step. had violated the constitution. (Hear, hear.)' But

laws and constitutions, to be respected by all, should be made with the sanction of all. (Great cheering.) That evening's papers told them that the Canadian rebels, those who rose with arms in their hands, had received a free pardon; and were at that moment in the London docks on their way home to their native country. (Cheers.) Some of the "rebel" Canadian leaders were in high office in Canada, Hear, hear). Yes, horse stealers, pickpockets, and gentlemen of all sorts could be liberated, but the honest men. Frost, Williams, and Jones, still laboured under sentence of transportation. (Loud cries of shame). He repeated there was no analogy between the cases of Gray and O'Connell and others, and that of Frost, Williams, and Jones : the first "offenders" had an appeal to the Lords-the English ones only to the udges-(hear, hear); and had not the flouse of Lords been reduced to a few by that old Tory Fox, Lord Wharneliffe, O'Connell and Co. would have been in the Richmond Penitentiary at this time, (Hear, hear). The young Tory Lords thought, as they were all born hereditary law-makers, so must they be

having given an exulting cheer for the Charter, separated, highly pleased with the evening's proceedings. monial, and it was unanimously resolved that the Saturday evening last in the Methodist ('hapel here, ferred to the statistics of emigration, of crime,

BURNLEY -- Discussion, -- Mr. M'Grath lectured on Mr. W. Jones, of Liverpool, recommending Francis | Sunday last to two of the most numerous and spirited Margarete, the Spanish democrat, now on his road to meetings that have been held here for some time past. France, to the warmest sympathy of the Chartists of At the conclusion of the evening lecture Mr. Ed-London. Mr. Arnott then brought under notice the wards, a Socialist, made some objections to the lecturer's arguments, which led to a discussion, which family ; when some silver was immediately collected | was conducted with the strictest decorum and good for their relief. Mr. Stallwood moved : "that the feeling. Several cards of membership were disposed of, and very liberal collections made to defray ex-

> BACUP.-A LECTURE was delivered in the Chartist Hall by Mr. M'Grath, of the Executive, on Monday evening, to a very full meeting. Dr. Smith, of Todmorden, occupied the chair. The lecture gave the most ample satisfaction. Several new members were enrolled, and 6s, collected for the defrayal of the ex-

HASLINGDEN .- LECTURE .- Mr. M'Grath paid us a Act, and thus aid and assist Mr. T. S. Duncombe in visit here on Tuesday evening. Our meeting was a his patriotic Parliamentary labours. This was capital one. The address of the lecturer was long seconded by Mr. Simpson, and carried unanimously, and powerful. On concluding he received an unani-Messrs. Gathard, Pearcy, and Law attended as a de- mous vote of thanks for his services in the cause of democracy, Thirteen members were enrolled, and 6s. Id. was collected for the Executive.

GLASGOW

SERIOUS INDISPOSITION OF DR. M'DOUALL .- Dr. M'Douall was to have lectured here on the evening of Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd inst., but her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Frost, Wil- owing to severe illness, which appears to be an attack liams, and Jones. Mr. James Rhodes was unani- of scarlet fever, the Doctor has not been able to promously called to the chair, and briefly opened the ceed on his route farther than Irvine, where he was laid up on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 27th. In proceedings. On the motion of Messrs, Simpson and Dr. M'Douall's absence, the committee secured the Marshall, a resolution and memorial in favour of the "Welsh martyrs" was adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., for presentation. services of their old friends Main, Adams, and L. Pitkethly, who is here at present. On the motion of The case of the South London Chartist Hall and the Duncombe Testimonial having been alluded to, the chair, who called on Mr. J. Adams to address the following sums were received by Mr Simpson on be- meeting. Mr. Adams read a letter received from half of those objects :- South London Chartist Hall : | Irvine, announcing the illness of Dr. M'Douall. Mr. Adams then spoke at considerable length on the ne-Messrs. Halliday, 1s. 6d.; Marshall, 1s.; Rhodes, cessity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of those 1s.; Ingram, 1s.; Piggott, 7d.; Reeves, 6d.; Mal-lett, 4d.; Mrs. Mallett, 4d.; total, 6s. 3d. Dunimportant subjects connected with the progress of liberty. Mr. Main followed, and made one of the Duncombe Testimonial : Mr. Richard Sewell, 58. : A few Coopers of Camberwell, 2s. : total, 75. A vote of happiest speeches we ever had the pleasure of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting hearing from him-it was, in reality, a telling one on the necessity of union and the power of the people, were they but properly organized. Mr. Colquhoun read an address issued by the council of the N. C CHARTIST REVIVAL .- On Monday evening the Dundee and Lochee Western District Chartist Association are in course of being issued, for the purpose of rais-Association, accompanying subscription, books which ing monies to assist the " Executive." Mr. L. Pitkethly spoke upon the right of the people to an ample sustenance for themselves and families from the soil of the country that gave them birth. Mr. Pitkethly's address was enthusiastically and deservedly applauded. Mr. S. Kidd, of Arbroath, who is at present in Glas-

in the best possible harmony. DUDLEY

time, being kept alive by a few only who are un-DELEGATE MEETING .- A district delegate meeting alterably wedded to the principles, and determined to was held here on Sunday afternoon, when delegates keep the standard always aloft. Some had begun to from the following places attended :-Birmingham, grow weary of working for the sake of posterity. Mr. John Beale, Mr. Francis Mottram, and Mr. Others had moved into higher society, and become so William Beale ; Bilton, Mr. Linney, and Mr. enamoured with the condescension of dukes and l'earce : Netherton, Mr. Dunn : Dudley, Mr. Watts, viscounts, who have promised to pay for a plentiful Mr. Copeley, and Mr. Wright; Wolverhampton, supply of water to them, as almost to cause them Mr. John Bunn. Mr. Dunn of Netherton was called to turn their backs on democracy-their patriotism to the chair, and Mr. Mattram was appointed secreevaporating beneath the sunshine of nobility and the tary. Mr. Linney moved and Mr. Pearce seconded. prospect of the warm bath. We have, however, been [" that we form a district of the following places :- Birroused a little by the visit of Mr. Clark, who lec- mingham, Bilston, Bromsgrove, Dudley, Redditch tured in Richmond-court Chapel, on Thursday last, Wolverhampton, Lye Waste, Netherton; Walsall on the "Present position and future prospects of Wednesbury, Darleston, and such other places as political parties." Mr. C. handled his subject in a chose to send delegates:" carried. Mr. Linney moved masterly style, showing up the fallacies propagated and Mr. Wright seconded "that Mr. Francis Mattram by the League, the leaders of the Repeal movement, be district secretary ;" carried. Mr. Pearce moved and others, who try to divert the people away from and Mr. J. Beale seconded " that this meeting be adthe one thing needful, the franchise. At the con- journed till Sunday. December 15, at one o'clock clusion of the lecture several individuals curolled to be held at Mr. Griffith's, Lamp Tavern, Walsalt, Is saved. Prepared only by Messrs, PERRY and Co., Surgeons, Prepared only by Messrs, PERRY and Co., Surgeons, Prepared only by Messrs, PERRY and Co., Surgeons, all born Lord Chancellors—(loud laughter and ap-plause)—but Wharncliffe had taught them it was not plause)—but Wharncliffe had taught them it was not same Hall, on Trades Unions. He defended the Mr. Dunn, of Wolverhampton moved, and Mr. so. Had the English people been so united and deter-mined as were the Irish, Frost, Williams, and Jones would never have gone beyond the walls of Monmouth

was put, he would ask Mr. Bright why he voted against the Ten Hours' Bill? Mr. Bright said, when the business of the meeting was concluded he would answer that question. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Bright said he voted against the Ten Hours' Bill for many reasons. One was, he thought l'arliament had no right to interfere on any question

of labour, or profit, or wages, or trade, as he believed all such interference would be injurious to the men themselves. Besides, Lord Ashley had made state-ments the most ridiculous, and had libelled the factory operative. He had besides employed persons to write misrepresentations and lies against the factory masters; and he voted to take a slice of the poor

man's loaf for the support and benefit of monopoly, whilst his own series in Dorsetshire were in a state of unparalleled misery-and yet he never brought their case before the country. Let him direct his philanthropy to that county whose acres he represented; and let those who best know each other's interests, masters and their workmen, settle their own affairs. The workmen knew that such meddling would be injurious to them-would produce turn-outs, routs, and tumults. (" No, no !" from Mr. West. Ile said, yes, yes; for they all had experience enough of the last strike. He had voted conscientiously; and Mr. Sherrington, Mr. J. Ancott was called to the he would not vote against his conscience to catch the applause of any man, or set of men. Mr. West then presented himself to the meeting, amid considerable confusion, the gentlemen taking up their hats and preparing to go. At length Mr. West proceeded to say, he wished to remove a false impression, that Mr. Bright intended to convey to the meeting on the Ten lours' Bill. He was sorry Mr. Bright should have been so severe on Lord Ashley—a nobleman whom even his opponents admitted to be actuated by the most humane and benevolent motives. A great number of the working classes and manufacturers were in favour of a Ten Hours' Regulation Bill; but they were met by the theorists, who told them that it would reduce wages and banish trade. Now, Sheffield was the only town in England where this question had leen practically solved ; and what did it prove ? That the fears of the political economists were groundless that wages did not fall; that profits did not decrease; that the markets had not been lost ; but the contrary As each trade had regulated their hours of labour, gow, also addressed the meeting. After the usual trade became more steady ; wages increased from compliments to the chairman, the meeting broke up fifteen to forty-five per cent, ; employment became more extended ; pauperism to be hardly known ; and the condition of the middle and working classes gene rally improved. Now these facts could not but be known to the two honourable members-for Mr. Duncombe stated them in the House of Commons, and Mr. Bright had not the same objections to him that he seemed to have to Lord Ashley. Mr. Ward, too, the member for Sheffield, was compelled to add his unwilling testimony to the truth of these statements. It was true Mr. Ward had endeavoured to mislead the country by a story of Mr. Muntz having to send an order abroad because it could not be completed in Sheffield at his prices ; but subsequent events had proved that that order had come back, and been completed in Sheffeld. If, therefore the system worked well in Sheffield, why not work well in other places : But Mr. Bright said, " Parliament had no right to legislate on wages, labour, profits, or capital, or trade." Well, if that doctrine were true, what did he and Mr. Colden as to Parliament for : If he understood anything of human legislation, it meant REGULATION and protection; and what required the application of those principles so much as the working man's labour ? After specifying the

various branches of the Sheffield trade, and the various regulations they had adopted, Mr. West sat down. Mr. Cobden rose to reply to Mr. West. He said they ad not come there for the purpose of discus but as some of the statements of Mr. West were fall lacies, he thought it right to reply to them. There OLDHAM. was no doubt but that Sheffield was in a more pro-LECTURE .- On Sunday last Mr. P. M. Brophy perous state now than in 1840 and 1841 ; for then they had 14,000 paupers on the parish. But trades union audience was numerous and respectable, and listened had not effected this improvement in Sheffield any more than they had effected it in Manchester or Stock WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—This meeting that Mr. West said was true, what did it prove? Why was held, according to notice, in the Working Man's that the working men could do these things for them-Hall, Halifax, when delegates appeared from the selves, without going to Parliament. If Mr. West following places :-Bradford, Mr. T. Cole : Dews- were to get up in a meeting in America, to talk about bury, Mr. J. Fox : Littleton, Mr. A. Scholefield :) restriction or protection, they would soon remove Halifax, Mr. J. Crossland; Hebdenbridge, Messrs, him from his elevation, and there the working men R. Suttliffe and T. Dawson. Mr. Cole was elected Lad the franchise. Here another move was made by to preside. The minutes of the last meeting having the respectables; but Mr. West called on Mr. Cobden been read over, it was resolved that they be confirmed. to hear his reply. If, he said, when in 1841 there were 14,000 paupers on the parish in Sheffield, those The following sums were handed in from the followwho were working sixteen and eighteen hours in the ing localities :- Bradford, 3s. 83d. ; ditto, collection, day for less wages than they now receive for eight, d.; Dewsbury, 1s. 8d.; halfpenny levy, 10d.; Ialifax, 3s. 9d.; Littletown, 1s. 6d.; Heldenbridge, had adopted the system of regulation, there would have been a considerable diminution in that bideous 8s.; ditto, cards, 1s. After the transaction of the principles contained in the People's Charter to be the men of Sheffield regulated their own affairs, there-just and true. This being the cose and one of the just and true. This being the case, and one of the fore no other should apply to Parliament ; but there grand principles contained in that document being was this difference. In Sheffield the men were comparatively independent of their masters. Their workannual elections, he wished to be consistent and ing tools were their own ; their workshops they rented practise what he professed. He therefore gave notice themselves; and they paid for their own steam to the delegates to come prepared to the next meetpower; but the factory masters owned the mills and ing to elect a West Riding Secretary, as his term of office would expire between that and the next meet- the machinery. All things else were theirs, while the poor slaves had nothing but their naked hands; ing. One of the delegates said he hoped the present We are not suffering now under an aristocracy, but THE "NORTHERN STAR."-Mr. Donovan, of Nuches- Secretary would have no objection to be re-elected. and therefore were they compelled to apply to Parlia ment for protection. (Mr. Cobden shook his head.) Mr. Bright, in rejoinder, referred to Ireland, where he said Daniel O'Connell had informed him that Trades Unions and restricting hours of labour had driven the trade out of the country; and he hoped Mr. West, whom he had often met before, and who was always the best humoured of his opponents, would JET BATE "Was Frost sentenced to be hung for Char-hitheric done, to contend for Labour and Liberty."— the meeting was adjourned to the second Sunday in SENSE ENOUGH TO SEE THE FOLLY OF TRADES' COMBINA-TIONS. The meeting then broke up. January, 1845.

EDINBURGH.

DUNDEE

THE AGITATION has been at a low ebb here for some

(being d. ensed consumptive,) after having the best advice town, feeling that my days could not be long on earth. But by what almost appears an interposition of Provi. dence, my attention was directed to Parr's Life Pile by taking only two 2s. 9d. buxes, I was completely cured and am thus a living monument to the good effected by this most valuable medicine. Within the last few days I have most valuable medicine. Within the last few days I have Unders L Continent of Europe and America, been on a visit to some of my friends in a neighbouring village, where I was told that . It was like seeing one risen from the dead, to see me walking through their streets." I have recommended them to my neighbours, and many can be taken of the comm unication, of them have experienced very great benefit from their t IISP.

" I am, Gentlemen, yours, dr.

" JOHN OSBOENE

Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, Ilinckly.

Mr. John Osborne's case was pronounced by the regiof this wonderful medicine he is now so hearty and active, ! as to be enabled to travel on foot, since the date of his recovery, upwards of 1.200 miles

INFORTANT CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government ! Stamp, pested round the sides of each box, in white let- affection, and restore weak and emaciated const. ters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a fac simile of the proprietors' signature, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Picet-street, London," is printed ou the directions wrapped round each box-with. out which none are genuine.

Sold wholesale by B. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester : and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh and retailed by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 131d., 28. 9d., and family packets 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

initate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Po, and cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of whom may be had the "SILENT FRIEND." Messrs. PERRY spect, when consulted by letter, the u-ual fee of one pound, without n hich no notice whatever Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the

detail of their cases. PERRY'S PURIFYIN G SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co.

on the outside of each wrapper) are well known through-out Europe and America, to be the most certain and mental doctors to be incurable consumption. By the aid effectual cure ever discovered for ever and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, in Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictu, ness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the without loss of time, confinement, or musings The horizontal confinement, or business. They have effected the most & urprising cures, hen salivation not only in recent and severe cases, but w.

and all other means have failed; they rem. Uccerations, Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, tu cleanse Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated morhid the blood from all foulness, counteract every itutions

to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, p 'IDCtually, from Eleven in the morning until Eight in 1 evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only on. personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine I Gre Venders, & c., can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London. Sold by Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds, of whom may be had the "Silent Priend."

goal. (Hear, hear.) They were not "fairly tried." He would tell them why the jurymen did not know what they were about. One of them did not know his own name, and on being asked why he had found Mr. Frost guilty of high treason, he replied, "I did guilty of being down in Newport, when he ought to have been at home and a-bed." (Loud laughter.) not find him guilty of treason at all-I only found him

Ruffy Ridley had stated the true reason why they were transported. It was because Frost was a just magistrate; because he was a father, and a good father ; because he was a citizen-a wise, humane, subject of raising an Election Fund again came before and just citizen. (Loud cheers.) He did not say the meeting; and, after considerable discussion, it that Government had concocted the "outbreak;" but he did say that they were aware of the intention take a tour through the country, for the purpose of to parade the strength of Monmouthshird, in favour addressing the people in the various localities on the of better treatment for the then Chartist prisoner, subject. The report of the meeting of the Metropo-Henry Vincent. He thought the two lawyers, Philips litan Delegate Council was then read from the and Prethero, who held a deadly hatred against Frost, caused, through spies, the "demonstration" to be turned from its original intention. (Hear, hear.) He had suffered more than any man; yet he never had violated the laws. Sir R. Peel admitted that he Metropolitan Delegate Council for petitioning Parlia-

was the greatest of plunderers. (Loud laughter and dividual to bring such a motion before the Chartist was the greatest of plunderers. (Loud laughter and applause.) If the man, or men, who stole the £41,000 from Rogers, the other day, were taken, they would be transported; but Sir R. Peel, who wrung £3,000 from the starving people at the point of the bayonet was a "great financier." (Cheers.) True it was, ed as

one murder makes a villain, millions the hero."

under that worst of all tyrannies, an irresponsible ter, delivered two lectures on Sunday. At the close Mr. In reply, he said that would depend on the delegates "iddle-class tyranny. (Loud cheers.) He wished Edward Mitchell, in a brief speech, moved the fol-who held power to be made responsible to all. lowing resolution, seconded Mr. Wm. Williams :-- as W. R. Secretary during the time he had had the at cheering.) He wished to see a fair and equi- "That this meeting views with delight the removal honour to fill that office; and further, whether they all "istribution of the proceeds of industry; and he of the Northern Star from Leeds to London, and are had a more efficient person to propose to fill the table a table a the working man entitled to all he earned. thought i Mr. Townsend's child had asked his fa-(Cheers.) Event continues, as it has on the hear to continues, as it has the means in their power as long as it continues, as it has the motion of Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Dawson, ther, "Was Frost sentenced to be hung for Char- Intherto done, to cont tism "" "Yes," said the father.—"What is Char-Unanimously carried.

the best way to beat the capitalists, to fight them Star from Leeds to London :" carried. After a vote with their own weapons-capital. He advised co- of thanks to the chairman, the delegates separated. operation ; but not to waste their funds in strikes, but to manufacture, take in work, and sell for them-

selves. The lecture was warmly applauded. Mr. lectured in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street. The Clark has won the good opinion of the Chartists audience was numerous and respectable, and listened

THE RATE-PAYING CLAUSES .- The members of the new locality met on Monday evening last, when the

was unanimously resolved, that Mr. Gammage should had a surplus of £3,000, after all the wants and exi-gencies of the Government were supplied; then he Reform Bill, while we fully admit the right of any in-

ROCHDALE

DECEMBER 7, 1844.		THE NORTH	ERN STAR.		3
Pot ry.	overcome by his emotions, he sunk into a chair and burst into tears.		his letters from Rome-" I have seen women here of the highest beauty; their brows and lips, and the moulding of the their brows and lips, and the		Tit Bits.
O THE SPIRIT OF THE "NORTHERN STAR" ON	Here was a business! If there was anything which would				
ITS REMOVAL TO THE "GREAT WEN"	mile mane nord atomioath travel iron Longon to Anoies				AMERICAN WHIG ELOQUENCEThe following sp
Hail! Champion of pure Freedom's Canse.	at four-and-twenty hours' notice, it was to avoid a scene. He hated scenes—he hated feelings. He saw instantly the	God's Vicegerent, for the road to Rome is so like the road	ing over their the complexions-and their lins-you l	wives and little ones about their food and their l	did specimen of American eloquence is extracted fi a speech of one of Clay's supporters, during the rec
Deserving of the world's applause,	mistake he had made in sending for his grandchild. He	to heaven-narrow, difficult, and full of obstacles.	man near the common-places which escape from them	clothes, and such like-giving them a kind word and	contest for the American Presidency. It's we
Who, fearless of tyrannic laws,	was afraid that Coningsby was tender-hearted like his	At length they reached the Eternal City, and after	To acquire grammar resolution is all that is	a helping hand when they want it. This, of course, will come of the matter; otherwise, for my part, I	('hartist didn't thus deliver himself :" America
With bold transgression,	father. Another tender-hearted Coningsby! Unfortunate	enduring all the miseries of a Custom-house exami-	wanted; not that vacillating thing made in one	con't soo such very great good in it Politeness is a	This is a great country-wide-vast-and in
Hath entered in the very jaws	family ! Degenerate race ! He decided in his mind that	nation, are permitted to seek shelter and repose.	hour and forgotten the next-but a resolution pos-	nice thing, and sometimes waims a noor man's heart	southwest, unlimited. Our Republic is yet desti
Of strong oppression.	Coningsby must be provided for in the Church. * * *	Our author gives us a magnificent description of	sessing a null persistency, a determination that can-	more than he can tell it but politeness itself won't	to re-annex all South America-to occupy the Russ
Spirit of the Star ! all hail to thee-	"What can be the matter ?" said Mr. Rigby.	St. Peter's, with an account of a gorgeous ceremonial	not make excuses, and that will not see difficulties.	put a 'tatoe on the plate when there isn't one.	possessions, and again to recover possession of th
For ever may thy pages be	"I was thinking," said Coningsby, " of poor mama."	service performed therein on the last day of the	There is no art or science can baffle this. The Rev.	Folks can't eat quoits and foot-balls. And now,	British provinces which the prowess of the old t teen colonies won from the French on the plain
The source through which Truth shall decree. To all who toll.	"Hush !" said Mr. Right, "Lord Monmouth never likes to hear of people who are dead ; so you must take care	These we are compalled to need apon but we	Young Men, on the Formation of Character," says	Sir, I hope you will be so good as to let me have	Abraham; all rightfully ours to re-occupy. Our
That Labour's sons shall yet be free,	never to mention your mother or your father."	cannot resist the temptation to give the following ac-	very forcibly, "I can't do it" never did anything-	this off of land. It, will, I feel, make quite a man	a great and growing country. Faneuil Hall was
And share the soil	1 .	count of	" <i>I'll try</i> " has worked wonders-and " <i>I will do it</i> "	As it is, Sir – I don't know how it can be –	cradle; but whar-whar will be found timber eno
Be thine the task to guard the poor,	A GREAT TETTH. The Marquess thought he could read characters by a	THE COLIBEUM.	has performed prodigies."	but somehow at times I don't feel a man at all.	for its comm : Scoop all the water out of the Atla
Who all the ills of life endure,	glance, and in general he was very successful; for his	One of these ancient structures, however - the	The acquisition of grammar is indispensable, and	seem as if I'd no business in the world \cdot as if I was a	ocean, and its bed would not afford a grave suffici
Against the wretch who would allure,	natural sagacity had been nurtured by great experience.	Coliseum-so far from producing disappointment,	ought to be the first of all undertakings. It is a glovious	sout of toad or slug upon the soil an interiorar on	for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely gr
With bribe or knavery,	His grandson was not to his taste ; amiable, no doubt, but	greatly exceeded my expectations. I had seen views	advantage, and introduces its possessor to the noblest of	the land having no right even to make a footmark	out of the gristle of boyhood. Europe? what
Or artful lies, seek to secure	a spooney.	of it in innumerable variety, and more than one cork	all republics-the republic of literature. It would be	on it. The sun doesn't seem to shine for me—nor	Europe? She is no whar : nothing ; a circumstar a cypher ; a mere obsolete idea. We have fa
The chains of slavery!	We are too apt to believe that the character of a boy is	model (the best of all materials for giving a faithful re- presentation of dilapidated buildings); but when J	false delicacy to conceal the truth, that the want of grammar is a perpetual reproach. Generally speak-	the wheat to shoot—nor the hedge-flowers to blow. I	steamboats, swifter locomotives, larger creeks, big
Be thine the duty to disclose	easily read. 'Tis a mystery the most profound. Mark	actually entered the arena, and looked round on the stu-	ing, nothing atomes for the deficiency The wealthy	the mark of Cain and was upon me with this hard	plantations, better mill privileges, broader la
The foal designs of Freedom's foes :	what blunders parents constantly make as to the nature of their own offspring, bred too under their eyes, and dis-	pendous mass, I was struck with an astonishment ap-	and educated daily triumph over the ignorant and	difference, too, that any man might smite me for it.	higher mountains, deeper cataracts, louder thun
Show to all nations whence arose	playing every hour their characteristics. How often in	Droaching to awe. The level surface of the interior is	poor. Grammar is defensive, and gives a man more	And then Sir the temptations that fly and mun	forkeder lightning, braver men, handsomer wees
Base aristocracy 1	the nursery does the genius count as a dunce because he is	(covered with turf, and surrounded by a sort of small	useful arms than those which Magna Charta nermits	about one' I mean the game Sir Many a time	and more money than England dar have ! (thur.
And forward as then bravely goes, Unmask hypocrisy !	pensive : while a rattling urchin is invested with almost	altars, called stations, each with a picture representing	I nim to carry. The battle of liberty is now fooght with	when I've heard the nheavant arow it has somehow	(ing applause). Who is alraid? If young Amer
	supernatural qualities because his animal spirits make him		the tongue and the pen, and he puts in the strongest claim to freedom who is able to explain and de-	sounded-though not a bit like it-like one of my	afterwards bucked John Bull into the bring gu
From midst the great corrupted Wen, It dignant at the wrongs of men,	impudent and flippant! The school-boy, above all others, is	spoliation; a wise and amiable feeling, which I was	fend it.	brain has been in a blaze, and I'd have done any-	Mexico, with what ease can our country, now in
Thy patriot's soul! thy poet's pen!	not the simple being the world imagines. In that young	sorry to hear had been set at defiance by an English lady		thing. When things are at the worst, and star-	giant strength of manhood, plant its tiag on
Shall both engage	bosom are often stirring passions as strong as our own, desires not less violent, a volition not less supreme. In	of high rank, who had brought a pic-nic party to dance	grammar ought to suspect hunself. It is a question	vation is for days in my cuphoard the devil—or	shores of the Pacific, seize Quebec and Gibra
To plerce the despot's inmost den,	that young bosom what burning love, what intense ambi-	Scotch reels in a place now dedicated to religion. This	of choice between present application and lasting in-	something like him_has sent the hares running about	plockage the English Channel, and plant the
And wrong assuage.	tion, what avarice, what lust of power ; envy that fiends	open denance of the reenings of foreigners is of not very	capacity between the industry of a few weeks and	me as though on nurpose to be knocked down with a	and stripes upon the tower of London (loud chee
Bejuice whene er a patriot hand	night emulate, hate that man might fear !	unfrequent occurrence among the wealthy travellers from	the blunders of a whole life.—Holyoake's Practical	stick. It's a hard matter, Sir, to keep one's hands	Americans! Remember that your countr, was in blood, baptized in gore, cradled in the war-wh
Against injustice makes a stand ;		Great Britain. It causes a strong sentiment of disgust and humiliation among their countrymen of better regu-	Grammur.	off a dinner running at one's feet-a dinnor that it's	and bred to the rifle and bowie knife. We have
0! Spaniard, Gaul, or Pole, demand	revioences of no denciency of blood. Thereby con-	lated minds and excites unhannelist indignation in the	A BOWL OF "PUNCH," FRESH BREWED.	hard to think belongs to anybody in particular. And, therefore, honoured Sir, I do hope for a bit of land.	our way up birst come the war of the revolut
Those sacred rights.	ciliates his grandfather. At dinner he makes the	Italians : for even those of them who have no belief what-	A DOWL OF FUNCH, FRESH BREWED.	It it's no bigger, one may say, than a lark's turf, like	The colonies cut their way out of it, through b
Which bring content and fill the land With pure delights.	acquaintance of one of Rigby's withy friends in the	ever in Christianity (and their name is Legion) still feel	IRISH FEATHERS Lord Castlereagh promises to be	I the lark I know I can whistle inon it and he handy	and carnage and thunder. They was men our
	understand is meant the late accomplished, but	it a national insult. The sincere Italians speak of it as	worthy of that father who has given to the world	And so, honoured Sir, asking pardon for my boldness,	wide oping. Once or twice it looked like a nighty
Spirit of the Star:-again, again	understand is meant the face accomplished, but unhappy Theodore Hook, who-	I service prove the service of the s	A Voyage to Constantinople; for at a recent dinner to	as a poor man in thinking of such a thing, I remain,	chance ; but they cut and scared and tore and slattered away like hell's blazes.—(cheering). They g
Re-echo back the glorious strain	"To party gave up what was meant for mankind,"	St. Paul's Cathedral, or Westminster Abbey.	the Londonderry tenantry, he said, "the proudest feather in Lord Londonderry's cap was not the lau-	yours humbly to command, ABEL WEED. THE LANDLORD'S ANSWER, Abel Weed. Had you	
Their Press doth bring ;	and had for his reward a life of mental prostitution,	perfect in parts that one has no difficulty in completing	rels he had won in the field, but the tenantry over	known anything of the true principles of political	tuck him by the haunches; they grappled his v
And vonom's slander bites in vain-	and a death of penury and neglect.	the building in the imagination. The broken steps and	whom he presided." Truly, Mrs. Malaprop could not	economy, you would never have written such a letter	pipe, and at last they made him bellow like bl
It has lost its sting.	LUCIAN GAY,	arches are in every stage of picturesque dilapidation, and	have made a prettier jumble of feathers and laurels.	to me, a landowner. Know, that it is much better	thunder.
Then, sons of Labour, cease to pine,	Nature had intended Lucian Gay for a scholar and a	are almost covered with the well-Luown flower so com-	As for Punch, whenever he thinks of Londonderry's	for you that you should not have even a quarter of	BENEFIT OF "KNOWLEDGE," AND ITS APPLICATION
And ronse for Liberty divine :	wit ; necessity [his own folly ?] had made him a scribbler	mon on our old walls, but here arriving at a size and co-	cap, he never dreams of feathers, but of bells.	an acre-that it is for the social good of all that you	The captain of a Spanish vessel making for the
Onward to Freedom's glorious shrine-	and a buffoon. He had distinguished himself at the uni-	lour which gives a green and purple hue to the whole	I THE WORKBOLSE AND THE VIADE — WORL & WICKED	should remain as you are. Theophilus CANAAN,	of Cork in great distress, took a pilot on board at
The path is gay : Spirit of the Star ! the task be thine	versity; but he had no patrimony, nor those powers of	mass of ruins, and forms a very beautiful ornament.	set are the poor! Under the frivolous pretence of	Bart.	mouth of the river, knowing that the course rather intricate, and being very timid, he question
To lead the way!	perseverance which success in any learned profession re-	The circumference of this great oval is stated to be	hunger, like animals ignorant of the rights of property.	[We are sorry that we cannot give the Pictorial Illustra-	the pilot very closely as to his knowledge of the r
BENJAMIN STOTI.	quires. He was good-looking, had great animal spirits.			unitar " the ope proceeding the laboration of the operation of the operation of the operation of the laboration of the laboration of the operation of the laboration of the la	"Are you sure you know the course ?" said the
	and a keen sense of enjoyment, and could not drudge. Moreover, he had a fine voice, and sang his own songs	170 feet ; so that you may form an idea of its magnitude,	In their pockets, seize and devour a twist worth twice the amount! Therefore, of course, they are sent to	writer ;" the one preceding the labourer's respectful appli- cation, representing the lean, but upright MAN, preferring	tain. "Know it, is it ?" said Pat; "every ine
THE PHEASANT'S EGGS.	with considerable taste—accomplishments which made	by considering that it is almost double the length of St.	and Dut this is their your chieft Turkend Concella	his request to booted Big-Belly, reclining on the lap of	it as well as I know my right hand." " Are you
TALE OP THE GAME LAWS-FOUNDED ON PACT.	his fortune in society, and completed his ruin. In due	1 au Staurural, and higher than the gallery of the mo-	kissing the rod of Sir James Grahani, and submitting.	Plenty : the other appropriately following LORD RADNOR's	you know all the rocks?" asked the captain.
It was of opinion that the Game-Laws were a fertile	time he extricated himself from the bench, and merged	nument. It is said to have held a hundred and sixty	with resignation, to the just reward of their poverty,	-(we beg pardon-the Bart. landlord's)-cold philoso-	
ce of crime, and of consequent expense and demorali.	into journalism, by means of which he chanced to become	mousand spectators, when fittus had completed this	they craftily manage to exchange the workhouse for	phical "answer," representing the labourer prostrate	now, take care," continued the captain, "you appear steady. Are you sure you know the roc
n to the community. * * Property in game	acquainted with Mr. Rigby. That worthy individual was	he gave a series of sheetacles therein which accorded a	the milder horrors of the prison. With this un-	with the weighty and powerful leg and foot of "PRIVI-	"By Jasus, every one of them," replied l'at,
, not the responsibilities of other property, inasmuch as	not slow in detecting the treasure he had alighted on-a wit, a ready and happy writer, a joyous and tractable being,		principled view, they actually go and break windows.	LEGE,"—the knee decorated with the Garter—on his neck, crushing him into the earth. We could have liked to	at the instant the vessel struck violently upon a
	(with the education and still the facings and manuars of	occasion two thousand gladiators and five thousand wild	the unity ported toported provo the hashes hashes higher	have been able to let the workers see how their claims are	"There's one of them for you now," said
baching was the consequence of game being preserved	a gentleman. Frequent the Sunday dinners which found	beasts were sacrificed. Allowing the greatest latitude	bas said has still manastable meanly must not have	advocated, and rights defended, by the pencil, as well as	
protected."-Lord Eldon.	Gay a guest at Mr. Rigby's villa ; numerous the airy pas-	for exaggeration, the mind recoils with horror at the	their windows broken. The good man's twopenny	the pen of Punch.]	LANGUAGE WITH AN "I" OUT The witty Ch
early dawn forth from his home he moved-	quinades he left behind, and which made the fortune of	contemplation of such a scene of slaughter.	twist must be protected. We see but one course to	Do OBLIGE US FOR ONCEParliament is announced	was once in conversation with Charles James
If home it might be call'd, where Pain and Want	his patron. Flattered by the familiar acquaintance of a	We must close our extracts with the following re-	pursue. Justice must be sometimes sacrificed to ex-	to open on the 4th of February. Really, it would be	when an Irish client, whose neck Curran had s
eld empire fell, and on each form belored	man of station, and sanguine that he had found the link	flections on	pediency; and infinitely lower on the scale of mo-	a favour. Sir Robert, if you would put it off to	from the gallows, happened to pass, and seeing
Their horrid impress placed, all grim and gaunt.	which would sooner or later restore him to the polished	THE DESTINY OF ITALY. The temporary obligion in which it seems plunged an	rality as the pauper must be allowed to be than the		ran, accosted him with a leer, saying : "Ho
was by a lordling's park his steps he bent :	world that he had forfeited, Gay laboured in his vocation with enthusiasm and success. Willingly would Rigby have	pears to me but like the renose of the viant to refresh	convict, still theft must be put down. This can only be done by increased severity, and, accordingly, we		
No purpose operated in his hear: : ut, deeply musing, slowly on he went,	kept his treasure to himself; and truly he hoarded it for	himself for still greater exertions. I cannot but think	recommend that the prisons and unions should respec-	livered himself last week at the Mansion-house of the sage observation, that "children and fools always	Mullagan, is that you? What brought you he of "O, curosity, curosity, your honour;" upon t
Whilst Hunger pinch'd him with perpetual smart.	a long time, but it cozed out. Rigby loved the reputation	that it is destined, at no distant period, to advance to a	tively change their jumates; the poor being at once	speak the truth." For the future, then, we shall	Fox observed : "Well, Curran, how your countr
How sad (thought he) so many sons of toll	of possessing the complete art of society. His dinners	high place in the front rank of nations, and resume almost	sent to gaol, and the felons consigned to the work-	Lalways believe Alderman Hughes.	do murder our language." "Murder! murde
Should in a land of peace and plents nine	were celebrated at least for their guests. Great intel-	its former influence. There is a mighty spirit at work	house. The alteration may bear rather hard upon the		you call it ? said Curran ; " why he only knock
Thilst they-the wealthy owners of the soil-	lectual illustrations were found there blended with rank	there, tempering the clay to make great men : may it be	thief; but that cannot be helped.	LIABILITY OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO TOLL A case	'i' out of it."

" How sad (thought he) so many sons of toll Should in a land of peace and plenty pine, Whilst they-the wealthy owners of the soil-In Luxury's lap from day to day recline."

Brooding o'er ills like these he stroll'd along-Inheeded Nature's beauties were display'd, When from her nest a bird affrighted sprung,

CHEAP LIVING—CHEAPER THAN THE "CHEAP LOAF." ONE TRIAL WILL PROVE THE FACT .- The town of was recently brought before the Leeds magistrates, The Italians are one of the noblest races that ever Koenigsberg, in Germany, is without a censor of the by Captain John St. Alban, of the 83d, who claimed -There is said to be an editor in Pennsylvania whom peopled the earth, to me there seems more hope of their press, as no one can be found to accept that inquisi- exemption from the payment of toll at one of the ultimate triamph than that of any other nation not torial office. Why don't they make a tempting offer toll-bars. The exemption of officers of infantry regi-swallowing his own words. already advanced to the foremost rank in civilization. to Sir Robert, Peel for the services of Sir James ments from the payment of toll for passing through

it costs nothing for board, as he subsists entirely by THE RULING PASSION .- It is impossible to avoid the use of terms of art. An author, while discussing the Corn-Law question, was heard to enquire what price bread was published at; and a printer's boy just returned from delivering a letter, declared that he found the place out at last ; " but it was at the top of the house, and he had to open half a quire of doors before he got to it."

And sought, with noisy flight, the woodland shade. A pheasant 'twas, " protected" by the law-

Herself, her eggs, her fledg'd and unfledg'd race : But what enactment will a man o'erawe,

When grim Starvation stares him in the face ? Her eggs would serve them for the morn's repast ; Nor eve was there to mark the deed, and tell ; He seized them, homeward to his cottage pass'd. And told her only whom he lov'd full well.

A keeper near, accustom'd to the place, Soon miss'd the treasure from the lowly nest; With practised skill he did the poacher trace. And facts full clearly did his crime attest.

Broken had been that law, by rich men made, That they uninjur'd may their sports retain ; That on their boards each season may be haid

Birds which had fatten'd on the poor man's grain. This was his crime-he robb'd the wild bird's nest, When wolf-like hunger did his home assail ;

And for this crime his sentence was express'd-" Three months' hard labour in the common gaol."

Ere yet his hard imprisonment expired Demand was made upon his wife for rent. And payment was peremptorily required ;

She heard the claim, and passion then found vent By dark Despair unloosed was Honour's hold :

The Tempter whispering urged, " Revenge is sweet A fiaming brand she seized, in madness bold-The cortage lay in ashes at her feet !

Her doom we will not tell ; our task's complete. The Game Laws are of ills a fruitful source. May they, who in the senate take their seat,

Blot from the statute-book this class-made curse!

Reviews

CONINGSBY: or. THE NEW GENERATION. BY B. D'ISREALL, M.P. London : Colburn, Great Marlborough-street.

(Continued from the Northern Star, Nov. 30.)

Lord Monmouth, who detested popular tumults as much as he despised public opinion, had been living in retirement in Italy during the agitating year of 1831, but, roused to action by the approaching success of the Reform Bill, he had returned to help in the damaging of a measure, the triumph of which in some thape or other was now inevitable. Coningsby was at Eton, from which place he had been brought by Right, to be presented to the Marquess. Here is a description of an aristocrat's abode :-

MONMOUTH HOUSE.

The gates were opened by a gigantic Swiss, and the carriage rolled into a huge court-yard. At its end, Coningsby beheld a Palladian palace, with wings and folonnades encircling the court.

A double flight of steps led into a circular and marble hall, adorned with colossal busts of the Cæsars : the staircase in trescoe by Sir James Thornhill, breathed with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. It led into a restibule painted in arabesque, hung with Venetian girandoles, and looking into gardens. Opening a door in this chamber, and proceeding some little way down a corridor, Mr. Rigby and his companion arrived at the base of a pri-Tate staircase. Ascending a few steps, they reached a landing-place hung with tapestry. Drawing this aside, Mr. Rigby opened a door and ushered Coningsby through In ante-chamber into a small saloon, of beautiful proportion, and furnished in a brilliant and delicate taste. # # The walls of the saloon, which were covered with light blue sain, held in silver pannels portraits of beautiful Women, painted by Boucher. Couches and easy chairs of every shape invited in every quarter to huxurious repose. while amosement was afforded by tables covered with caricatures. French novels, and endless miniatures of foreiga dancers, princesses, and sovereigns. * * * The plendour and variety of the surrounding objects soon distracted the attention of the lag, for the first time in a specimen of the palace of his fathers. He traversed saloon after

saloon hung with rare tapestry and the gorgeous products of foreign looms ; filled with choice pictures and creations of curious art ; cabinets that sovereigns thight envy, and colossal vases of malachite presented by Emperors. Coningsby alternately gazed up to ceilings glowing with colour and with gold, and down upon carpets bright with the fancies and vivid with the tints of Aubusson and of Anminster.

Humphrey. They went away astounded by the powers of their host, who had he not unfortunately devoted those powers to their party, must apparently have rivalled Van. dyke, or discovered the safety lamp.

and high station. Right loved to patronise ; to play the

minister unbending, and seeking relief from the cares of

council in the society of authors, artists and men of

science. He liked dukes to dine with him, and hear him

scatter his audacious criticism to Sir Thomas or Sir

Now, in these dinners Lucian Gay, who had brilliant conversational powers, and who possessed all the recources of been companionship, would be an invaluable ally. He was, therefore, admitted, and inspired both ha the present enjoyment and the future to which it might lead, his exertions were untiring, various, most success ful. Rigby's dinners became still more celebrated * * * One thing Rigby was resolved on : Gay should never get into Monmouth-bouse. That was an emptrian too high for his wing to soar in. Rigby kept that social monopoly distinctively to mark the relation that sub-isted between them as patron and chent. It was something th swagger about when they were together after their second bottle of claret. Rigby kept his resolution for some years, which the frequent and prolonged absence of the marquess rendered not very difficult. But we are the creatures of circumstances ; at least the Right race particularly. Lord Monmouth returned to England one year. and wanted to be amused. He wanted a jester ; a man about him who would make him-not laugh, for that was impossible, but smile more frequently, tell good stories, say good things, and sing now and then, especially French ongs. Early in life Rigby would have attempted all the though he had neither fun, soice, nor ear. * * * 1: was a rule with Rigby that no one, if possible, should d anything for Lord Monmouth but himself, and as a jest must be found, he was determined that his fordship should have the best in the market, and that he should have th credit of furnishing the article. As a reward, therefor for many past services, and a fresh claim to his future exertions, Rigby one day broke to Gay that the hour his

at length arrived when the highest object of his reasonable ambition on his part, and the fulfilment of Right's los. cherished and dearest hopes, were alike to be realis. a Gay was to be presented to Lord Monmouth and dit. Monmouth-house. The acquaintance was a successful one very agree at to both parties. Gay became an habitual guest of Lor-

Monmouth when his patron was in England ; and in h absence received frequent and substantial marks of 5 kind recollection, for Lord Monmouth was generous those who amused him.

(To be continued.)

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.-December

This number is, at least in the literary department an improvement on the last number, "Fatherland,"h Craven, is continued, and increases in interest. "The Philosophy of Theatres" is one of Angus Reach's amusing sketches, with the philosophy of which we cordially concur. "Young England and Ould Inland" contains some good chit-chat, enunciating truths which Young England will be all the better for studying. But the gem of the present number is a continuation of Luke Roden's "Travel and Talk. the subject of his present remarks being Italy. From these delightful reminiscences we have selected

few extracts. We pass over the author's voyage to ('ivita-Vecchia, where having arrived he was immediately subjected to the plundering system which the "natives" seem to regard as the most indispensable of duties when an Englishman is the object of their rapine. For eight francs he had his eight packages duly carried from the boat to the office of the diligence; here, how, ever, the services of his franc-a-piece porters ended. The luggage was brought to the office, but not a soul would lend a helping hand to place it on the diligence without being again paid. In this dilemma he diligence starts, leaving our traveller behind, with the additional mortification of being exposed to a perfect Scotch down-pour of rain, and the pleasing reflection that he had paid for his conveyance by the diligence which had left him in the lurch. At length another carriage was procured, and here let us give

TRAVELLING IN ITALY.

Off we went-being promised to arrive in six hours a most, it being now three o'clock. We agreed to keep watch alternately through the little window at the back of the carriage, for we both felt quite certain of a downfall Rain, wind, lightning: such rain as I thought was only to be found among the tropics. It came in at all parts. and we sat in a puddle. The windows would neither shu:

Arminster. Coningsby was in a sad tremor at the prospect of methods would nerther sub-meeting his grandfather. Detende of roest, indeed, tens us that is was a great handhold, even should be put to school to learn his mother tongue." Detende of roest, indeed, tens us that is and boot, will do otherwise than the keeper of a chand-boot, will do otherwise than the keeper of a chand-brated on the 25th ult., at Philadelphia, with appro-brated opening. In the midst of deluge and darkness, crash. bump, splash, down came all our heavy luggage into the road, and the noise of the elements rendered it almost impossible to make the postilion understand the accident. but a farmer in his cart just behind us, tumbled over the this ; the united strength of postilion and farmer coulnot lift the trunks again, and our only resource was to f Epicurus-"Who can hope to rival Zeno?" should come to our assistance. At last some labourin You !" answered the sage. " Why should vou not ? men came to our aid, and, by the help of flashes of light ning, we were enabled to see how to replace the luggage. nthusiasm-ron have ambition. With what better but we had nothing to fasten it with, so one of them was put behind the farmer's cart, and one behind our own vehicle, and the men walked after them to hold them up This pleasant promenade lasted about two miles, the delage continuing with unabated violence, and the darkhis portico. ness rather increasing than diminishing. We arrived a rammar. If Lavater, Blumenbach, and Gall beheld last at what would be called in England, a hedge ale house, on entering which, a scene presented itself, sucias we sometimes see in paintings. A great number of LORD MONMOUTE. men, with the regular melodrama high-crowned hats and and in public they fall on his ear. short jackets, were deeply engaged, some at cards, some at Moro, all vociferating with a fury as if they were on the point of cutting one another's throats. A blazin, fire of vine branches threw a glare of light over a large barn-like room, and brought out in strong relief some of this. Other arts may be practised occasionally, groups that would have been worthy of the pencil of but the art of speaking must be practised continually. Wilkie. I did not half like my company. Is it not strange that what all must do hourly, few We at last procured cords and straps, and when the care to do correctly? There can be no greater imputrunks were once more fastened on I was assailed for If which no one was more sensible. Lord Monmouth was more sensible. Lord Monmouth was not sensible. Lord Monmouth was not sensible. Lord Monmouth was not shall a decompanied us. The impudence is the well. At the method a decompanied us. The impudence is the well. This is different; the better sort of folks may be the front is trong cannot be to strong the protocol and the method. Research and the method a decompany ide to the town, and the foreity with which the insisted on the ambassador of the bits trong cannot be town of the owners in a pocket to satisfy all derands, I gave the farmer is the terms, made me cagain regimentically of their state of health, and being always is of the town. They research at the store and the method and a decompany, to open my desk and take of stupified him, and health and long life.
If we cannot be town of the instability of human great. The impudence is the store and the method and acting to the port the port. The result is that the store and the method. As a deficient medicine, such as ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is ignt, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is is gift, but bitter ashes on the taste. How severe is is is world, health and long life. money by half-a-dozen volunteers, as well as the farmer United Provinces. Then extending his right hand, which in my pockets to satisfy all demands, I gave the farmer

Physically and intellectually, they have the finest organization ever bestowed by nature. They are fitting themselves for the position which they are obviously destined to take, and nothing can interrupt, destroy, or delay the consummation but an attempt at revolution, above all a the days of chivalry? Then, steel turned up with revolution after the fashion of France. Whenever the leather was the prevailing material, and a delicate people are called on to aid a revolution, it must clearly trimming of spikes gave a finish and fulness to the depend on the state of the people as to knowledge and shoulder. Gloves, instead of being formed of the virtue, whether the revolution shall be conducted to good flimsy kid, were regularly Birmingham manufacture ; or cvil. The true friends of Italy are steadily labouring and a grasp of the hand from a friendly knight was to spread the blessings of education and political knownot a thing to joke about. The falchion has been ledge, and in the fulness of time the fruit will be seen-it superseded by the cane; the crested saucepan for is not distant, if the misguided zeal of hot-headed enthusiasts can be restrained within the bounds of common sense. It is a glorious country, and worthy of the noble race that fills it. Those now living will see the full acomplishment of all that the most ardent friend of pro-

successful!

cress can desire ; let them but reform as fast as they can, and not attempt to reform as fast as they can't, and all will be well. Italy, as a writer in the Autologia expresses it, in the most exquisite Italian that ever honoured a printer's types, " though overrun by so many enemies---torn by so [many eruel factions-devastated by so many borrid warsby Treason, Rapine, and Conflagrations, still remains beautiful and interesting-an object of admiration to all young man who has travelled in Egypt, Jerusalem, O. Italians," says he, " prostrate yourselves, and kiss this Syria, de. de. Ilis father is convinced that " he sacred earth ; sock thereon the footsteps of your ancestors, | never will bring disgrace on the high and influential

and learn to tread in them " Under the head of "Fine Arts" is given a short useful and efficient servant." Anybody treated with. recount of the people and curiosities of Bolivia, one of the South American Republics. The article is most interesting, but far too brief to do justice to such | abroad for the benefit of his country. subject. The remaining prose articles do not require any notice. From the poetical contents we

this notice :-STARS! STARS! stars ! stars ! beautiful stars Riding in radiance, throned in your cars. When day dies in beauty Afar o'er the deep, Ye come to your duty, Your lone watch to keep. I love your light dancing o'er river and wood-Like Virtue's existence, as gluesome as good. Stars! stars! beautiful stars! Lighting the lonely night, soothing its jars While gazing above me, Your soft lights appear Like sweet eyes that love me. And watching me here. Eyes that have left this cold world of de-pair, But now beam from heaven, and beckon me there. Stars! stars! beautiful stars! Watching, till morning the day-gate unbars,

In crowds how you cluster, Or singly ye go, Still bending your lustre

To mortals below. How b autiful night is, a bride fond and warm,

And ye hang like jewels about her fair form.

Literature.

Graham? We are positive he would be found, on turnpike-bars on horseback being a question of some trial, to have quite a genius for that sort of thing. doubt, a communication was made to the War-office OLD ENGLAND AND YOUNG ENGLAND .- Who can fail on the subject, and the following answer has been received :--to be struck with the alterations in the fashions since

"War-office, Nov. 28. "Sir,-1 am directed to acknowledge the receipt of

our letter of the 23d inst., and to acquaint you, for the nformation of the magistrates of Leeds, that the lawofficers of the Crown have given their opinion that the words of the Mutiny Act do exempt, as they were intended o exempt, all military officers in uniform, dress or undress, and their horses, from the payment of toll when labels. We think we see a placard thus inscribed tions to keep borses for the public service or not, and when riding for exercise or recreation, as well as when travelling in the actual performance of an act of public duty : the only condition being, that the officers must be in uni-

LIABILITY OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO TOLL .- A case

" L. SULLIVAN. " To Robert Barr, Esq., Leeds."

NORTHERN WINTER.-The winter has set in with bath." great severity at St. Petersburg.

As IT SHOULD BE .- Sir H. Verney has given his enants leave to shoot over their respective farms. ROYAL PRESENT .- Queen Victoria has sent three carriage-dogs of great beauty as presents to King Frederick William of Prussia.

and represented Oxford in Parliament from 1837 until 1841

without the intestines, was killed the other day near pieces came out, he one morning presented the cabby Gilthwaiterigg, by the Kendal harriers.

My boldness, honoured Sir, is this. It is, under Hull have granted £500 to make public baths adjoin-

and Belgian manufacture, by way of Hamburgh. EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENT .-- It is proposed to erect a

by way of a memorial to the late Earl of Lonsdale. (LYDE SHIP BUILDING .- Of twenty-two steam-vesmoney for cattle and bone-dust, and all that,--to sels built and building on the Clyde this season, a spree, and having fared sumptuously at a tip-top think of having a little slice of land, just to grow a only one is a wooden vessel, the rest being made of tavern, they began to dispute who should pay the

How TO CHECK POACHING .- Recently C. Scaris-Nevertheless, Sir, I hope for your kindness. I've been brick, Esq., of Scarisbrick-hall, and another gentleman, killed upwards of 900 hares, all of which were

> SPEED THE PLOUGH .- Mr. Daniel Field, the champion of the plough, has been challenged to a ploughing match by Mr. John Cornish, of Kenn, the winner of

> MR. ROWLAND HILL.-The Economist states that this gentleman gave up a permanent appointment of £500 a year, at the request of Government, to work his scheme of penny postage.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT.-It is stated that the Cabinet is meditating a complete change in the government tamount to the extinction of the political power of

GREEN OLD AGE .- John Richards, who has atseventy.

NAIVETE .- An advertiser of very cheap shoes recently blurted out the real truth in mistake, thus :-- | ' N.B. Ladies wishing those cheap shoes will do well to call soon. as they will not last long.

PROFITABLE PROSELYTISM .- The Rev. Moses Margolioth (a converted Jew), late of Liverpool, has been appointed to the living of Glasnevin by the Lord

ONE TONGUE PLENTY .- A matron lady being asked why she did not learn the French language, replied that one tongue was sufficient for a woman.

BUND AND DUMB .- The captain of a trading vessel the head by the velvet-napped gossamer. We can passing through turnpike-gates or bridges erected by the having some contraband goods on board, and which authority of Parliament. This exemption extends to mill he wished to land, said to an exciseman or wharfinger litary officers, whether required by her Majesty's regula- (whom he knew), " If I were to put a sovereign upon each of your eyes, could you see !" The answer was, No; and if I had another upon my mouth I could not speak."

> "THE TIMES AINT NOW AS THEY USED TO PE."-Folks dont go to bed now-a-days - they "retire." Nobody cats their dinner—people "take some reiresh-ment." Nobody goes to church, but "people attend divine service." There is no Sunday-it is a " Sab-No one gets his tooth pulled-it is "extracted." Instead of drinking tea or coffee, the fashionable only "sip a little." No one tears a hole in his pantaloons-but it is no rare thing that he 'lacerates" them. The ladies don't go a-visitingthey "only make calls." Young men don't go a courting-they only "step in to pass the evening." Our grandmas used hard-backed chairs, bat our belles have stuffed backs to their seats.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL AND THE FOURPENSY-BIT. THE NEW JUDGE.-Mr. Erle is in his 52nd year, Sir Frederick Thesiger, the present Solicitor-General, very frequently engaged the same cab to take him from Westminster Hall to Chancery-lane, and always HEAVY HARE .- A white have, weighing 9 lb, 6 oz., gave the driver a shilling, but after the fourpenny with two " little 'uns" as his fare, when the cabman, looking reprovingly, said, " Dang it, counsellor, this baint liberal." "What, sir," replied the Solicitor-General, "are you a Chartist?" "Chartist, Chartist " responded cabby, "what's that?" "Why are you for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot ?" " O ! I knows nothing about them 'ere animal Parliaments, universal sassages, and vote by ballads ; but damn them fourpenny-bits ; they're worse nor despotism."

> A WAITER DIDDLED .- A rollicking set of youngsters, as light in pocket as head, once sallied forth for bill, each outvieing the other in hospitality, when one proposed, as all were anxious to pay, the waiter should be blindfolded, and whoever he caught should be dignified with the honour of being host, and that the others should pay the waiter a sovereign. This proposition seemed to tickle the waiter's fancy, and ne immediately submitted his eyes to be tightly bound, when the party removed the table and chairs, bustled about the room in good style, opened the door, and escaped one by one, the last taking care to blow out the candles and lock the door after him.

A POSER .- Why is Lord Brougham like "Judy" in the puppet-show? Because he can't agree with Puncĥ

NATIONAL EDUCATION .- An examiner was sen to the south of Ireland some time ago, to examine a class of forty youths taught under the new education system. The schoolmaster arranged his boys so that each should know his question and answer; however, unfortunately for the anxious teacher, one of the class the fourth boy) was taken ill, and could not attend; whereupon his question fell to the fifth lad, and thus deranged the whole class. The master asked the boy what he believed in besides God the Father and God the Son ? To which he replied--" Nothing, your bonour." "Nothing ! why, you little scoundrel, don't you believe in the Holy Ghost ?" " No, your honour, the boy that believes in the Holy Ghost is sick in bed, gone home with the measles.⁴

JUDY, TIM, AND THE WARM PLAISTER .- When the poor Irish feel want and hunger, they invariably complain of an impression upon the heart. Judy complained to the dispensary physician of a great impres-sion upon her heart, for which the doctor gave her a tine large warm plaister, upon a piece of good sheep skin. In process of time the patient returned to thank the doctor, who asked her if the warm plaister ad done her good, to which she repl LORD BYRON'S STATUE.-It is reported that the than, wisha, thank your honour, God knows it did honour," replied Judy, "when it cured the impres-sion upon my heart, it made a fine seat for Tim's THE KING AND THE CRIER .- It is customary, after a town crier has made publication of "lost or mislaid, we have had here a clear blue sky, a oright sun, and altogether weather such as would convert the coldest utilitarian into a worshipper of nature amidst the utilitarian into a worshipper of nature, amidst the scenery of South Wales. THE VALUE OF A "LIFE."—The Earl of Eldon, it strayed, from the Crook, outside Martin Doyle's THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT Of Mr. Tyler, the re-tiring President, an American paper says. "A tale to whoever shall restore the horse to the owner. God save the King, with an old saddle on his back :' which last words the bellman had omitted to add to the description.

fancy a tailor's window in the olden time, with its Froissart-like "stock," and good old English -"Lookke hearre! Yese fynne coattes of maille fytte for ye stouteste knyghte, onlie 4 and 6." Yes,

imagination paints to our heated vision a lot of greaves, with a ticket announcing. "Fyve thousandde paires" of them." But this is all over now, and the highlow has trodden down the knightly what-do-ye-call-it.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINISTERS .- Wanted any place in the present Cabinet, for an active name which he bears, and that he will be found a Address, the Marquis of Londonderry, Holdernesse

House .-- N.B. The young man has no objection to go

(From this week's Number.) LETTER FROM A PEASANT, FOR AN ALLOTMENT OF extract the following, with which we must conclude LAND TO A LANDOWNER. - Honoured Sir, - Hoping that you will be pleased to pardon the boldness of a poor man who wants to keep his wife and children, I take up my pen to write. And, honoured Sir, I hope

you will forgive me, if I say that I feel a little happy that I am able to put a few words to paper, it being a sort of comfort to a man, howsoever poor he may be. your favour and consideration, to ask of your kind- ing the new Water Works. ness, to let me have an acre of land ; or, if I am too same. I know that it may be thought a little high and daring in me, to ask for such a favour, seeing that your estates are let out in large farms. It is, perhaps, a presumption, and-as I've been told-a sort of flying in the face of property, for a man who isn't rich enough to farm a thousand acres ; who hasn't few things on for himself and children, land only iron. being for them who can have a lot of it, or none. all along used to go to church, though 1 hope I may be forgiven for it-I haven't been these two months, presented to the tenants. seeing that my clothes are all in such rags that, as one of the churchwardens told me, they were quite a disgrace to a respectable congregation. Well, Sir, 1 say I used to go to church, but I never heard there the silver cup at Exminster. whether the Garden of Eden was twenty thousand acres or 'not-perhaps the gentlemen who set their faces against small allotments, know it to have been a very large farm indeed, and so think they have

IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING GRAMMAR.—To those who religion upon their side, when they refuse a poor begin and do not intend to go on—a class of students man a little patch for his own spade. I know which Punch tells us is very numerous-it would be that it was made a part of the punishment in vain to address arguments on this subject. Men of sin-a part of the curse of heaven, that of India, by introducing a measure next session tanwho are not in earnest themselves seldom appreciate (man should eat his bread in the sweat of his face. the earnestness of others ; but they who have felt the That, however wicked he may have been, he should the Court of Directors. dignity of improvement, will attentively regard a new | not on his own account be suffered to eat his bread at |

effort for their benefit—and to them I speak. In the introduction to an old Oxford Latin Gram- all, does seem to me—and my heart is so full. I can't tained the remarkable age of 110 years, is now staying the benefit—and to them I speak. In the introduction to an old Oxford Latin Gram- help saying it—very like a curse coming from the at the Bricklayers' Arms, New Quebec-street, Lonmar. it is elegantly said that "Grammar is the sacrist other place. I suppose, too, they who cat bread from don. His appearance is that of a hale old man of that bears the key of knowledge, by whom alone ad- the sweat of other people, have never sinned at all. mittance can be had to the temple of the muses and I hope, honoured sir, you will forgive these words treasures of the arts." Bishop Lowth, the father of but my pen runs away with me like. When I ask, English Grammar, styles it "the basis on which all honoured Sir, for this bit of land, I mean, of course, literature ought to rest." Is it because difficulties to pay the very highest price you can get for it. I present themselves that these assurances have no know that land let out in little bits is always made to weight, that grammar is so little sought after and so | fetch more than when let by the lump. This, of

scldom acquired ? Let it be remembered, that he course, the poor must expect. It is so in all things. who shrinks from difficulties in a necessary pursuit, My wife gives more for her bit of soap and candle is wanting in vigour and manliness. In our day the (when she can buy it), more for my bit of 'bacco, than Bishop of Kildare. difficulties attending the study of grammar are so if we could buy such things by the pound, like respect- A CHANGE SINCE. - The two hundredth anniversary few as not to be worth enumeration. Sidney, in his able people. And it isn't then to be expected that a of the birthday of William Penn, and the 160th of " Defence of Poesy," indeed, tells us that "it was a great laudlord, even though he may be a Duke to his landing on the shores of the new world, was cele-

infancy, and our learned men wrote in Latin, and ning in my head, I don't expect that. If people constructed English Grammars for Latin scholars. | wern't so foolish as to think otherwise. there Since then, they have practised that noble conde- would never have been such a noise about a gencension which Dr. Johnson so justly praised, and tleman who said, "If he let a lug of land for have so simplified their high knowledge for the benefit fivepence when he could get eightpence for it, he of the young, the poor; and the ignorant, that no one should be giving away threepence to the tenant." of any pretensions to sense and industry can complain The gentleman only said what was true—the gentleof inability to acquire grammar. When Theon asked man only said what nearly all the world do with one has of ice. While London has been enveloped in fog, London newspaper that was lent me a day or two ago, rou have innocence-you have sensibility-you have where all sorts of things were advertised to be sold one under the other; coats, and waistcoats, and nthusiasm-you have amolition. With what better the other, coars, and watscoars, and promise could Zeno begin his career? Courage, my trousers, for almost no money at all. Well, the son. Without confidence Homer had never written people who buy em says it's no business of theirs how his *Miad*-no, nor would Zeno now be worshipped in the things are made; that's not their concern-all of his grandfather, having presented Mr. Horace vears of the worshipped in the things are made; that's not their concern-all of his grandfather, having presented Mr. Horace vears old, two white hind legs below the hoof, a short No subject possesses greater facilities for study than get a cheap penn'orth; as it were to wrap themselves papers, but with a cheque for £1,000 into the bargain. and answering to the name of Billy; and sure to start grammar. If Lavater, Blumenbach, and Gall beheld comfortably up in a bargain and then go when does it in every face, and frame, and head, the prayer-books to church to show it. If we could ever tiring President, an American paper says, "A tale their sciences in every face, and frame, and head, the prayer-books to church to show it. If we could ever tiring President, an American paper says, "A tale might be told of intrigue and treachery, of bargain comfortably up in a bargain and then go with their his art ; for in privacy sentences issue from himself, bargain with folks, as though because they'd money No department of know edge is like grammar. A indeed, bold in me to say fellow-creatures-if we person may conceal his innorance of any other art- could ever hope for such a time, why, sir, then this in hell but every time he speak. he publishes his ignorance world would be indeed much nearer heaven than, perhaps, poor men have any right to expect. And vet, Sir, church has puzzled me now and then. When yet, Sir, church has puzzled me now and then. When the parson has told us that we are all made of earth, I have, I own it, now and then looked into a fine pew or two, and — if it's a sin, I hope I may tation on the intelligence of any man, than that he pew or two, and — if it's a sin, I hope I may should talk from the cradle to the tomb, and never be pardoned for it—and I have sometimes doubted it.

form, dress or undress. "I am, &c.

ROYAL CHARITY .- The King of the French has sent £200 to be distributed this winter among the poor of [Windsor.

PUBLIC BATHS AT HULL - The Town Council of

NOVEL IMPORT .- During the last fortnight there bold in asking a whole acre, half or a quarter of the have been several importations of candles of Dutch

lunatic asylum for Cumberland and Westmoreland,

meeting his grandfather.

Coningsby sprang forward with that desperation which the scaffuld requires. His face was pale; his hand was moist : his heart beat with rumult. He had occasionally been summoned by Dr. Keate: that too was awful work, bat compared with the present, a morning visit. Music, | trunks, and at last made him hear. Pleasant catastroph artiflery, the roar of cannon, and the blare of trumpets, Hay urge a man on to a forlorn hope : ambition one's constituents, the hell of previous failure, may prevail on stand in the road and hawl till some chance passenge us to do a more desperate thing-speak in the House of Commons; but there are some situations in life, such for instance as entering the room of a dentist, when the prostration of the nervous system is absolute.

Mr. D'Israeli speaks feelingly in his allusions to the "desperate thing" of speaking in the House of Commons after the "hell of previous failure," as all will understand who remember Mr. D'Israeli's own break-down in that house some years ago, and the havage velpings of the press-gang, who exulted in his disaster. Here is a portrait of

Lord Monmouth was in height above the middle size, but somewhat portly and corpulent. His countenance Was strongly marked : sagacity on the brow, sensuality in the month and jaw. His head was bald, but there were remains of the rich brown locks on which he once prided timself. His large deep blue eye, madid and yet piercing, showed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned, half to' voluptuousness, half to common sense. But his Feneral mien was truly grand : fell of a natural nobility, of which no one was more sensible. Lord Monmouth was hot in dishabille ; on the contrary, his costume was exact, his ivory cane, he made Coningsby such a bow as Louis do you like Iton !"

had hoped for and dreamed of, stupified him, and out a rouleau of Napoleons.

statue of Lord Byron, by Thorwalsden, excluded from Westminster Abbey, is to be put up in Kensal-green Westminster Abbey, is to be put up in Kensal-green sician, "how did it do him good?" "Why, your Cemetery. An inscription should recount the vicissitudes of the effigy.

No Fog IN WALES. - A Welshman has almost as breeches,"

little idea of a fog as a Japanese or torrid-zone man another every day of their lives. I was reading in a we have had here a clear blue sky, a bright sun, and utilitarian into a worshipper of nature, amidst the scenery of South Wales.

they want, as a duty to themselves and families, is to Twiss not only with the copyright of all the Eldon mane, cocked tail, some white in his countenance, bargain with folks, as though because they'd money and sale of office, of betrayed friendships, of violated to buy, they'd eat their fellow-creatures up—if it isn't, trusts, of foul aspersions of name and character, of corruptions and abominations, as would make a jubilee

NEW APPOINTMENT .- Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh,

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.-His fate furnishes a re-

THE IRISHMAN AND SACK OF POTATOES .- An Irishman once riding to the market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that the horse was getting of Scarborough. author of "An Excursion through | tired, whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on

THE TWO SAILORS AND THE WOODEN LEG .- In $\mathcal{T}_{i}^{(\mathcal{I}_{i}^{\ell})}$

THE NORTHERN STAR.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The following singular case came before the Castlehar board of Poor Law guardians a few days since. An old man applied for admission to the workhouse, whose appearance and manner and style of speaking denoted evidently that he had belonged to, or moved in, the ranks of respectability before adverse circumstances had reduced him to his present distress. The Earl of Lucan.-What is your name ?

Applicant .- My name, my lord, is Michael Fitzgerald. I was born in the vicinity of this town, in the village of Minolla. I have moved through every phase of fortune; and, from having been once the possessor of wealth and opulence. I have come by a sad vicissitude, brought on, indeed, not by my own conduct, but by the misconduct of others, down to appeared at that meeting because he had a duty to the position which I at present occupy.

The Earl of Lucan.-Indeed, how was that ? Applicant .- The incidents of my life are extraor-

dinary, my lord, yet may be briefly told. In my youthful days, being desirous to travel and push my fortune in a foreign land. I left Ireland for the island of Madeira, taking with me a cargo of such goods as I thought would be disposable, on remunerative terms. My wishes and expectations were not then disappointed. Change of scene and the new climate invigorated my spirits, and the enterprise in which I had embarked proved most profitable. Resolving to settle permanently in Madeira, I employed all my available capital in pursuing the trade which I had found so beneficial; and only a few years had elapsed, when the profits of my engagements so accumulated. as to leave me at length in possession of an immense fortune. The Governor of the island, whose acquaintance I had the opportunity of making, advised me to turn my capital and attention to the cultivation of land, whereby agricultural produce could be provided internally, without being compelled, as was then the case, to import from America the provisions requisite to support the planters on the island. the precaution of making him enter into an agreement with me to indemnify me for any expense or casualties I should incur, by the grant of $\pounds_{15,000}$. When the agreement was thus closed, I converted all the merchandise then in my warehouses into cash. as soon as a cheap and rapid sale permitted; and with ample junds I proceeded first to Ireland, and afterwards to England, to purchase all sorts of plants and seeds, and implements of husbandry. With a large began the culture of the fields, to a great extent, ac- passing events, and make the green isle of their birth to "slack" trade may further augment until the emcording to the terms of the Gövernor's treaty. Nothing could have gone on more auspiciously than our first agricultural essay; and 1 am now enabled to boast that I was the first man who introduced into that island the cultivation of potatoes. But, my lord, to be brief-the Governor was withdrawn from the island, through the influence and intrigues of the importation of provisions, and who were, consequently, averse to the proceedings I was engaged in. having all my own funds expended in the manner related, and without any further prospect of indemnification than the fulfilment of the Governor's agreement. To see myself justified, I went to Portugal. pleased to approve of it, and to direct that my claims should be liquidated along with those of other British claimants. Some delay having taken place in my getting the compensation to which I was entitled and which was thus approved of, I went to Mr. Ward (who was then Charge d'Affaires in Portucal), requiring of him to see me justified. Mr. Ward gave me only promises of compliance. It was publicly stated, some time ago, that a large espionage of Sir James Graham : but this much there is reason to suppose-that in the money remit-My principal object in coming here, at present, is to that get the opportunity of making the injustice to which I have been subjected public and notorious-so that it may, at length, reach the authorities, and induce them to grant me redress. If the maxim be true that the people are best governed where the principle prevails that an injury done to the meanest subject is an infury to the whole community, surely it applies. to my case in an especial manner, and the public should insist, and the Government should determine. that the wrongs to which I have been so long subjected should, at length, give way to impartial justice. and to the payment to me of those moneys which the subscription list would be kept open for a week, were remitted from Portugal for my indemnifica- and that the Rev. Mr. Butler had kindly consequed tion, according to my claim, as acknowledged by the to become their treasurer. (Cheers.) King. The Earl of Lucan .- With reference to your claims, the centlemen of the press, who are now present, may assist you more than we can; the province of the board of guardians is merely to consider the propriety of your admission. The diamant withdrew Mr. G. Ormsby.-He is a fine old fellow, and however rich he may have been formerly, he scens poor now. I think we onght to comply with his application. Admitted

when in her drunken state (hear, hear); and shame on the man who would keep his fellow-man ont of his political rights. (Cheers.) That meeting was called on to aid Father Mathew, and if the assembly wished to see peace on earth, and good will toward men, they would set the Apostle free. Thus would the poet's words be realised, and Father Mathew's country Peame_

"Great, glorious and free;

First flower of the earth-first gem of the sea." The CHAIRMAN announced Mr. Feargus O'Connor to support the resolution. On that gentleman's rising he was greeted with every demonstration of enthusiasm. When he could proceed, he said that he perform. Father Mathew was not only his countryman, but his fellow-townsman; and he therefore

in a far better condition to enjoy political freedom than

good seed of temperance. He thought Ireland was man, to hear so much "stuff" talked, as was conveyed to him

deemed it a duty to do all that his energies were capable of to relieve such a man from difficulties. He could well understand, from the observations that fell from the chairman, the motives which actuated Father Mather in becoming the apostle of temperance; they were both moral and religious. (Cheers.) As a private gentleman and as a barrister, he (Mr. O'C.) had had ample opportunities of testifying to the fact that an alarming amount of crime sprung from the vice of drunkenness (hear, hear); and hence he thanked Father Mathew for going to the bottom of the well. He thought they were there that night to add to the labours of that good man; and he had no doubt but that he would willingly bear the additional weight their humble efforts might inflict on him. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. O'C.) had often said, "Let there be no drunkards, and there will be no tyrants." In most countries there were ministers of crime and ministers of education : and he hoped the time was not far distant when they would have such a man as Father Mathew attached to the Ministry of England. (Cheers.) Father Mathew was above all prejudice, Well, my lord, I assented to his proposal, but took | above all sectarianism, and was, therefore, well qualified to be the disburser of charity. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. O'C.) would not attempt to mix up politics with the object of the meeting; but he thought it would not be irrelevant to say that whether Torvism was right, whether Whiggism was right, whether Radicalism was right, or whether Chartism was right - (loud cheers) - Teetotalism had given all in the thousand may constitute the surplus to-day minds to think, ears to hear, and understandings to judge of that which was right. (Great cheering.) to a hundred to-morrow; and a change from "brisk Irishmen would now be able to take advantage of to be indeed their own, their native land. And

> " Breathes there a man with soul so dead. Who never to himself hath said, This is my own-my native land ?"

(Loud applause.) There was not a greater difference between a live and a dead cat than there was between a drunken and a sober man. (Loud laughter and those persons who deriving a profitable trade from applause.) Sobriety and honesty were the two greastest ornaments of society. (Loud cheers.) If and the lawyer-(loud laughter and cheers)-because, wherever those parties existed there was sure to be division, vexation, misery, drunkenness, dissipation, laid my claim before the King, and his Majesty was of the crimes caused by drunkenness ! Tyrants feared a soberipeople. Witness the conduct of the Imperial despot, the Emperor of Russia, in putting down the advocacy of tectotalism in his dominions by would not be able to keep Poland in serfdom. (Loud) cheers.) There was not in existence a better priest. or a better citizen, than Father Mathew. (Hear,) of my claim to the Duke of Wellington, but at length been prevented. (Cheers.) They had seen do doubt I received a note from his Grace, stating that of the in their walks about town, a great number of different many letters of mine to which I had in my last com- kinds of animals and birds confined together in ever lived. I am not aware that the suppression of they were all well fed, and, therefore, had no my letters took place in consequence of the Post-office necessity to eat each other. Well, Irishmen were now united. They were now sober ; they have ted from Portugal, the Duke of Wellington made the they will possess enough to eat, to drink, and to wear ; first great gap-(great laughter)-by applying an and they will become, also, one united, happy family, enormous portion of it to himself. I do not think with Father Mathew as their recognised head and with Father Mathew as their recognised head and that Sir Robert Peel would act thus : he seems to be founder. (Great cheering.) He would not longer

by Mr. SMITH. The blow aimed at Trades' Unions is omi-the atrocities of the Factory system; but they first, the association getting up in the country to obtain none at the present moment. if taken in connection with and the arrow of the factory system is but they had the total or partial repeal of the Malttax; and, secondly, they were at "liberty" to vote for the mitigation of the letter of Mr. DUNCOMBE to the Trades of Sheffield : as the manifest object of the tract is to convince the middle there was a demonstration of "independence" of controul classes generally, as well as the satisfied portion of the and a "bouncing" show of resistance to the unreasonable working classes, of the necessity of putting down all Labour combinations. and of strengthening the hands of Capitalists, made, on Mr. Myles's Sugar Duties question-which ended to the end that all the benefits arising from the PBOTEC

in the reversal of the vote of the "firm, "undeviating" TION of Capital, and from the gratitude of the employed iump-Jim-Crow sticklers for "pure representation." True may be fully developed. This is the aim and end of the all this : but equally true, that hitherto Peel has been able ' dialogue ;" and many cases drawn from the situation of to coerce his supporters into the support of his measures, Dublin, Belfast, Bandon, Nottingham, and other towns, however much "against the grain" those me asures though wholly irrelevant and unconnected with the question at issue, have been lugged in as arguments in aid of real opposition for him to contend with. He has inthat blow which will assuredly be aimed at the last remaining rights of the working classes.

Mr. SMITH is professedly a "free-trader;" although, nowever, the aspect of affairs promise to be differthrough Mr. JACKBON, he proposes some startling consi-Now signs of real opposition appear to be setting ent. derations for reflection, and the answers to which must The "farmer's friends" are finding out that the come from others. For instance, he tells us that the remeasures of Peel tell woefully against them; that stock sult of a strike in any district has usually been the refor the market, ready fatted, brought in by hundreds in moval of the "concern" to some other district, where the a week from abroad-fed on foreign grass, foreign hay, capitalist might work unshackled by the rules or regulaforeign rape, foreign cake, and foreign corn ; brought over tions of the employed. Now, this is one of those unjust by foreigners ; "driven " on our own lands by foreigners, privileges which we have contended against; and as the and sold in our own markets by foreigners, who thus only means of meeting which, we have proposed uniform pocket all the proceeds, employing none of our labour but regulations through National Trades' Unions ; so that the to kill and prepare the carcase for the retail market ; the migrating Capitalist, who flies from justice in one disfarmer's friends" find out that all this is not to their intrict may be met by a similar code of laws in that to which it may be left what is called an open question; that is, that the agricultural members of the Ministry may vote he may remove-thus giving to Labour the same protecemployed; that the stock they have is consequently upon it as they please. It is understood that the great tion that Capital enjoys. Mr. SMITH is compelled to depreciated in value; that their "estates" are melting admit that wages are regulated by the number of "hands" out of their grasp; and consequently a growing feeling of dissatisfaction and uneasiness is manifesting better understands, or more uniformly exercises, the sysin the market ; and he takes our standard for illustration. He informs us that fifty in a thousand being unemployed itself on every hand, which threatens to become really will inevitably regulate the wages of the nine hundred formidable to the Minister, and which, before this, he has the juste milieu; but no one is more impatient under any and fifty at work ; and that the magical inventions, imseen cause to fear and dread.

provements, and alterations, between "brisk" and This feeling, so likely to result in real opposition to slack" trade, have a never-ceasing tendency to aug-Peel, whose measures have engendered it, daily receives ment the competitive unemployed reserve. Thus, fifty force from the operation of the Tariff in other articles of food besides beef; and especially from the thousands of which a new invention put into operation may augment parrels of American flour that reach our shores, after having been smuggled across the St. Lawrence into Canada. Nor are the ship loads of cured beef and pork ; the thousands upon thousands of ths. of cheese ; the heaps of fruit majority. and other garden produce ; the vessel loads of hay that are

Now, to deal with such a case, -uot at all an unpre constantly reaching us, without their effect. These all tend nothing" Cabinet. They feel that they must now do cedented one,-should be the object of every friend of the to make the "farmers who whistle at the plough," open working classes, and of every well-wisher to society. something. What that something is, we shall in due heir eyes, turn them up in wonder and astonishment, and time be made acquainted with. Certainly we shall When the idle reserve consists but of one in twenty, or fifty feel anything but grateful to the man who has exposed not speculate as to what it may be. All we in a thousand, by good regulations the employed could them to such unequal competition as a means of relieving have to do is to point the question out, as one of withhold their competition from the Labour market. As them from difficulty ! It was from this section of Peel's he had the formation of the rules for a new colony, he | nineteen men employed about what they are all required real difficulty for Peel to grapple with. He will be a The realt was, that I was compelled to desist, after would exclude the brewer, the distiller, the banker, to do will receive more wages than twenty men doing army that we long since said danger to him would arise. On "lucky" man indeed, if he produce "measures" on this the first promulgation of the Tariff scheme, Mr. O'Connor, head that will satisfy generally. If he satisfies the poor the work of nineteen, it is the interest of the nineteen pointed out what its operation on the landed interest must at work to support the one in idleness, rather than to who need relief and protection, he will have the propertyinevitably be; that it could only have the effect of rendering destitution, wretchedness, and death. (Tremendous allow his labour, reduced in value, to be brought into men-those who would a thousand times over sooner comparatively valueless English grazing farms; that it The Governor, who made the agreement with me, cheering.) Was it not horrible to read in the papers competition with those at work. This principle may, acrifice a man than a hare-at him open-mouthed, joined would impose the necessity of further and better cultivation perhaps, apply to so large a reserve as one in ten; but by all the traffickers in human sweat of every degree. If of the cultivable lands ; that prices must necessarily depre. THEBE we fear its efficiency ceases; and where isolated his measures "satisfy" the "lords of the soil and the riate : that rents would assuredly be affected ; and that the loom," they will run great danger of being solemn Trades' regulations fail, then a GENEBAL SYSTEM should step farmers who whistled at the plough" would rebel a few catholic priests. Why did he do that ? He n to prevent the Labour market from being prejudicially mockeries of the misery-enduring slave, and be met against, and turn out, the "farmers who whistled at feared that with a sober and united people all Russia glutted. Mr. SMITH, while evidently looking for legal by that class with a torrent of scornful indigna-Downing Street." How truly is all this coming to pass. tion. Then there will be Lord John Russell at his controul to destroy Trades' Unions, not only eschews How soon the prediction is in process of being fulfilled! politics altogether, but further assures us that "wages heels, anxious to trip him up, and set himself off by conhear.) Their excellent chairman had told them that | cannot be regulated by law;" and although Mr. SMITH Though the "agriculturists" could not at first see, how trast as the better "humanity-monger" of the two; so they were to be affected by Ped's Tariff; though they that Peel seems likely to have to cook a " pretty kettle of remittance of money had been sent over by the King Father Mathew was about to set sail for America. induces Mr. JACKSON to put the question, he must have of Portugal for the purpose of compensating the Had he been there, the late disgraceful riots and de-been aware that while he denies the power of equalizing could not see that a duty of only £1 a head was a fish." It will be well for him, if he gets his dish served British claimants. I wrote frequently on the subject struction of Catholic property would doubtless have wages by law-in which we fully concur-he is throughup without his fingers being burnt. they could not discern that with a duty on foreign talout contending for PROTECTION for Capital. Next session brings on again the question of the Inlow-a duty on foreign hides-a duty on foreign horn What we have to ask of Mr. SMITH is this :-- as he has come Tax. "To be, or not to be ; that's the question" the munications referred, he had received not a single one large cage, living in perfect security and har- admitted that the surplus of Labour in the market has a -a duty on foreign hoofs-a duty on foreign hair-a Commons will put to the Ministers. The Ministers, we apletter: thus it was apparent that the conductors of mony together. They were called the "happy tendency to reduce """; and as he admits that Labour the Foreign Post-office are the greatest robbers that family." The secret of their happiness was, that is Cavital, why has an or proposed a remedy for all those duty on foreign bones, all of which articles we regularly prehend, must say " to be !" Then for a fight. Then for a is Capital, why has an proposed a remedy for all those and necessarily import-the admission of a beast, WITH struggle. And yet how is Peel to do without it ? All the ALL THESE THINGS IN IT. AND ON IT, at £1 duty. evils which he admits arise from the rivalry of masters, the "surplus" he has had has been created by it. Had it capriciousness of trade, and the irregularity of demand and was a bonus to the importer ; though the agriculturalists not been for the £5,000,000, his "deficiency" would have could not at first see this, nor believe it when it was now minds ; and by a right direction of those minds supply ? WE HAVE PROPOSED THE LAND AB THE REMEDY been woeful. How can he dispense with it ? But of and although Mr. Smith speaks approvingly of Emigration' pointed out, yet they are now beginning to feel the effects ; what avail will such a representation be to faction ? They and, by re-action, they are about to reach the "strong" he does not venture to recommend it as a "remedy." He want Peel out. To put him out a good "cry" is needed. Minister, inducing weakness in the hitherto invulnerable It is possible that the repeal of the Income Tax may tells us, indeed, that " society has done much for the poor a well-meaning, honest man. (Renewed laughter.) detain them; for, with their chairman, he admitted in the erection of hospitals, infirmaries," and so forth blace become such "ery :" and no doubt but the "hangers on The storm is brewing. The "whistlers at the plough" He would, we presume, have added workhouses, had not on providence " will try it. Whether they will succeed or. are gathering up for a fight. They feel that they have been not is another question; but it is not unreasonable to CHADWICE, who we further presume personated JACESON. sacrificed. They discover that Peel has used them against reminded him, with a nudge, that that would be "letting suppose that many who voted for the "odious impost" themselves. They learn that he, good-naturedly, took the cat out of the bag." Mr. SMITH is against early maroriginally, to get the finances out of the Whig mess, will them out of their depth, knowing that they would then, riages,-but is in favour of peopling other climes. He tells oppose it now, on the ground that, as there is a "surplus," like swine. " cut their own throats with their own pettius that "as our forefathers came here from other counthe necessity for a war-tax in the time of peace has ceased. toes." They are conscious, moreover, that the steps they tries, he sees no reason why we should not follow their All things considered, then, Peel has his work. He The resolution was carried unanimously. A col-) example, and go to the places from whence they came." have thus been deceived into taking cannot be retraced : meets Parliament surrounded by difficult questions, that the old Tariff cannot be revived; that the Canada full of difficulties themselves. It is not improbable that So that "multiply and be fruitful" is a divine maxim 'orn Bill cannot be repealed; that the blow inflicted on he may be upset. The chances are decidedly against him. which applies to all the world except Great Britain. Emigration, education, and ventilation are Mr. Smith's only their order by these measures must be endured ; and they It behaves the people therefore to be prepared. If Peel specifics :- Emigration, without telling us where to go, or are therefore preparing to demand something in their turn, goes out-a dissolution follows. The next dissolution, how to get there :---Education, the advantages of which which shall sacrifier somebody else ' come when it may, ought to see twenty real representatives The concession demanded from Peel is the Malt-tax. The of the people returned. To this end the people ought we shall give in Mr. SMITH's own poetical language. He cry " for it is being got up. It is making "head-way." to work : and to that work we call them. " Be ye says : "I know of nothing so well calculated to assuage the hardships of one's lot as a habit of reading instructive and Farmers and landlords are associating for the purpose of ready." entertaining books. The mind is expanded; a world pressing the demand on the Ministers, and on their formerly supposed to be dull and miserable is seen to "friends," the representatives. It has already become so To Readers and Correspondents abound in beauties, and a NEW BELISH IS GIVEN TO EX- formidable as to cause alarm in Downing-street. Peel ISTENCE, HOWEVEB DEUDGING BE THE OCCUPATION. Besides, knows that if the "Cry" becomes anything like general I cannot sympathise in the idea that working men are he must either yield to it, or go out. If the farmers take

barrassment of the Ministers from 'the two important J the measures which are to be brought forward early in the done; and like dutiful slaves, they obeyed. True, next session for the relief of the labouring community. We fear we must add, thirdly, the question whether the Property-Tax shall cease on the 1st of April next, or shall be continued for another two years, or, in other words, as demands of the Minister, personally and peremptorily long as Sir R. Peel's Administration shall continue; for if it be continued for another two years, we feel convinced that we shall be permanently fixed with it.

On the question of the "farmers' defection" from the Miniterial ranks, the Messenger says :---

As to the movement getting up for the repeal of the Malt-tax, it touches the Ministers in more points than one, however much "against the grain" those me asures might be : and that consequently there has not been any body. Thus, any division of this body, which should impair its strength, and give him only a fraction of it, in-stead of its united force, would inevitably be fatal to his deed hitherto been lord paramount : able to say, stead of its united force, would distinct in the stand a month under any consider-Ministry. It could not stand a month under any consider-able defection of the county and country members ; the union of the Whigs, Free-traders, and Radicals' would then outweigh the numerical amount of that portion of his party in the house which he now derives from mere Government influence. Under the Reform Bill this latter influence has indeed been reduced to within a very small compass, as was sufficiently proved by the defeat of the Whig Ministry, who possessed all this Government influence to the very last. Now, this Malt-tax Repeal Association is pro-ducing this division amongst the agricultural body. Hence the great degree of alarm which obviously exists in the ministerial ranks upon the point of this agricultural association to obtain the total or partial repeal of the Malttax. It is understood that the Ministers cannot give up this tax, and therefore they must stand the consequences The main questions among them, we believe to be, first whether a partial repeal may be conceded; and secondly if not to be supported by the Government itself, whethe parliamentary leaders of the agriculturists are themselves nearly equally divided upon the subject. We know enough tem of expedience compromises, and what the French call thing like an opposition or personal independence amongst his own party.

> There, then, the difficulty is ! There it exists : and Peel must grapple with it. But it is not the only one. There are the "measures for the relief of the labouring poor. It seems the time is. at length, come when that question must be considered ! Thank God for it ! The speech of Lord John Russell, at the close of last session, when he declared that "the labourers had not their fair share of the produce of their hands," and that "legislation must secure this for them," has acted as a spur to the "do-

K. DUCKENFIELD .- We cannot advise. He should get all the facts of his case together, and employ a solicit tor, if he wishes to prosecute his claim. An honest lawyer will tell him what he thinks of the case.

GLOBY."-A FACT FOB PUNCH .--- A Bristol friend, Mr. W. H. Clifton, sends us the following :- Let it be "read. marked. learned, and inwardly digested" by all who intend to "list" and fight for glory :-- Passing one evening through Old Market-street, about two months ago. I was struck with the appearance of a wretched being. who, like a ghost, crawled along the streets barefoot and almost naked. He was a man of colour ; and from the costume (white) which he wore, contrasted with his dark features and fleshless form, inspired the beholders with an involuntary feeling of horror. He was begging, by his manner, but spoke no words. In the reflection of a light which he carried suspended from his neck, I fancied I perceived something glitter on his breast, and imagining it to be some Indian curiosity, I stopped and addressed him, at the same time placing my hand on the article which had attracted my attention, when to my surprise, and I will add, to my shame, I discovered it to be-What ? Hear it-You who employ men to do murder in cold blood ! Hear it, mighty England, and boast of your "Glory"-it was a "Waterloo Medal " Astonished. I asked "where he got it, or was it his own ?" "Yes," Sir, he replied in exceedingly good English. "How long was you a soldier ?" I enquired. "Ten years" was the answer. "Have you any pension ?" "When where you discharged ?" "After " No !" Waterloo." "What did you get on leaving ?" "The same as all others who left then," he replied, "which was, if I remember right, a few months' pay, as blood money." "What is your name, and what regiment did you serve in ?" I asked. "You can see, Sir, here," said he. as he turned the edge of his "glorious badge," upon which I read (I forget the Christian name), but "-----Bishop, drummer, 69th Regt." !! By this time a num. ber of persons had collected round the poor wretch. from whom he received tokens of sympathy and relief. Not being able to resist the temptation to comment on the humiliating scene of a stranger, who had fought for England's glory ; one who bore the badge of bravery on his bosom-starving in the streets, in one of Eng. land's greatest cities, I commenced venting my feelings to the bystanders ; but one of those minions of tyranny who are only brave when women or drunkards are to be staved, stepped forward and ordered the poor creature to "more on." "There." I cried, "there is England ! look at it." And now, I repeat, what think you of the "Glory" of poor Bishop ? Hide your heads for shame. ve aristocrats, who drain the life-blood-but spurn the heart that bleeds to uphold you in your injustice !

M. THOBPE, BOLTON. -- Newspapers can be posted to Ireland at any date, free of charge ; to the United States of America within seven days of publication, on the payment of 2d. ; and to France within the same time, for id. "WORKING MAN.-Yes, no doubt the promissory note is ground of action. If he is threatened with law proceed. ings, his best course is to make arrangements to pay. else the costs will soon amount to more than the debt Good nature has been the ruin of many a man ; and our correspondent seems to be in a fair way of having to pay for his kindness

RE RECHABITES .- Mr. O'Connor begs to acknowledge several copies of the rules of the Society of Rechabites. but too late for giving an opinion this week ; it shall appear at length in our next number. He also bees to observe, that he had to pay heavy postage on the Liverpool parcel, on which the required amount had not been paid. Mr. O'Connor is willing to give legal opinions gratuitously on all questions interesting to the working classes ; but he must protest against having to pay postage for his clients' cases. All such documents should be addressed to 340, Strand, London,

JOHN STEEL, TUNSTAL, had better address a letter to the gentleman he wants to hear from. It is hardly matter for a newspaper paragraph. We believe he is in Man. chester.

IB. BLASDELL, SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD, -Yes, any one rated to the relief of the poor, in any amount, small or large, is liable to the Highway Rate, and can be made to pay. R. STALLWOOD requests us to state that he received 4s for the miners-per Mr. Mov-from the Lambeth Chartists, and that he has forwarded it to their treasurer. Mr. Martin Jude. AR. JOHN CLARE, district secretary for the Newcastle miners, has received the following sums, collected for the miners of Durham and Northumberland, which he desires us to notice :-- London, per T. Alldis, £3 ; neighbourhood of Newcastle, per H. Ingham, 2s. 114d. IR. ROBERTS'S ADDRESS .- We often receive letters for Mr. Roberts, with a request that we will forward them, the parties writing not knowing where to address. To save ourselves trouble, and to impart information to many who may need it, we here give the several addresses to which communications for the "Attorney-General" may be sent : 11. Royal-arcade, Newcastle-on-Tyne : 5, Princes-street, Manchester ; 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, London. At each of the above offices Mr. Roberts, in his absence, is represented by an efficient clerk.

MEETING IN AID-OF FATHER MATHEW.

A densely crowded meeting was held in the spacious school nooms of the British and Foreign School Society, George-street, Bermondsey, on Tue-Jay evening, December 3rd., to aid in relieving the great Apostle of Temperan e from his pecuniary embarrassments-the results of his more than Herculean labour in the grand work of man's redemption from vicious habits. Every nook and cranny of the building was filled. On the platform we observed F. Lalor, Esq. ; - Mager, Esq.; - Norton, Esq.; Feargus O'Connor. E-; : the Rev. Mr. Butler : the Rev. Mr. the Rev. Mr. Coleridge ; the Rev. Mr. Bowman Smyth, Wesleyan minister, from Colchester, &c. The RET. MR. BITLER. on the invitation of the

committee, took the chair : he said, that at a meeting of the committee of the Temperance Society, it was resolved that a public meeting should be convened, Father Mathew, the true and devoted apostle of temperance. The creditors of Father Mathew did not press their demands until it was announced that he was airput to sail for America, to administer the pledge to the inhabitants of the New World (hear. necessary to subscribe means to enable Father Mathew to pay his debts. True, Father Mathew was a Catholic priest; but he was not a sectarian. with the image of his Redeemer, and Father Mathew held him in reverence as one of the great human family. No one had a better opportunity of knowing the evils of intemperance than Father Mathew. His rowed largely of his brothers, who were distillers. and who, from the loss of their trade by the holy Father's exertions, might truly be said to be martyrs

Theolald Mathew was a man of considerable wealth version. in the city of Cork-universally respected and adored. (Cheers.) What had he not done for the Teetotallers ? What sacrifice on their part would ever repay the debt ?

" Words are but wind : Actions speak the mind."

Teetotalism he looked on as the means of raising Ireland from a poor, pitiful, degraded province, into the exaited station of one of the nations of the earth. Mr. O'Connor resumed his seat amidst loud and longcontinued applause.

ection was then made. The chairman announced the amount to be £15 4s. 6d. Mr. F. Lalor said that

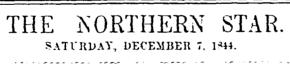
MR. O'CONNOR then rose, and paid a marked tribute of respect to the Catholic priesthood in general, and to the Rev. Chairman in particular, in moving The best thanks of the meeting to the Rev. Mr. Butler for his excellent conduct in the chair.

MR. LALOR rose, but gave way to the Rev MR. SATTH, who seconded the motion, declaring the Catholic priesthood to be part and parcel of the great human family. He claimed for them the liberty he claimed for himself-the liberty of worshipping his God in the way most agreeable to his own con-

cience. (Cheers.)

evening.

great acclamation. The Chairman briefly reported. Three cheers were then given for Father Mathew and Ould Ireland; and, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Butler, three cheers and one cheer more for Feargus O'Connor, the "man of the people," as the Rev. gentleman designated him. The meeting then dispersed, evidently satisfied with the proceedings of the



THE MESSIEURS CHAMBERS', AND THE THEORY OF WAGES.

THE wholesale philosophers of Edinburgh, the Messrs. CHAMBERS, have recently published a tract, entitled " The and that subscriptions should be entered into to aid Employer and the Employed," in which they bestow much " A Familiar Dialogue pains, in

between a Mr. JAMES SMITH, a factory mill owner, and a Mr. RICHARD JACESON, a cotton spinner," to prove that Trade Dodges" that I have yet seen ; worse, if possible, as Capital is the god. so it should be worshipped by the than BAPTIST NOEL'S rigmarole. hears: then they did press; and it thus became | working classes; that Labour is a dependant thing; and that the employed owes an incalculable amount of gratitude to the employer who "condescends" to give him He did not look at man's gait, or the cut or colour of | work. The exposure of the weaknesses, the fraitties, the his coat ; enough for him that man was impressed inconsistencies, the intemperance, and the improvidence

of the working classes -- all of which are consequences of oppression and misrule rather than characteristics of a decidedly improving people-are the points at which the i dispatch of business " has been duly Gazetted ; and Minduties, in the Confessional, had made him thoroughly ; arrows of Mr. SMITH," the Capitalist," are shot ; while poor acquainted with them. (Hear, hear.) Father Mathew (JACKSON, a kind of passive instrument in SMITH's hands, had exhausted his own private resources, and bor- is, after the manner of the many "old farmers," whose life-long prejudices we are told have been destroyed in a all, comparatively, has been plain sailing. Borne in, as single "dialogue with some sagacious free trader," so to the cause of total abstinence. (Hear, hear.) The stunned by the occerchelining and convincing reasoning of people had other leaders, all of whom, more or less. Mr. SMITH, as to make him appear, if not a basty convert had an eye to self thear, hear) : hence, Father Mat- to the opinions of his antagonist, to be at least so shaken hew, in singleness of purpose, had no equal. (Hear, in his old belief as to leave little doubt of his after con-

The hurry and bustle of removal has precluded the able to embody his own mind in his legislative acts. He of the soil had to be sacrificed ; and my necessities, arising insidious blow that has been aimed at the interest of pregnant with consequences, which his main body of supthe working classes since the memorable pamphlet of porters had unceasingly and consistently opposed and de. The repeal of the Malt-tax will be an immediate rethe notable and Houble Reverend Baptist NOEL. The precated,---dragging them through the mire to their own subjoined note will show, however, that the subject was ruin-their own declarations and predictions being the witnesses. Never before was there an instance of repeal I must demand one which those connected with the Star were not likely to pass over in silence : while it also limits our comment an English Minister being able to do what Peel has on the tract in the present number of the Star. From done. Suspected, feared, nay, even dreaded by his that note it will be seen that Mr. O'CONNOB proposes to own party: no confidence reposed in him by any power. Talk of Howard's humanity in visiting the deal elaborately with the "dialogue;" and therefore we lazaretios and the prisons, what was his philanthropy shall confine our remarks to some of its most glaring abone; still was he thrown up by circumstances on the shall confine our remarks to some of its most glaring absurface of events, and enabled to use the power of the surdities, follies, and inconsistencies. " great Conservative party" to the curbing of the arrogan pretensions of the Church ; the keeping from local power who whistle at the plough " quiet ? Can be blarney them It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that CHAD the rabid Orangemen of Ireland; the handing over of, over ? Not if the "beasts" continue to come ! Not if Mathew had a good name ; and better still, deserved wicz, of Poor Law astoriety, is the bosom friend of the it. (Cheers.) Father Mathew had travelled in his Messrs. CHAMBERS ; and therefore we may infer that he has the principles of protection to the advocates of Free been their instructor upon a treatise which is evidently Trade; the passing of the new Tariff, with its admissionintended as an auxiliary to the present starvation system. of all food (excepting corn) at merely nominal duties. The "dialogue" opens with the recital of Mr. SMITH's the virtual Repeal of the Corn Law, in the Canadian (Cheers.) This would be deeply engraven on the magical rise in the world of manufactures, and the fasci-Corn Bill; and the giving up of England's superi has to prepare to meet it; and thus arises the first real nations of the great things that he has accomplished by ority in the manufacturing market, in the legalising difficulty he has had to contend with. It is one which he sobriety, attention, perseverance, and travel-not forgetof the free exportation of machinery. All this Peel will be a stateman and a tactician indeed, if he surmounts

the matter in hand in earnest, as they from appearances to be pitied because they labour. Labour is not an evil, The motion was carried unanimously and with but a positive blessing ; it is only injurious when carried seem disposed to do, they will operate on their 'friends" the members for Counties and Agricultural to excess."

Here, then, we learn that the chief value attached to Boroughs ; and if only one half of Peel's ordinary supducation by Mr. SMITH is, that it may reconcile the slave porters are detached from him on this question, his fate to his "drudgery" by presenting scenes of bliss and beatiis sealed ! That they will be so detached may be reatude which he cannot hope to enjoy ! Rare Mr. Smith, sonably expected for interest will dictate that "Incomparable Mr. Smith! Philanthropic Mr. Smith ! course to them. In the repeat of the Malt-tax, they "Ventilation," the remaining specific, Mr. SMITH tells us see an immediate benefit: and they will be dis-' must be done by law ;" and, in fact, the simple right to posed to secure it. This measure is not like the breathe fresh air, is the only privilege which our philoso-Tariff - prospective ; distant ; dubious. It might be pher appears to think can be conferred by law upon the matter of speculation as to what would be the effect of

measure which would take some five years to develope working classes ! its full operation ; but as to what would be the effect of a We are auxious to see Mr. O'CONNOR's travestic of the repeal of the Małt-tax there can be no dispute. That tax dialogue" between SMITH the oppitalist, and JACESON amounts, with the expenses of excisemen and collection, the converted slave ; and offer the subjoined letter as our to some £4,000,000 annually ; and the effect of the repeal apology for not entering more fully on the subject :--would assuredly be to leave that sum in the pockets of the con DEAR HOBSON,-Say by return if you can spare me room this week to bury Chambers's tract? If I am too sumers of malt, to be fetched out again may be, if Peel late, I shall expect a larger grave for it in next week's could effect it : but there it would be, spite of fate, for the Star. It is the worst, and far the weakest, of the "Free time. The effect of the repeal of this monstrous tax, on the farmer who grows the barley he gets made into

creased means of the people to consume. The benefits

and advantages of such repeal are therefore appa-

rent-manifest-tangible : and we may fully expect that

they will be energetically sought for. It is true that

Peel cannot afford to give up the tax. It is true that he

cannot do without the "amount." It is true that if he

loses £4,000,000, not only will be have to bid farewell to

his "surplus," but enjoy the company of a tremendous

deficit. It is true that without the Malt-tax, the Queen

would be in danger of having to go short : Prince Albert's

' allowance" be reduced ; the "pretty misses" on the pen-

lief as far as it goes. The repeal of the Malt-tax I can

enforce from you, or break you up ; and, therefore, that

And thus will begin the battle of the lands and the

funds. Thus will begin the contest between the holders

of the soil and the livers out of the taxes. God speed

What, then, can Peel do ? Can he keep the "farmers

the cheese, and pork, and beef, and poultry, and eggs, and

flour, and hay, and vandles, and fruit, and vegetables,

continue to come. And that these will continue, accord-

ing to season, no one can doubt. All the elements then

are at work to get the " cry " well " up," Peel, therefore

it ! and the Devil aid it !

malt, would be direct : for all that he now has to add Yours very truly. to the cost of producing the barley would be saved FEARGUS O'CONNOR. to him ; and he would also enjoy the benefits arising from increased consumption, through the in

HOW ARE THE MINISTERS TO MEET PARLIAMENT

The Session of 1845 approaches. The note of prepara tion has been sounded. The day of meeting for "the isters are deeply engaged in the concoction of measures wherewith to meet the assembled legislators. The difficulties of Peel are now commencing. Hithertohe was, on the torrent of public indignation let loose by Whig treachery and Whig baseness; looked up to, as he was, as the "only man of the in-coming party at all-

sion list be without " quarterage," and the fundholder withable to lead," he found himself in a position more out dividend. It is true, all this : but what of it ? The agriindependent of his supporters than any Minister that culturalist will say, "what have I to do with that ? State ever held the reins of power. He was, in consequence,/ necessity was pleaded when the interest of the cultivators

presibility of an earlier notice of this, the most willy and was enabled to pass measures founded on principles, and from the operation of your own fleecing measures, have

ANDREW MACKENZIE .- ALVA .- Received : his sugges tion shall be attended to

TO THE LOVERS OF FREEDOM .- Capt. Francisco Margarit, a Spanish refugee. and one of the brave defenders of Barcelona in the Revolution of 1843 and 1844, and also at the fortification of Figuera until its surrender to General Attmeller, having arrived in London, and being desirous at this critical juncture to join his compatriots in Spain, it is earnestly requested that the several localities, and those sympathizing with him, will furnish the necessary means. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Thos. M. Wheeler, 2433, Strand, or at the London District Council, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday afternoon. Subscriptions to be of avail, must be speedily remitted to the above places.

To Readers and Correspondents.	SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR
and a second	FOR THE EXECUTIVE.
AGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS will please to notice, that all orders for the Star, and advertisements, must	£ s. d. From Todmorden, per R. Brook 1 10 9 From the Cap of Liberty, Brighton, per W.
be addressed as under :	Flower
" FEAROUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,	From the Chartists of Stroudwater 0 7 0
Northern Star Office, 340, Strand, London."	From a Friend at Nailsworth 0 0 CARDS.
Remittances, whether by Bank or Post-office Money- orders, must also be addressed in the same manner;	From the Cap of Liberty, Brighton, per W. Flower 0 2 4
and the orders made payable to Mr. O'Connor. Post-office Orders must be made payable at the	VICTIMS. From the Cap of Liberty, Brighton. per W.
Post Office, No. 180, Strand. Attention to these instructions will prevent disappointment and save	Flower 0 2 •
much trouble.	MINERS.
CORBESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS are requested to	From the Cap of Liberty, Brighton, per W. Flower 6 1 6
send their communications, addressed-	
	JENKIN MOBGAN. From the Cap of Liberty, Brighton, per W.
" MR. JOSHUA HOBSON,	Flower 0 2 6
Editor Northern Star,	RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.
340, Strand; London,"	SUBSCRIPTION.
as early in the week as possible. Reports of meetings	Southampton 2 6 Dewsbury 1 8
and other transactions occurring on Sunday or Monday must be in London on Wednesday morning; the news of	Marsden 6 6 Littleton 1 6
Tuesday and Wednesday must be posted off on Wednes-	Halifax
day night; the news of Thursday, on Thursday night; and	CARDS.
the news of Friday, on Friday night. THESE INSTRUC-	Accrington 1 8 Leith 30
TIONS MUST BE STRICTLY ABIDED BY by the regular corre-	Clitheroe 1 1 Edinburgh
spondents of the Star. No excuse will be received for	Clockhouse 3 0 Baraford 0 8
neglect of duty or of slovenly performance of it. It is	Hedden Bridge , 1 0 Haggate , 3 6
our wish to make the Star an efficient organ of the great	Greenock 3 3 Burnley 3 6 Linlithgow 5 0 Bacup 1 6
Movement Party : to accomplish this we will DO OUR	MISSIONARY FUND
PART, and must desire others to do theirs. Let us	T. Salmon 0 6 Bradford 0
have the matter regularly supplied, and there shall be no cause for complaint for non-insertion. Secretaries of	W. Salmon 0 6
bodies of working men, whether banded together as	JENKIN MOBGAN. An Englishwoman 10
Chartists or as Trades, will aid much in serving them-	Au Englishwoman IV MBS. ELLIS.
selves and Labour's cause if they act on the instruc-	An Englishwoman
tions given above, and send such matters of news as	DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.
will be interesting to the reader generally, and of ser-	An Englishwoman
vice to their own body particularly. We also invite all	THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.
friends to the cause of Labour to render their assistance	
to enable us to make the Star an organ that will bear	OVERLAND MAIL.
comparison with any Journal in the kingdom.—Private Letters for Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON and Mr. G. JULIAN	OTERLAND SIRIE.
HARNEY, must be addressed to the Printing Office,	INDIA AND CHINA.
17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, London	MORE SLAUGHTER The news brought from India
•	by the mail of the 1st of December, which has reached
J. B. L., WOOD-STREET, KING'S-SQUARE,-His favour shall	by extraordinary express, is not remarkable. The
a ppear ne <u>x</u> t week.	only place in which any disturbance of the general
T. WEBB, STOCKPORT WE have received the copy of	tranquillity exists, is at Kolapore, where the Rajan
Mr. Patrick O'Higgin's letter to him, which we shall	being a minor, the government has been administered
have great pleasure in publishing next week. We re-	by various agents, who, by acts of despotism and op-

Then let all freely and cheerfully subscribe, for that was the only means of enabling Father Matthew to propagate the great principles of Temperance, cast, south, north, and west. (Loud cheers.) MR. FLORENTINE LALOR moved a resolution in favour

of the object.

The REV. MR. SMITH, Wesleyan minister, in seconding the motion. said :- Father Mathew was an humble instrument in the hands of a higher when compared with that of Father Mathew, who closed the doors of all those places. (Loud cheers.) A good name was far better than riches. Father

mission far and wide ; and wherever he went, virtue and peace followed in his footsteps. (Cheers.) Without insinuating a word against any of Ireland's agi-

tators, she had no regenerator like Theobald Mathew.

tablets of every right-thinking man's mind, be he English or Irish. Talk of Repealing the Union,

indeed : where was there a greater Repealer than

filth called whiskey? (Laughter and applause.)

Father Mathew's debts were stated to be £5,000. Was ever so great a change effected at so small a

cost? Englishmen and Irishmen, Catholic and Pro-

the great and good Father Mathew. (Loud cheers.) He had heard some say (and he had no doubt of their

honesty in so saying) that they would not assist Father Mathew because of the effect his labours had :

and others because of the religious tenets held by

Father Mathew ? Had he not repealed the union | ting a few instances of unparalleled good luck, and one of between the stomachs of his countrymen and the a very successful marriage, which appear to have so com-

pletely "flabergasted" poor JACKSON as to have rendered inspires JACESON with a large amount of self-esteem ; and

testant, should compete for the honour of relieving would assure him that all that he (SMITH) had so sucthe man JACKSON. And hence we find each alluring

has been able to do, in spite of the opposition and hostility with power unimpaired.

of his own friends : and that too with comparative ease _____ That this matter of the agricultural " cry " is producing him an easy prey to his judicious instructor! SMITH True, there have been faint signs of rebellion and dis. its effect in "head-quarters," let the following testify affection, but which only ended in showing the subserviency We take it from a paper devoted to agricultural purposes of the Conservative party as a whole to a man they de- and an ardent supporter of the Peel Administration. It cessfully accomplished was equally within the reach of tested and hated. True, the Duke of Buckingham is a paper that has been found to have "surewdly would not "swallow the leek ;"---but then he was choked guessed "at the intentions and plans of Ministers on for prospect laid before the employed met with the becoming off with a paltry blue riband. True, there was much mer occasions of Cabinet Councils. The opinion of prospect late before the opening of called a state of the opening of called a state of the opening of called a state of the opening of observation, or response—"why, I confess I never saw it growling and grumbling amongst the "farmer's friends," Bell's Weekly Messenger is therefore worth attention. He

him. He envied not, but pitted the littleness of such men's minds. (Hear.) The temperance cause was not sectarian, but advocated by men of all sects and parties, both political and theological. (Cheers). Then let all subscribe the means of setting Father Then let all subscribe the means of setting Father Then let all subscribe the means of setting Father for the doubt that it had been his lot, or that of any other representatives of agricultural constituencies thought The matter of discussion turned upon the probable em-

gret it came too late for this week

pression, drove the people into resistance. This Rajah being allowed by the treaties to maintain 1,000 LETTERS TO LEEDS .- Several of the agents continue to men, his forces were sent into the provinces to put address their orders to Leeds, as though unaware that down the rebellion. The insurgents soon routed them, the paper had been removed to its present place of pub-lication. Their orders have been unattended to in of them, Samunghur, was taken by storm on the 13th consequence. We have given plain directions for them of October, and a portion of the garrison who resisted how to proceed; where and whom to address to; and were put to the sword by the British troops that were it is their fault if they do not comply with them. Let invited to aid the Rajah's agents in suppressing the them remember that oll orders for the paper, and all insurrection. The storming of the fort of Samunghur, proments of money, should be addressed to Mr. O'Connor and the defeat of the body of insurgents that came to himself, at the Publishing Office, 340, Strand; and all its relief, had in part lowered their courage, vet their Post-office Orders made payable to that gentleman, at demands were as forcible as ever. They had lost the Post-office, 180, Strand. In a former notice we about 500 men at Samunghur and near it : vet their named the Charing-cross Branch Office, but the office resolution to defend their properties and their rights now named is more conveniently situate. seems to be unshaken. The Madras and Bombay Governments were exerting their utmost influence to

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PAPER should never be enput an end to those commotions. closed in the letters ordering papers, or enclosing money; nor should orders or money be sent to the Editor. The SCINDE.—The intelligence from Scinde states that two departments are distinct, and carried on in different and distant places; and the sending of the communications of the one to the other necessarily causes delay, and sometimes error. Let our friends look to it. All matters for the paper should be addressed to Mr. Hobson; all orders and payments of money to Mr. O'Connor.

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS,-In the confusion consequent on our removal to London, several orders were overlooked; amongst others, that of Mr. Wilkinson, of South Shields. Of course those irregularities will now be corrected. We have also to state, that in some instances complaints have reached us of tricks being played at district post-offices : and we have forwarded the complaints in all such cases to the Postmaster-General, with the view of preventing a recurrence of the nefarious practice of stealing newspapers out of covers.

CONSTANT READER. CHESHIBE. - There is no law to "compensation."

perfect tranquillity prevails there. Sir Charles Napier had adopted the plan of marching the troops away from the rivers' banks during the time when the exhalations from the mud while drying rendered their residence there exceedingly dangerous. Sickness prevailed to any remarkable extent in only four regiments. Sir Charles Napier was, it was said, about to proceed to Upper Scinde, in order to make effectual

arrangements with the tribesmen, Poolajee, and along ts neighbouring mountains.

THE PUNJAB still presents the same picture of distracted councils. Heera Singh, the Prime Minister of the young Lahore Rajah Dhuleep, has not terminated his disputes with his uncle Ghotlab-Singh. Troops were prepared on both sides, but the Minister has sent some agents to try the effects of negotiations. Nothing positive was known of the results at the time of the departure of the steamer. Heera Singh is wily and crafty, and may succeed in overcoming the strength of Ghoolab, although the latter is now ani-

compel Railway Companies to give employment to the mated by a wish to avenge the death of his brother men disabled in their service, nor even to afford them Suchet, who was slain through the machinations of the Minister. · · · · ·

AFFGHANISTAN.-From Affghanistan we learn that Dost Mahommed and his son Akhbar, were governing named Thomas Abrams Abrams, who has long been that country according to their ancient rules. It was a favourite gamekeeper of the Duke of Buckingham, said that the Dost and his son, the Vizir. were dis- was, on Saturday last, justly convicted at the Buckfar-famed valley of Cashmere, of which the Affghans complainant, proved the ferocity of the fellow. The before great damage had been done to the property. were rulers some years ago. These demands cannot lads were amusing themselves by throwing stones at be acceded to by Heera Singh without exposing him- some birds in a hedge (no game was near), when self and his Government to destruction; and if they Abrams pounced upon them, using the most horrid are rejected, they may lead to a war between the Affchans and the Sheiks, in which the British are likely | the earth, with his gun, the unfortunate complainant. to interfere.

GWALLOR. - In Gwalior the Minister Ram Rao Phalkea continues to be unpopular, and attempts have been made on his life. The capital is disturbed in consequence, and disaffection is rife.

BINDLEKIND is quiet; the ex-Rajahs of Jeitpoor being about to be surrendered to the British authorities by his own adherents, who are tired of long marches, and all the sufferings of midnight marrauders in the mountains of that district.

FROM CALCUTTA the chief news relates to the quiet proceedings of Sir Henry Hardinge, who appears to be studying the politics of India. His only public acis have been directed towards extending education. THE MADELS GOVEENMENT was, like that of Bombay, busy in preparing troops for the Kolapore

country. FEON BONEAT the chief points are the conviction

of the infamous Aloo Paroo, for being implicated in burning the merchant ship Belvedere in Singapore harbour. This scoundrel appears to have made a the steward with great cruelty, and actually gave the wound in the neck, and the blood flowed out with of " Accidental Death" was returned. powards of 200 lashes to a French lad on board for increased force from the wound in the back every some supposed offence. The case of this boy was time she breathed. Mr. Macaulay, surgeon, was brought forward by a French merchant, named sent for; and subsequently the girl was removed to Roussac, who received every assistance from the ma- her residence, the Albert lnn, where she lies in a gistrate. The trial of Braithwaite, for his cruelty, most dangerous state. The man was apprehended was loudly demanded by the public of that Presi- upon the spot, but made considerable resistance. deney.

to the end of August. The American ambassador notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers's bank had been had negociated a treaty such as that sanctioned by traced to a party in London, and that one of them tory of it. The French ambassador arrived at Macao i stopped for further inquiries." is without foundation. tions about his treaty.

observe how the Chinese authorities were conducting , tion of the robbery - Globy, Wednesday, themselves towards the new traders.

of her Majesty's ship Dido, Captain Keppel, and building by the constable, who instantly raised an the Hon. Company's steamer Phlegethon, which went alarm. Abundance of water being at hand, the enmp the river Sukarran. The boats were at first regimes were soon got to work, but not a vestige of stock pulsed : but, being reinforced, they returned and or building, except the walls, could be saved. demolished the fortifications, and took above sixty

THE SHIP CEVLON, D. Ferguson, master, from London to Bombay, was totally lost on the morning of the 1st of October, on the northernmost reef of the Laccadives. The captain and crew arrived safe in Bombay. The ship Brilliant, from Calcutta to Bombay, was lost on the 16th of October on the point of Saugur Sands : the crew were saved.

THE MOXSOON had terminated. The fall of rain in Bombay was under six inches, and fears were entertained of the want of water next spring. In the interior of the country the fall, though not great, was seasonable, so that no apprehension was entertained of that most dreadful scourge-a famine, which is periodical in India.

SCANDALOUS ASBAULT BY A GAMEREEPER .- A man aken away and locked up by Mr. Giles, not being able to get two sureties. Abrams was again brought

Abrams might have some person to assist at the examination. On Tuesday the case was again brought on, when the room was so densely crowded that it was impossible to take notes of the proceedings. The Examination of the case, however, was proceeded with, and brought to a conclusion by Abrams being committed for trial at the next assizes for the county. He was allowed to find bail, and was bailed out on Aulestary News.

STABBING IN LEICESTER .- On Monday night, at

THE BANK ROBBERT .- The report said to have been

FIRE IN ST. PANCRAS. — About half-past three on record on the following morning. The reporters trusted to the coroner's honourthe north-west coast of Borneo; it consisted chiefly were first seen issuing from the lower part of the pointed. We can, therefore, only give a reprint of

TRE LATE DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR NOT TINGHAM .- The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Virnells, one of the sufferers by the late dreadful accident was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday night. At ten o'clock, the jury sent for the coroner, and informed him they could not agree upon their verdict, and that there was no probability of their agreeing. At eleven o'clock the coroner was again sent for, and, at a quarter to twelve the hall doors were opened.-The Coroner : "Mr. Foreman, are you agreed upon your verdict?"—The Foreman : "Yes, sir." The following verdict ' — The Foreman': Tes, sir. The following verdict was then recorded :— "We return a verdict of Accidental Death, and the jury impose a Their deaths had be bodies of the deceased *shifters* removed. to with breathless attention. In conclusion, Mr. (tian-a pious and religious man': The hands struck f_{tailway} but in so doing we beg to remark that we had a fall of stone had broken down the brattree, and f_{tailway} removed. to with breathless attention. In conclusion, Mr. tian—a pious and religious man '. The hands struck Roberts submitted his objections to the consideration work last week, but subsequently returned on the un-riages. being the property of the Midland Counties being frightfully scorched. It is supposed that a fall of stone had broken down the brattree, and Mr. Mande said that Mr. Roberts had raised one the future. Railway, but in so doing we beg to remark that we THE LATEST NEWS FROM KOLAPORE is, that all hopes are convinced the collision took place in consequence thus occasioned the air to be fouled, which fired their of mismanagement, and the want of a clear under- | candles. Verdict "Accidental Death." Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment had marched from stamling on the part of the company's servants [On this queer proceeding we shall have something the contract. Satura for the disturbed districts, where there will on the part of the company's servants to say next week. We must try to teach Mr. Coro-be soon 13,000 men assembled. We ware the parties individually implicated. We gard it. If the latter, it is done shamelessly and are of opinion that much improvement may be unblushingly. We must try what force there is in we had a contract, occupying a full sheet of paper, money required be raised in five shilling shares; made in the general management of the Midland public opinion on a closed coroner's court.

FIRE AT THE GRAND STAND AT NEWCASTLE-ON- that Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate, would Stand, on the race-eourse. The roof and upper stair- court of Queen's Bench. posed to quarrel with the now enfeebled Government ingham Petty Sessions, of kicking and beating on of Lahore, and to the fast. The wound on the poor fellow's ghans of the provinces on the western bank of the ghans of the provinces of the provinces of the provinces of the ghans of the provinces of the province the provinces of the provinces of the province t

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE. An inquest

was held on Thursday by Mr. Higgs, at the Rose and Crown, Knightsbridge, on the body of a young language of fury and passion, and finally beating to female, bpparently about twenty years of age, found the earth, with his gun, the unfortunate complainant. in the Serpentine River. In appearance she was about Abrams was fined 25, or in default to be sent to twenty years of age, dark brown hair, blue eyes, Aylesbury tread-wheel for two months. He was round features, stout made, and about five feet four inches high. She had on a mousseline-de-laine dress, with broad blue stripes. black shawl with red border, forward on a charge of shooting at J. East, Jolly, and fine gold earrings in her ears; her under clothing very Pargetter, wounding East in the hand, and striking good. Her bonnet was white straw, trimmed with shots in the cap of Jolly. The further hearing of this blue ribbons. On the right upper arm is a large scar. charge was put off until Tuesday, in order that There being no direct evidence to prove that deceased destroyed herself, an open verdict of "Found drowned " was returned.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN BIRMINGHAM .- On Tuesday evening last, at the Grand Junction station-yard, in Birmingham, a young man, named William Graystone, was assisting in removing an engine from one line to another, and while doing so he had occasion Wednesday by two of the duke's tenants, one of whom went to Stowe for permission that very morning :- the distance behind him. On reaching the ashpit he jumped into it, where he stood for a moment,

apparently not knowing what to do, although he had only to stoop and allow the engine to pass over him. eleven o'clock, a young man named John Raten, and That, however, he unfortunately did not do, but ran practice of burning ships which he had insured, and a young woman named Gilham, with whom he kept to the end of the pit, and endeavoured to get up three the contract should have been a stamped one; and of which five or six were destroyed within four years. company, were in the Gallowhee-gate, Leicester, near or four steps. In this, however, he failed ; he slipt Another subject of interest in Bombay arose from the the Castle Tavern, when he stabled her in the neck, on one side, the engine arrived rapidly upon him, commitment for trial at the December criminal ses- and in the back between the shoulders. She screamed and he was swept away by the ash-pan, and crushed sions of Thomas Braithwaite, the master of the ship out, and succeeded in getting into the tavern, where to death in a most frightful manner. An inquest was did not come within the meaning of the Act of o'clock in the forenoon. A public meeting will also Neptune, from Liverpool. He, it appears, treated she was placed in a chair. The flesh protruded from held on the body on Wednesday night, and a verdict Parliament under which the information was laid. take place, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts,

> MORE "ACCIDENTAL" MURDER. ANOTHER, aye ANOTHER of those events which some

men whosit as jurors call "Accidental Death;" which others call "The Visitation of God;" but which we have no hesitation of calling by its only true name-MUNDER !- has occurred in the neighbourhood of CHINA-From China the intelligence comes down in circulation yesterday. "That four of the £1,000 Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Our reporter attended the inquest, on Tuesday evening last, at Seghill-and another gentleman came forward and gave his address the British, with the addition of some clauses explana- was presented at the Bank of England, and there to the coroner as the reporter of the Tune Mercury. The coroner thought proper to dictate that neither on the 15th of August, in order to begin his negocia- Neither is it true that an officer had arrived in Brus- the reporter for the Northern Star nor the reporter of sels in quest of the fugitives, as asserted in one of the Tune Mercury should be allowed to take notes of the THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG, Mr. Davis, was the Belgian papers. In fact, up to this afternoon no proceedings, on pain of being excluded from the inquiabout to proceed to the northern ports, in order to clue whatever has been obtained towards the detec- sition ; BUT if those individuals thought proper to refrain from so doing, they should have access to his

a hurried paragraph that was written for the Tyne M reary, just before going to press. The following is a copy :----

FATAL COAL PIT EXPLOSION AT SEGHILL, EIGHT made in the Act; and if the legislature had intended MILES N. E. of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE .- An inquest to include "joiners," would it not have made was held on Tuesday before Mr. Reed, at Seghill, on a separate clause for the "joiner" as well ? the bodies of William Anderson and Henry Barrass He argued that " joiners" were not " servants :" for (the one sixty, the other sixty-four years of age). The deceased men went down at eight o'clock on Sunday at any time to do anything he wanted doing. That the poor women spread too light, they are fined ; is evening into Seghill Pit, to prepare the workings for the hewers on Monday morning. At nine o'clock no-for even during the hours of labour the master had week from 1d. up to 8d., 9d., and, on one occasion, tice was given to Mr. Wightman, the viewer, that the pit no power to make him do anything but work at 10d., upon some paltry pretext or other, while the was on fire. He descended with the overman, when joinering. Mr. Roberts occupied an hour and three majority of them don't get more than 4s. 9d. per he found the stoppings blown down, so as to prevent quarters in arguing on his several objections, during week. This tyrant well knows that he is driving admission into the pit. Between two and three the whole of which time, notwithstanding the court many a poor lass into the path of ruin to save them-

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON THE CORN LAWS AT

TYNE.—On Tuesday evening, shortly before seven make a note of the objection, as it might be wanted o'clock, a fire broke out at the Newcastle Grand if he found it necessary to take the case into the Short-time Committee, held this day, several letters were read from the district committee, inquiring what steps

were not "servants," as the document it-

sons."

Act."

indus, including Peshawur, &c., and perhaps also the head, and the blood which smothered the jacket of the an hour the flames were completely subdued, but not Builders, of Hulme; which agreement they, the t, prosecute their object, and to leave no means untried to persons charged, had not fulfilled. He called Mr, bring their labours to a successful issue. In Manchester Richard Clark Pauling, who proved the signing of they are equally resolved. May I therefore respectfully the document, at Derby, on the 19th day of Oct. last. r quest, on behalf of this committee, that your Lordship Mr. Roberts had several objections to take to the | will be good enough to inform us, at your earliest conveinformation; in fact, it was not worth a straw. The nience, what course you intend to adopt on the opening of first objection was, that only a part of the agree-Parliament, as we cannot satisfactorily answer the inment was mentioned in the information. In the quiries of our constituents until we have had your Lordcontract were these words : "according to the anship's advice, and are made acquainted with the course nexed rules." He (Mr. Roberts) wanted to know you intend to pursue ?- We fully rely on your Lordship's what rules? Why were the rules not mentioned in judgment and zeal in this good cause, and having placed the information ? They ought to have been there our entire confidence in your wisdom and determination, to assist the Magistrates in the investigation. Their we shall be guided in our line of action by the course you

not being there, was fatal no the information. intend to pursue in Parliament. His next objection was, that the information was bad " I am, my Lord, your most obedient servant, in law, inasmuch as it was not properly made out. "HENRY GREEN, Secretary, He believed, in cases of partnership, that the names of "The Right Hon, Lord Ashley, M.P."

all the partners should be given in full. But in this information it was "Mr. George Pauling and others, " London, Nov. 27, 1844. Master Builders at Hulme." He considered this bad "Sir,-In answer to your letter, in which you desired, in law, just as much so as an imperfect venue in an on the part of the operatives of Lancashire, to learn what indictment. He had another objection, and that course I should think advisable in the ensuing session of was, that the contract was contrary to the Stamp Parliament, I must reply that I see no reason why the Act. The Stamp Act allowed contracts between question of the Ten Hours' Bill should not be renewed at masters and servants" to be unstamped ; but | the earliest possible period. I will endeavour on the first this particular contract did not come within the night of our meeting to fix a day for bringing the subject meaning of that clause, inasmuch as the parties

again under the consideration of the House. "I am, Sir, your very obedient servant.

self would shew. He submitted to the Bench that " Mr. Henry Green, Secretary." " Ashley " LANCASHIRE MINERS,-The next General Delegate being unstamped, was not binding. He had many Meeting of Lancashire Miners will take place at the other objections, which of themselves would be fatal. house of Mr. John Garforth, Old Mess, Oldham, on He would mention another : that was, that his clients

He refered to the words, "artificer and other per- Esq., and other gentlemen. Ilis clients did not answer to the par-BARNSLEY WEAVERS .- On Monday the 2d inst. the liamentary definition of the word "artificer," linen-weavers of this town met in Pickering's large In support of his argument, he referred to several room, which was crowded long before the appointed Acts of Parliament which defined the term in ques- time for meeting ; Mr. J. Grimshaw was called to tion-the 27th Geo. II., chap. 6th; the 31st Geo. the chair, who briefly stated the business of the meet-II., chap 11th ; the 56th Geo. 111., and the "Truck ing, and called Mr. Frank Mirfield to state the result In all of these it was set forth what deof a deputation (of which he was one) that had been scription of workers were included in the term "ar- employed to measure the yard-sticks of all masters tificer ;" but in none of them was to be found whose lengths were considered to be too great. Mr. either "joiner" or "carpenter." It might be said Mirfield stated they had found several too long, but that the word "artificer" was a general term. He were allowed to make them correct before they left the admitted it ; but they were not to reason his clients warehouses : some few had yet to be measured. Mr. into prison; but they must go " according to law." J. Vallance next addressed the meeting, and moved

He would particularly call their attention to the -" That the masters be respectfully requested to Truck Act. In that Act the word "artificer" was commence paving wages by the list of 1836 instead of defined ; and in that definition "joiners" were not the one by which they are now paying," which was included, as he had explained. It might be asked seconded by a person in the body of the meeting, and FROM SINGAPORE we learn that an English expedi-Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of tion had been sent to attack the piratical tribes on Mr. Treeby, builder, Milton-street, New-road. Flames we can therefore only give a reprint of what that had to do with the Act under which the in-That the fancy drill masters be requested to give an tection of the one Act, it might be reasonably sup- out a dissentient. The meeting was then adjouaned posed that it was intended to exempt them from the till next Monday night at seven o'clock.

penalties of the other. There was also the case of SHREWSBURY. - STRIKE OF FACTORY HANDS. - On servant-labourers," for which a separate clause was | Monday sixteen young women, employed as line spreaders, in the factory of Messrs. Marshall and Co., were fined 3d. each by the overlooker, John Roberts, road, on Monday evening next, Dec. 9th. Chair to for having spread too heavy (as he said). This tyrannical overlooker professes to be a strict ('hristian, and) and other gentlemen will address the meeting. servants" were parties whom the master could call is guilty daily of the most barefaced oppression. If

"Manchester, Nov. 25, 1844. Forthcoming Chartist Meetings. "My Lord,-At a meeting of the Lancashire Central

OLDHAM WORKING MAN'S HALL .-- In consequence of other arrangements having been recently entered into, the opening of the above Hall will not take place on Christmas Day, but is unavoidably postponed till further notice.—On Sunday, a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. D. Donovan is expected to attend.

BRADFORD.-A lecture will be delivered in Stanningly on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.-On Tuesday evening a public meeting will be held to memorialize her Majesty on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock .- A lecture will be delivered in the Council Room on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE will address the inhabitants of Wellingboro' on Monday the 9th ; Kettering, Tues-day the 10th ; Pitsford, Wednesday the 11th ; Long Buckby, Thursday the 12th; Whilton, Friday the 13th ; and Daventry, Saturday the 14th inst., on the necessity of raising a county election fund.

ROCHEALE .- Next Sunday Mr. Thomas Chadwick will deliver two lectures in the Association Room, Mill-street, Rochdale.

HOLBECK .- A meeting of the Chartists of this locality will be held on Sunday evening, the 8th inst., at Mr. Simmons's, the Smith's Arms, Little Holbeck, at six o'clock.

HEBDEN BRIDGE .- Two lectures will be delivered in the Democratic Chapel, Bridge Lanes, on Sunday, the 8th of December, by Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon and six in the evening .- All communications for the Chartists of Hebden Bridge must be addressed. Elias Hitchen, care of Thomas Mitchell. 21, Buttress Bottom, Hebden Bridge.

Herwood.-A discussion will take place in the 'hartists' Room, on Sunday evening next.

MOTTRAM.-A general meeting of the members and council of this locality will be held at two o'clock on Sunday next.

BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Williamson will lecture at Mr. 'lark's Reading Room, 89, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

A MIDLAND DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Walsall, at Mr. Griffith's, Lamp Tavern, on Sunday, Dec. 15th, at one o'clock precisely.

HALIFAX.-Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a discourse in the Working Man's Hall, on Sunday, at half-past six o'clock.

CARRINGTON .- The members of the Carrington ocality are requested to attend on business of importance, at the New Inn, at seven o'clock.

CLITHEROE.-Mr. M'Grath will lecture in the Chartist-room, York-street, Clitheroe, on Sunday evening. Subject : "Have we a well-grounded hope for man kind's social and political redemption ?" The North Lancashire delegate meeting will take place on the 25th, at Accrington.

CHELSEA. - DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. - A public meeting in favour of the above object will be held in the large room of the Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenorbe taken at half-past seven. Feargus O'Connor, Esq.,

Doyle in Cheshine. -- Mr. C. Doyle, of the Executive, will visit the following places during the ensuing week :---Stockport, Sunday, Dec. 8th ; Dukenfield, Monday, 9th; Staley-bridge, Tuesday, 10th; Mottram, Wednesday, 11th ; Glossop, Thursday, 12th ; Hyde, Friday, 13th.

SHEFFIELD .- On Sunday evening Mr. John West will deliver a lecture in the Fig-tree-lane room. Subject :--- " The necessity and utility of Trades' Com-binations :" at half-past six o'clock.

of a pacification by negotiation are at end.

Accidents, Offences, Enquests. &c Railway, particularly at the Nottingham station.

day an inquest was held before Mr. G. J. Mills, deputy and suitably impressed with the importance of the coroner for Middlesex, at the Marquess of Granby, printed rules, and that as much as possible they Great Marylebone-street, on the body of Charlotte Dunford, of No. 2, Chesterfield-street, said decrased master, has given evidence before this inquest which lodged in her house. About half-past six o'clock on the jury can place no reliance upon, and that he Saturday evening, on coming out of her own apart- ought to forfeit the confidence of the company, and ment, she found deceased sitting on the stairs. "She be no longer retained as a public servant." ('oroner : spoke to her, but receiving no answer, she procured a "That is your verdict, and you are all agreed in it ?" light, and then found that she was dead, or dving. Foreman: "We are." Thus finished, at ten mi- He said he had come there to discuss a great and im-Mr. Joseph, the surgeon, was sent for. His assistant nutes to twelve o'clock, this protracted investigacame, and pronounced life quite extinct. She had tion, the jury having been locked up from twenty seen deceased about twenty minutes before, quite in- minutes after three. toxicated, in which state she had been ever since the previous Tuesday, without intermission. She was in THE DECEASED.—It having been reported that the the habit of getting intoxicated. The jury returned bodies of the unfortunate couple would be interred in a verdict of " Died from the rupture of a vessel of one grave, on Sunday afternoon, in Beaumont ('emethe brain, from the effects of intoxication."

THE BODY OF A CHILD FOUND IN THE STREETS -On Wednesday. Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of a new-born male child. Sarah Payne said that on Tuesday evening last she saw a brown paper parcel lying chial officers expressed a hope that the bodies should under a doorway, opposite to Broadhurst's brewery, not be buried together, as such a proceeding might be Hopkin's-street. Golden-sonare. She took it home with her, and upon opening it discovered the body of the deceased. She was so much alarmed that she threw it down and ran out for a policeman. Verdict —"Found dead."

DREADFUL DEATHS BY FIRE IN THE METROPOLISE-(In Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an privately interred in Beaumont Cemetery. inquest at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of Mary Wilson, aged 75. It appeared for help, as he was being suffocated. On entering death. the apartment, the room was full of smoke, and under the grate by the deceased, who had fallen from her chair against the bars of the stove, and her clothes were innited. She was burnt in a frightful manner about the arms, neck, and face. She was conveyed to the above hospital, and expired on Saturday afternoon of her injuries. Verdict-"Burnt to death whilst in a state of intoxication." The second in-quest was on Birry Anne Clay, aged three years, residing in Albon-gardens, Maiden-lane. On Saturday morning the mother, a poor chairwoman, left deand whilst poking a stick in the fire, set light to her clothes, and was burnt shockingly. She died in the hospital on Sunday. Verdict-" Accidentally burned."

WEITECHAPEL __DEATH FROM DESTITUTION _- Wednesday evening. Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Royal Oak, White chapel-road, on the body of William Hall aged sixty-three years. It appeared from the eridence that, on the evening of Tuesday week, the deceased, who was evidently in great districts, procured a bed at a common lodging-house in Wentworthstreet. Spitalfields. The next day be complained of day. He had no money to pay for that might's lodging, the amount of which was threepence halfpenny. Some of his fellow lodgers, although themselves very poor, pitying his condition, subscribed the amount. and also gave him some food. On Friday he hecame very ill, and was apparently in a dying state, and said that he had received his death from a cold he had caught, when placed in the casual or vagrant two nights, previous to coming to the lodging he then occupied. The deceased was removed to the workhouse, but died in less than three hours after his admission. Mr. Reed said he had made a post mericin examination : he found inflammation of the brothers, but receiving no answer, he became alarmed, and he publicly confirmed Mr. Martin's statement. lungs, evidently the result of cold and exposure : went to his wife, who had remained outside, and made The decision was received with acclamations and there was no disease to which he could attribute death, his bodily powers were completely exhausted. and there was no doubt that privation and the excitement consequent upon his removal to the workhouse in the state he was then in had accelerated death. The jury returned a verdict of "died from natural causes." INGTEST MAR WATFORD -On Saturday last an inguest was held by Mr. Oshaldiston, at the Artichoke Inn, Crossley-green, near Watford, upon the body of John Green, aged sixty, in the employ of Messre. Dickenson and Longman, of (roxley, paper maker. whose death was caused by his foot slipping, whilst stepping from the masonry forming the bank of the ock, he had just completed raising the paddle, when he was astounded by the cry from the boatman "let to the paddle," followed by a splash in the water. The driver instantly "let go the paddle," and prowho had passed over a bridge close by, only a few seconds before, and with his help the body was found. Every exertion was made by the two men to restore the body to animation, but in vain. Mr. Garlike, surgeon, of Rickmansworth, was fetched as speedily as possible, but on his arrival he pronounced the vital spark to be extinct. The jury returned a verdict Accidentally drouned. One of the jurors, addressing the coroner, said, that notwithstanding there did not appear the slightest negligence on the part of the canal proprietors, or their servants, the jury wished to suggest that an immediate step affixed to the bal- Two Lives Lost on THE South EASTERN RAILWAY. not be tried twice for the same offence. This he sub- his town, on the subject of the Factory Bill. The last beam, between the bank-side and the mittre sills -On Tuesday evening two labourers employed on the mittred was the case with his client; for, notwith- operatives appear to be as determined as they ever to facilitate crossing on a dark night.

tending materially to secure the public safety. We think it important that the servants, and particularly

HOLMFIRTH.-ACLAND FLOORED.-One of the largest MAEVLEBONE.-DEATH BY INTOXICATION .- Wednes- the engine men and guards, should be instructed in and most important meetings that has ever taken place in Holinfirth was held in the Town Hall, on

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE AT STEPNEY .- FUNERAL OF trade principles remove those evils, or, will protectery. Stepney, a large concourse of persons of both

sexes assembled to witness the sad though novel ceremony. They, however, were somewhat disappointed, as the relatives of the ill-fated young woman objected, notwithstanding her dving wish, to laving her remains with those of her deceased suitor. The parocalculated to give a kind of countenauce to such tragedies. Accordingly, the body of the female was, on Saturday afternoon, consigned to its final resting- ducer as well as the rich consumer were equally proplace in Globe-fields burial-ground, Globe-road, Mileend. The funeral was kept strictly private. On Sunday afternoon the body of the young man was and with a variety of most telling arguments, com

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- A melancholy and fatal

town and neighbourhood of Frankford was thrown turer had been constantly decreasing, while the law's protection. into a state of excitement on Friday night last by wages of the operative had been rapidly sinking. In the announcement of a savage and brutal murder, support of this he adduced a variety of statistics which it was ascertained had recently been com- from Messrs. Marshall, Brocklehurst, Fielding, mitted at Coolfin. two miles south of that town, in Porter, Baines, and the financial accounts of the the parish and barony of Ballyboy and King's House of Commons. His time having expired he County, on the bodies of two farmers, named Thomas sat down greatly cheered .- Mr. Acland then rose grinders, &c., to the number of upwards of one hunand William Sheppard. The particulars are as and began his address by quoting Colonel Thompson's follows :- Ambrose, Thomas, and William Sheppard, definition of protection, which was, "If A rob B. coniointly, took a farm of about 24 acres. at Coolfin, and B rob C, and C rob D, D had no right to rob ceased in the care of her brother, six years of age, in the month of August last, from which a family, any one else. He then proceeded to abuse and denamed baly, were previously evicted or ejected for nounce the landlords in no very measured terms, and hand that is a class who quittance papers. Immediately after they had struck of the obnoxious "boon" as harmless as possible with the landlord, the Rev. Ralph Coote, and before dealt in injustice, inhumanity, and fraud. Mr. H. going to reside on it, a threatening notice was served had quoted a statement purporting to be his (Mr. at Derrycooley, near Rahan, where they then resided, A.'s), that the Corn Laws were a tax upon foodwhich notice they disregarded, and entered into the such a statement he never made. He never said the the quittance papers were abolished. It was also occupation of the farm ; after which a second notice ('orn Laws were a tax on food ' or that we should get stated that the foreman of the works, and also their was served on a portion of their family who still re- food any cheaper by a repeal of Corn Laws ; and sided at Derrycooley, stating, " that if the Sheppards concluded by asking what right had any man or any not to join the trades unions. The men had been at Coolin persevered to occupy Daly's farm they class of men to interfere between man's necessity would be murdered." Of this, as of the former, they and God's bounty. His time having expired, were herdless, evincing resolution and determination, he sat down feebly cheered by his own party, being very III, and went to bed again the following by using all possible means to protect themselves, who were surprised he had not done much better. being well armed, and having their dwelling-house Several other speeches from each party followed, but ; and other places, to acquaint the members of the in a strong state of defence, with a fire-proof room our limits will not allow us to give more than the various trades unions in those places with the objects therein constructed by themselves, in which they result, which ended in a complete triumph to the of their turn-out. The men, it appears, complain of rested by night with perfect safety ; but lately they be- principle of protection. When the discussion had many of the masters of the trade agreeing together came apparently intimate with the people residing terminated, Mr. Martin came forward and proposed. in that reighbourhood, and were not so appre- " Is it the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Harper grittance paper from their last employer. They conheasive of danger as heretofore, so that Thomas has proved the necessity of protection by the ('orn' tend, that if they submit to this, wages will decline. and William remained in the house for the last Laws (" and Mr. Robinson, on behalf of Mr. Acland. ward of the Peckham Union, where he had slept for few days, while Ambrose went to Derrycooley to bring asked. " Is it the opinion of this meeting that Mr. up his wife, child, and furniture. On Friday night Acland has proved the necessity of Free Trade ?" hast he returned, and, on approaching the house, he The two motions were put, when at the least there reported, that the plasterers had resolved to lead their found it dark and apparently deserted. The door were three to one in favour of protection. The aid to the testimonial : and also that the compositors was closed ; he pushed it in, and called loudly for his referee chosen by the Free Traders was appealed to, would not fail to lend their aid before the closing of

Mr. Maude said, that Mr. Roberts had raised one objection which was fatal to the information, namely, the omission of the RULES, which formed one part of

were no part of the contract.

Mr. Maude : You might as well contend that if there was sufficient to prove the contract on one-half, and that no person shall have more than one vote.' and that the other half might be cut off and dispensed with, as no part of the contract. A lengthy discussion then ensued between Mr. Maude and Mr. Monk, which was put an end to by

Thursday last, to hear a discussion between Mr. He therefore dismissed the case. Mr. Monk then should be observed to the letter. We are also of Harper, the lecturer of the Yorkshire Protective said he would withdraw the other informations. Crop, aged 53, a seller of watercresses. Mr. Ann opinion that Jonathan Raven, the Beeston-station | Society and the notorious Mr. Acland, the agent of | Mr. Roberts : No, you will not. I appear in them the Anti-Corn Law League. The spacious hall was all; and they must share the fate of the one just densely crowded, and there were upwards of 2,000 heard. The men have entered their plea, and are people present. The Chairmen and Unipire having in custody. They must be "delivered" in due been appointed, Mr. Harper first addressed the meetcourse

Mr. Maude: Are the rest precisely similar to the ing-and on rising was received with loud cheering. one just heard ?

portant subject-that of free trade. All classes admitted the existence of national evils, and the Mr. Mank : Precisely the same. Mr. Maude: Then they must be troated in the questions to-night were, will the adoption of free same way. The case against each is dismissed. Mr. Roberts, to the prisoners : You are all his tion extended equally to all classes be efficient in

CHARGED ! This announcement was received with removing them ? The speaker then went on to deone simultaneous burst of applause. monstrate the necessity of protection in a national Thus has Labour achieved another victory over vin point of view, in support of which he showed that the dictive feeling. When Mr. Roberts beat Mr. Rutter policy of foreign nations was almost unanimously in on the first hearing, one of the "firm of Pauling's" favour of protection, and we therefore ought as a said that they would expend £20,000 before they nation to protect ourself in self-defence ; he showed would be beat by such a man as Roberts. They took their also the necessity of protection in order to the maintesteps accordingly. They sought the advice of counsel ; tically speaking, Rotherham has, for the last three nance of the revenue. He next adverted to the they sent the informations to London to be drawn ; they justice and necessity of protection being equally ex- retained Mr. Monk, with Mr. Rutter as attorney; and tended to all sections of society, and argued that after all they were beaten by the poor man's atno government could be based securely, neither would torney.

it be permanently prosperous, unless the poor pro-How galling ! How annoying ! And what a lesson does this case teach to the Workers ! Had there not tected by the laws of the land. He next showed the necessity of the Corn Laws and agricultural protection been an honest and able "Attorney-general" in Court for the men, every one of the defendants would at this pletely convinced nearly the whole of the vast assem moment have been in prison. Their committal would bly of the justice and necessity of the Corn Laws; have followed, as a matter of course. They would accident occurred on Tuesday forenoon, at Clitheroe, the effect of these laws being to raise the wages of have had to mount the tread-wheel with the felon from the evidence of Elizabeth Sale, that the de- Whilst Robert Clark and John Bartle were engaged the agricultural labourer, and to better the condition and the thief. Nothing but a cry of "serve 'em ceased resided with her husband, who is bed-ridden, in the operation of grinding, owing to the extra- of the farmer. This he proved from the doctrines right!" would have been heard on one hand, and a at No. 3. George-street, Battle-bridge. On Thursday ordinary velocity with which the stone was moving, laid down by Dr. Adam Smith and all other great sullen feeling of mixed commiseration and vongeance, last, about five in the afternoon, the deceased came or some other cause, it flew asunder from centri- free trade writers. He then took a glance at the arising from a strong sense of injustice, on the other. home intoxicated, and shortly after the inmates of fugal force, and one part struck John Bartle under ruinous consequences of free trade-showing that As it is, the "master" class have been taught that the house were alarmed by the cries of her husband the chin, inflicting such injuries as to cause instant wherever those principles had been brought into they cannot "cannot strate the law" with impunity ;

practice under the present commercial arrangements and the workers have been inspired with confidence DREADFUL MURDERS IN KING'S COUNTY .- The of the world, that the profits of the honest manufac- and determination to rely on the law, and to seek for

GREAT TURN-OUT OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS AT BURY -On Tuesday morning the engineers, mill-{ the members have made, and what is borrowed, we wrights, moulders, mechanics, pattern makers, dred, besides many labourers, at Messrs. William Kay and Sons' foundry and machine shops, Boltonstreet, or bottom of Bury-lane, Bury, all turned-out, in consequence of their masters employing hands in the above branches who came from other places with [taken by the friends of the poor to render the working work they held a meeting in a large room at the With this view a public meeting, convened by the Hare and Hounds Jun, Bolton-street, at which it was stated they were determined to remain out until masters, had used various means to induce the hands offered higher wages for three years if they would leave the union ; but it was stated that only one man had accepted the offer. Delegates were sent by the meeting to Bolton, Manchester, Rochdale, Oldham, not to receive any new hands unless they bring a DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL -- CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Saville House, Leicester-square, Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th. Mr. Grassby in the chair. Mr. Conolly

the list. Mr. Thom (Finsbury District) reported that | new workhouse, was held on Monday evening, when | a public meeting was held at the Swan Inn. Highbury

CARRINGTON. the contract. Mr. Monk thought not. He thought that the rules vere no part of the contract. Mr. Maude : You might as well contract.

" 2nd. That the shares be paid five months from the commencement." " 3rd. That the friends generally dertaking." "4th. That this meeting be adjourned Mr. Maude deciding that the information was bad, to next Sunday, Dec. Sth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the 'Seven Stars,' Barker's Gate.'

BURY. LECTURE.-A lecture was delivered in the lectureoom, Garden-row, Bury, on Sunday evening last, to large and respectable audience, by Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. At the close of the discourse the unanimous thanks of the niceting were given to Mr. Leach for his able address.

BRADFORD. PROGRESS.—On Sunday evening the usual Chartist meetings were held, when several new members were added to the ranks. The cause is rapidly progressing each week adding to the numbers of enrolled members. The Council have determined to rent a large room

for the weekly meetings, as there is every prospect of having a good attendance during the winter.

ROTHERHAM PRACTICAL CHARTISM.—Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Northern Star to learn how the cause of substantial reform is progressing in the town of Rotherham and its vicinity. Poliyears been a dead letter-a cypher, in the work of political redemption, and, I may add, is yet. And if we were to judge of the amount of intelligence of the working people in the aggregate, by their demonstra-tions of public opinion, we should have to number the scale at zero. Such is the deplorable apathy and supineness here amongst the workers. However, to make some amends for past errors and omissions, a few of the working people established a land-allotment society about eighteen months since, for the

The society owes its origin to the visit of Mr. Orange, a popular lecturer on the land-allotment system. But there is this difference between the system Mr. Orange sought to establish and ours: Mr. Orange's system would only make us tenants; ours, proprietors. His was to reat land; ours, to purchase land. And the society is now in possession of nearly tour-and-a-half acres of land, which was divided into fourteen lots, and ballotted for last week. Sevenpence per week is the amount of contributions; and

have paid £318 for the land. - Correspondent.

The meeting then separated.

great majority of the inhabitants, steps have been

ADJOURNED MEETING .- The adjourned meeting, to

receive the report of the committee appointed to select

a number of gentlemen as guardians opposed to the

New Poor Law, and against the present erection of a

purpose of purchasing one rood of land for each of its members, by weekly contributions of sevenpence.

Sick Head Ache, Dimness of Sight, Lowness of Spirits, Irritability of Temper, Drowsiness, Occasional Swellings of the Body and Legs, with General Weakness and Debility. She attended the Hospitals, at different periods, for about three years, but she only got worse instead of better, and her recovery at last appeared quite hopeless; but notwithstanding the very bad state of her health, she

LEEDS .- THE NEW POOR LAW .- PUBLIC MEETING was, in about two months, restored to perfect health by -The Poor Law Commissioners having determined the means alone of this all-powerful and efficacious Medicine—Holloway's Pills. on introducing the New Poor Law into Leeds, in op-

position to the well-known views and wishes of the Cure of a Case of great debility of the system, occasioned by the baneful influence of Mercury, and the injurious effects of a long residence in Tropical Climates, by Holloway's Pills.

James Richards, Esq., a Gentleman in the East India 'ompany's Service, and who had resided for the last Mayor, in compliance with a requisition signed by 700 persons, was held in the Court House, on Thursday Seventeen Years in different parts of India, where his evening, the 28th ult. The room was densely crowded. onstitution had become much impaired from the in-Mr. J. Green, manufacturer, was called to the chair. fuence of the climate, and the injurious effects of power-The meeting was addressed by Mr. Counsellor Brooke, ful and frequent doses of that dangerous mineral, Calomel, and Messrs. Bayldon, Shaw, Parker, and David which, together, made such inroads on his constitution as Ross, and resolutions pledging the meeting to vote to oblige him to return home to England, and on his aronly for such candidates for the office of Guardians rival he placed himself for some time under the care of a Medical Practitioner, but received no benefit from that as are adverse to the present crection of a new gentleman's treatment. He was then advised by a friend bastile; and who will strenuously oppose any rule of (who had tried this medicine) to go through a proper the Commissioners which shall impose upon them course of Holloway's Pills, which he did, and in about the necessity of offering, in the first instance, an asylum in the workhouse or bastile, as a test of des-| Four Months his formerly shattered frame was so comtitution and a title to relief, were unanimously pletely invigorated as to cuable him to prepare himself adopted. On the motion of Mr. Brooke, a committee again for his immediate return to India, whither he will of twenty-one persons was appointed to select fit and embark early in the coming Spring of next year, 1845. proper persons to be elected as guardians of the poor. This gentleman is now residing in Regent's-park, where The committee to report to an adjourned meeting, he is well known in consequence of his opulence and liberality.

Immense Demand for Holloway's Pills in the East Indies.

Extract of a letter dated 20th of September, 1842, from Messrs, S. Ferdinands and Son (Agents for the sale of "Holloway's Medicine," in the Island of Ceylon. These the Court House was again densely crowded. Coun-| gentlemen state-" All classes of people here are desirous

Copy of the letter from J. Davison, Esq., which is the

My Dear Sir,-Mrs. Davison has received so much bene.

fit from Holloway's Pills, that I am induced to trouble you

To Messrs, Ferdinands and Son, Holloway's Agent for

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of

ties

Headache

Jaundice

Lumbago

Piles

Indigestion

Inflammation

Caltura, 7th August, 1844.

Yours truly, J. DAVISON

Urine

Scrofula

Rheumatism

Sore Throats

Tic Doloreux

Tumours

Ulcers.

Stone and Gravel

whatever cause

Worms, all kinds.

Female Irregulari- Retention of the

Liver Complaints Weakness from

same alluded to in the extract of the letter above :---

tions were agreed to :--" 1st. That the amount of copper fastened, lying in the St. Katharine Docks. This vessel having six feet seven inches in height between decks, has splendid accommodations for passengers, under Mr. Joseph Christopher's wellknown and appreciated regulations. Chief Cabin be respectfully requested to assist in the laudable un- £38, a separate agreement for Poop and Stern Ca-

bins; intermediate £24, Steerage £14. For freight or passage apply immediately to Joseph S. Christo-pher, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, or to Henry H. Willis and Co., 3, Crosby-square.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MASSES!

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, suptalent, will take place on Monday evening, December 9, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court Road. Admission : Hall, sixpence ; Gallery, one shilling.

The Industrious Classes are called on to support these endeavours to place within their reach amusements of that quality which has hitherto been confined to the upper classes of society.

Vocalists : Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Henry Smith (The ceebrated American Buffo singer, á la Parry), Mr. C. Rennie, and Mr. G. F. Taylor.

Instrumentalists : Leader, Mr. Spence : Violoncello. Mr. J. H. Waud; Contra Bass, Mr. Heightman; Tenor, Mr. Debney; Flauto, Mr. W. Beatly; Clarinetto, Mr. G. F. Kemp, assisted by first-rate Artistes. Solo Violin, Mr. Pierre Vilain (the West Indian Paganini). Grand Piano Forte, Mr. G. F. Taylor.

Tickets to be had at the Institution, and at the Northern Star office, 340, Strand; and all the principal Music shops.

Doors open at half-past seven. To commence at halfpast eight o'clock.

EXTRAORDINARY ! NEW CASES ! !

Attesting that there is health for all.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An astonishing cure of a confirmed Liver Complaint. MRS. MARY SANDFORD, residing in Leather-lane, Holborn, London, had been labouring under the effects of a diseased Liver, which produced Indigestion,

with what we have contributed, the advances some of

known his suspicions. Without further delay he ran cheers. Thus concluded the greatest meeting ever into the town of Frankford, to the Constabulary Bar- held in Holmfirth on any occasion. racks. Head-constable Magennis and party promptly repaired to Coolfin with him, and, having procured a ight, searched the house, and found Thomas Shephard iving with his face on the floor, and his head literally smashed to pieces, and the brains protruding.

An iron hatchet covered with blood was close to the body. William Sheppard was not in the house, the Borough Court of Manchester. The complaining They then made search about the farm, which, from parties were Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., the the darkness of the night, proved unavailing ; but on defendants were journeymen joiners, of the names of the following morning, when daylight came, the Read, Weilder, Slatter, Robinson, and Taylor. Mr. search was renewed, and William Sheppard was then Roberts, at the first hearing, took an objection to the found lying in a ditch some distance from the house, information, which was held to be fatal. The comhock on to the sill of the lock gates. From the evi- most barbarously murdered, his head broken to pieces, plainants applied to the court for time to amend the 3s. 6d.; Hume's ditto, 4s. 9d.; Pointin's ditto, 1s. 0d. deed must have been perpetrated in the day time, pro- hearing of the case. This day, then, the parties again bably on Friday morning, as it appears they were appeared; and it soon came out that the information wellington, Salop, for £1. Mr. Norman handed —Mr. Benjamin Russen at an early hour on that morning at their labour had been sent to London, either to be drawn up in £3, received from Mr. Gregory, of Carrington, and Jackson, corn-miller. near the houte; and Ambrose Sheppard, on his arcereded across the lock in search of his mate, but he rival, found their horse harnessed in the fields. On Was nowhere to be found. He then hallooed to a man Saturday, at twelve o'clock. Mr. James Dillon, county coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some persons unknown" was recorded.

> Thursday morning, a poor woman of the name of arising out of the differences between Messrs. Pauling Herring, living at No. 2. Holloway-lane, Shoreditch, and their men, and which had occupied so much of having occasion to go out for some food, left her three the public attention. children locked up in the room. During the mother's absence the eldest child, a fine little boy, was this the proper time to make an objection which he DAY MORNING .- Last evening a meeting of the Lanby some accident burned to death.

of the lock gates, would be likely to prevent the re- railway, named George Coveney and Edward Jack- standing that the wording of the Information was were to prosecute their favourite measure, and to furrence of accidents. The breasts of the gates also son, were killed in one of the tunnels between Dover altered, yet the offence was the same. He referred to leave no stone unturned to bring it to a successful Repeal Wardens also demurred at not being allowed following prices.-1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and thould form an even superficies upon the ballast beam and Folkstone, by being run over by the down train. several cases in support of his position. The Court termination. At the meeting last night the subjoined time to procure the enrolment of the society, accord. 33s., each box. There is a considerable saving by taking The bodies were dreadfully mangled.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR LABOUR. Manchester, Friday, Nov. 29th.

In another portion of this day's paper will be found a report of a case of "breach of contract," heard in afresh or to procure counsel's opinion on it. Mr. Roberts, who appeared for the defendants, had not an opportunity of seeing the information until he appeared in court; and only had a few minutes to examine it before the hearing came on.

Mr. Monk, barrister at law, appeared to conduct the case for the complainants. Wm. Taylor was first FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN SHOREDITCH. - On called up. Mr. Monk said this was another case

Mr. Roberts here rose and said, that he thought had to raise. The objection was, that a man could cashire Central Short-time Committee was held in

on Monday evening last, and that the subscription ing list was agreed to on the motion of Mr. Counsellor we have now scarcely any left to meet the immense dewas going on well in Finsbury. Mr. Thom likewise reported, that the Islington Philanthropic Society's Heywood, seconded by Mr. Scott, of Woodhouse :- mands that are daily made upon us for them. We enclose list was filling fast. Mr. Smith, bootmaker, reported East Word ; Mr. Martin Cawood, ironfounder, Kirk- you a testimonial from J. Davison, Esq., the superintenthat the eity division had appointed collectors, who gate, and Mr. James Green, manufacturer, Park-would wait on their brother members for their sub-row. North East Word-Mr. John Metcalf, dyer, lon: and we can, if necessary, send you abundant other seriptions, on Sunday morning, Dec. the 8th, and and Mr. William Brooks, tobacconist, Kirkgate, proofs, not only from the middling classes, but also from following Sundays. The Secretary read a note from Mest Ward—Mr. Charles Bousfield, cloth the opulent and influential here, many of whom have de-Mr. R. C. Payne, Halstead, Essex, enclosing £1 contribution. Mr. T. M. Wheeler handed in, on behalf Central-market. Kirkoute Ward-Mr. James Staof Mr. Gardner, the following sums, making a total bles, tea-dealer. Briggate, and Mr. Christopher of £4 13s. 9d.; from Crayford, Keit, collected at a Pickard, butcher, Coburg-street. Mill Hill Wardpublic meeting, £1 13s. 6d. ; Mr. Gardener's book, £1 0s. 3d. ; Rattray's ditto, 15s. 3d. ; Logan's ditto, Mr. Morpeth, flax-spinner, Mr. Richard Wood, of the Fleece Inn, and Mr. John Ayrey, of the Old 13s. 6d. ; Hume's ditto, 4s. 9d. ; Donald's ditto, George Inn. West Ward-Mr. Thomas Newsm. land-surveyor, Mr. John Hepworth Hill, harrister-at- for another supply, viz., an eleven shilling box.

law, and Mr. C. M. Tennant, gentleman. North Word-Mr. James Ward, surgeon, Kirkgate, and Mr. John Barrett, hatter, Kirkgate. South Ward the Island of Ceylon, Colombo. a post-office order, received through the Editor of the Weekly Inspatch - from Mr. James Turner, -Mr. Benjamin Russell, builder, and Mr. John

from Mr. C. Taylor, on behalf of the Trades of Man-REPEALERS AND RECHABITES - A meeting of the chester, £5,-Érrata in last week's subscription list Repealers of Edinburgh was held on Friday last in Asthma

-for Mrs. Isaac, 1s., read 10s. The sums announced Mr. Mooney's school-room, Horse Wynd. Mr. Glen- | Bilious Complaints Fevers from Chippenham and Grantham should have been dinyn Scott read a letter from Mr. O'Connell, conannounced as from the United Patriots' Benefit veying his imperative command to expel the Associa-Society. Omitted in last week's Northern Star, Mr. tion every man who refused to disconnect himself | Colics Mills, 1s. Letters, announcing the favourable prowith the Rechabites. On the question being put, Constipation every one refused, stating that their connexion with Consumption gress of the Testimonial Fund were read from Norwich, Bristol, the Associated Trades of Dublin, the Rechabites had proved beneficial, and they would Debility Sowerby, Birmingham, and other places.

not leave the society at the word of any man. Mr. | Dropsy THE TEN HOURS' BILL .- MANCHESTER, WEDNES-G. Scott conjured them, by the love of country, and Dysentery their holy religion, to respect the order of him who Ervsipelas was the father of their country. It was not for them to dictate to the Liberator : their duty was obedience. Dishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, where Mr. Dales followed in the same strain, but the advice may be had gratis, and of most respectable Ven-Boys" were not to be shaken in their resolve. The ders of Medicine, throughout the civilized world, at the

ing to Act of Parliament.

the larger sizes.

sellor John Jackson occupied the chair. The follow- to purchase your wonderful Medicines, and we regret that

medicine

Ague

the following diseases :----

Blotches on Skin Fits

Bowel Complaints Gout

over-ruled the objection ; and Mr. Roberts requested letters were read by the secretary :-

Krish Movements.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- MONDAY.

MR. O'CONNELL said :- He had made a pause

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Associa-

Trades' Mobements.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE AT MANCHESTER .- A public meeting of the carpenters and joiners of Man-chester was held in the Carpenters' Hall on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, 1844, for the purpose of laying before the general body the present position of the struggle between the men and Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, at which hour the spacious hall was crowded to excess in every part. Mr. Levers was unani-mously called to the chair, who opened the meeting by reading correspondence from various places, which was favourable to the men on strike; after a few remarks thereon he called on Mr. Fleetwood to the chair this evening." The resolution was seconded state to the meeting what had transpired since they last met together. Mr. F. stated that the report he had to give was very satisfactory. The men of the coun-ties of Nottingham, Warwick, and Derby, which he had visited, had pledged themselves in public meeting assembled, not only to prevent "hands" from coming to supplant the men on strike, but t support them with a levy each week, so long as the strike continued. He also had letters from several parties which exposed the means that Messrs, Pauling and Co. resorted to, to endeavour by false statements to trepan the unwary from their homes to destroy the best interests of the building trades generally. Their corresponding secretary had made arrangements for parties to visit Newark, Lincoln, and Leicester, and spread the news of Paulings' treachery. At all the places where they had meetings, every man acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting broke had paid 2s. 6d. for the funds of the society. Mr. Belihouse detailed the proceedings in the Manchester Borough Court on Friday and Saturday, and said that in accordance with the resolution of the aggregate meeting, the whole of the building trades had ceased working for Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co. He gave an account of an aggregate meeting which took place at Bury on Tuesday evening. Mr. Maxwell also gave an account of the Bury meeting, which spoke well for the ultimate success of the struggle. The secretary read letters in connection with the to leave the Court, informed the magistrates that strike : and we are happy to say the funds are in a this case had yet to come on. Mr. Maude informed the chairman, the meeting separated.

up at cleven o'clock.

CONDITION OF THE TAILORS, - Sir, - Allow me to said that Mr. Pauling had better get his wit-nesses and proceed with the case. Pauling then congratulate you on your first appearance in London. Your debut, I trust, has been an eminently successful ordered one of his men who was in court, to take a one. May we hope that the laurels you have won as coach and bring the witnesses as quick as possible. But, a provincial favourite may be neither lost nor tarboth Pauling and Monk were evidently tired of being nished in your future career. Your supplementary exposed to the public, and not wishing to be present title has infused hope into the mind, and vigour and at another defeat, they ran away, so that when their determination into the actions, of all who are engaged witnesses arrived there was no one to appear for the in the ceaseless struggle to better their condition. We prosecution. Mr. Maude asked what was to be done now see a channel through the medium of which the in the matter. Mr. Roberts said he was there, and claims of Labour and Poverty may be made known to ready to go into the case, and if the other side had the world, and the selfish supidity and exactions of thought proper to run away and leave the case, it was grasping capitalists be fully exposed. That such a no fault of his. He therefore hoped that the court ournal was much wanted, all are aware who have would proceed in the regular order of business. Mr. had anything to do with Trades' Movements. The Maude said the prosecutor ought to have attended, or destitution and immorality of the working classes are made some arrangements as to when the case should daily proclaimed by the journalists of all parties, come on. Mr. Roberts said now was the time. He while the real and constantly recurring cause of both could not think of putting his clients to the enormous i. ., the power to reduce wages ad infinitum) is studiously kept from the public eye. You have come, and unnecessary expense of attending again. The magistrates then said that they had no alternative I hope, as a POLAR STAR, to throw light, searchingly but to dismiss the case, and leave the prosecutors to and impartially, on tyranny and injustice wherever follow their own course. Thus concluded the labours found, and to guide and assist us in our endeavours of the day, which has established Mr. Roberts's reputo resist the same. I wish at present to call your attion as a lawyer in Manchester, upon a foundation attention to the miserable and degraded position of that, so long as he continues honest, can never be even the respectable portion of the trade to which I shaken. before the public very lately a boast of the extraordinary royal and noble connections of a certain tailoring establishment near you, to the effect " that the beautiful riding habit of her Majesty-the sable cloak of the Emperor of Russia, and the splendid hafrom the said establishment." Are the public aware that this very firm, eloquent in their own praise,] this very time endeavouring to reduce the wages of the workmen employed? Are we to infer from this that the great personages above named "bargained" bargained" bargained" the would they not succeed, there would be no end to the workmen employed? Are we to infer from this that the great personages above named "bargained" bargained" bargained" bargained "bargained" bargained be no end to the workmen employed is a truth, the bargained is the present strike is also much pleasure in stating, that a second advance the workmen employed is the second advance in the men are get. It is really as a truth, the miscreant the workmen employed is the would pleasure in stating, that a second advance that the great personages above named "bargained" bargained is the mount of the present strike is also much pleasure in the Rochdale district, of 10d, per the workmen employed is the second advance is the seco to a nicety in giving their orders, or is it not an unfair attempt to absorb the workman's wages along with the tradesman's profit ? There is a practice too. resorted to by many of the advertising and swindling tailoring firms, to which I wish to draw the attention of the public, as it concerns both person and purse. Many a garment, Sir, ordered and regularly measured for, is procured from the "slop ware-houses" of St. Mary Axe and the Minories; so that the "monster" molochs you have so often held up to public scorn and indignation have actually the "honour" to clothe with their contaminated and injectious rubbish a considerable portion of the fashionable world. At a time when the question of contheir means of subsistence. tagion and infection is engaging so much attention, it might not be altogether useless to point out the danger to which all are exposed who deal not with a respectable and "indoor employing" tailor. 1st, by Vermin : The proof of this is, that at many general union of all the Trades in England. They of these pest-houses, the miserable wages of the starved workmen are further reduced by fines for all vermin found (by an inspector for the purpose) on the garments when brought home, the fines being regulated by the number found : the lies that ecape from will be holden, and a general committee appointed to this "right of search" being of course for the landit carry the proposition into effect. of the wearer ! The sum of 3d. each was paid by an Irish tailor, who had the honour of having the present Prime Minister's coat through his hands. I can ternish you with the address of a legal gentleman in the Temple, who was foolish enough to patronize a certain rotatory shop in that neighbourhood, and who had a suit sent home in such a daugerously liedy state. that he had it sent back to ornament the plate glass windows of the cheap clothing quack. 2ndly, Infection : This is a subject which the public do not seem to regard as they ought. During the time that the asiatic cholera was prevalent, a master tailor, near of Newark are out on strike, determined to stand out Temple Bar, requested a journeyman in his employ to until their terms are acceded to. They have had many go to another man's residence to assist him in finishing a coat ; the reason of such assistance being needed their late president ; but these they have surmounted, was, that the man had the cholera in his house, and and have good hopes of a speedy termination of the a child lying dead through it. The journeyman went. or rather attempted to go; but before he had ascended half the flight of stairs leading to the wretched hole. the stench was so overpowering that he was glad to make a precipitate retreat. He went back to the master and told him that were he offered £20 he would not enter the room, much less sit down to finish the BELL Here, Sir. were the clothes of a gentleman, lyi g in a small hole ten feet square, in the hottest D: 2. of the summer, in the midst of filth and corruption; the heat too increased by having no other place it ; hich to heat the irons necessary for the work .--1 111, Sir, your obedient servant, JORN SMITH, 7, J: :: es-street, Kennington. I INCHESTER CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' STRIKE .- | Having reached the place of meeting, a miner named going to Lancaster to the "monster" trial. On that terest of the master as to the interest of the men. occasion the seats were removed out of the body of the lt was well known that ever since the price of coal hall, which was filled; and, as the seats were in on | was advanced, the masters put the whole of the profit Tuesday night, the former would necessarily be the | into their own pockets-and they were now determinon those present to give every one who might address' from Durham, next addressed the meeting. The prewas now before them. He would not offer an opinion sought to obtain in a few weeks. months, or years : honour; one that would tend to build up the best in- be more energetic for the future. The masters would

amendment—" That in the opinion of this meeting, that the colliers were, in many instances, demanding parade his ignorance before the world for such a none of the Building Trades ought to return to work that the masters should take off six tubs from the Mineus' Association has not the dispessed of the funder for Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Co., until they score. Nothing could be more unfair than the way discharge the men now working in opposition to the in which this matter was put before the public. It respective trades now on strike." The amendment would appear, from the statements made by that was seconded by Mr. Maxwell, delegate from the paper, that the men wanted fourteen tubs to be called took place on the relative merits of the motion and the neighbourhood twenty-six was only reckoned as amendment, after which the chairman took the twenty. This was the system the colliers wished to the relative merits of the motion and twenty. This was the system the colliers wished to the relative merits of the motion and the neighbourhood twenty-six was only reckoned as the system the colliers wished to the relative merits of the motion and the neighbourhood twenty-six was only reckoned as the system the colliers wished to the relative merits of the motion and the neighbourhood twenty six was only reckoned as the system the colliers wished to the system the colliers wished to the twenty.

opinion of the meeting, when the amendment was do away with, or else that the masters would pay 26s. carried with only one dissentient. On the motion of as one sovereign. This was all they requested in that Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Manard vacated the chair, and Mr. respect, and he thought it was only just that they should have it. They did not care if the masters Bellhouse assumed it. Mr. Whittaker moved: "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby called thirty a score, provided they paid 30s. to the £1.-Mr. W. P. Roberts, solicitor, who was received given to Mr. Manard for his impartial conduct in with immense applause, was next called upon by the by acclamation, and carried unanimously. Mr. Bell-house then called on Mr. Dixon to address the meetchairman. He said he was there that day to offer his advice and counsel to the men who were engaged building being crowded to inconvenience ing for a short time. Mr. D., on coming forward, was in that most mighty movement. He was there for the purpose of encouraging them to persevere in their loudly cheered. He addressed the assembled thousands on the necessity of the Trades effecting, if possi- | good cause ; and the fact of so many thousands standble, a national organization, as the only means of ing for so long a period listening to what was said by securing that protection for the labourer which his men of their own class on so cold a day, convinced him condition imperatively demanded. On the motion of that each and all were determined to prosecute the good one of the joiners the following resolution was carried | work in which they were engaged. (Hear). The speakers who had preceded him had given them much amidst several rounds of hearty cheers :--- " That the matter for consideration, and he had no hesitation in best thanks of this meeting are eminently due, and urging them to weigh well what had been said to them. are hereby given, to Mr, Wm. Dixon, for the correct Masters might groan and magistrates might grumble reports of Trades' meetings which have appeared in the Northern Star newspaper, and likewise for his because they had taken that course; but let them say and do as they pleased, the workmen sought only to bring the laws of England to bear upon the rights willingness at all times to address the Trades on the important question of Union." Mr. Dixon briefly of labour. What were the objects they had in view ? They appeared to him to be these :- the first was to

obtain by legal means and by legal assistance the time fall in to the association, but they were at prerights to which they were fairly entitled. This they sent kept away by Whig predilections. The Federal-THE MANCHESTER TRADES. - On Friday last we were obliged to leave the Borough Court before Mr. could not have without money, and therefore they Roberts had concluded the whole of the business he were legally uniting together for that purpose. Had was then engaged in. There was another case to come they not as good a right to unite their monies together on, which Mr. Roberts was engaged to defend. to obtain an advance of their wages as any railway Messrs, Pauling and Co, had taken out summonses company had to construct a railroad (Secondly, against two sawyers for what they called breach of when men are out of employment, had not their fellow-men a right to subscribe their monies together author had come forward, but that it did not contain contract. Mr. Roberts seeing Mr. Monk preparing to relieve them under the circumstances ? Thirdly, when a man falls sick, surely it cannot be denied that flourishing condition. The levy for the week was we was we was we way the funds are in a first case indicate the one which had those who labour with him in distress? Much has been said against the one which had him in distress? Much has been said against the one what we was have to be formed into any share whatever. They miners for restricting their labour, but he would never to be formed into any shape whatever. They just been heard. Mr. Roberts insisted that the case should now be proceeded with. Mr. Maude said that Mr. Pauling had better get his wit-nesses and proceed with the case. Pauling then narket, and enable those engaged to procure a better remuneration. The proceedings lasted upwards of the Examiner, in the last number of which there was two hours and a half, during which the men stood an article, of course abusing him, and headed with shivering with cold, but evidently with great patience. At the close of the business the chairman again urged them to stand firm, after which they separated

> THE BARRING FISHERMEN .- These mariners have almost all returned to their fishing smacks, and proceeded to sea, the employers having consented to their returning home every voyage, instead of stopping at Gravesend to unload their tish, and then going out to sea again without seeing their wives and familes for six or nine months together. As regards extra wages, no concession, we understand, has been made, the men finding that their most grievous complaint respecting the voyages was attended to, having foregone their demand and returned to their employment

special meeting of the Shoemakers' Society was held most numerous ever held in this part since the comat the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, Mr. Quinn in mencement of the miner's movement. Mr. Preed, a the chair. The chairman said they were now in the working miner, was unanimously called to the chair. eighth week of a strike, which had net been equalled The meeting was addressed by Mr. Welsberg, Mr. (Laughter and cheers.) [Mr. O'Connell then read the velocit, richly decorated with golden wreaths of sham. cloak of the Emperor of Russia, and the splendid ha-biliments of the Duc de Montpensier, all emanated from the said establishment." Are the public aware sequent panic had reduced their wages, until in many the Union in this part of Lancashire is in a very served his (Mr. O'Connell's) purpose, he would adopt

parade his ignorance before the world for such a ancestors $\frac{1}{1}$ not merely the men alone, but the women also they had died], for their country. (Hear, hear.) . . . court, Holborn-hill, Mr. P. Lucy in the chair. After. Miners' Association has not the disposal of the funds: in fact, neither he nor any one else is allowed to pay I entertain not the slightest animosity towards a single the transaction of the usual preliminary business, one farthing without the order of the miners, by their | individual in private life, but I have a political revenge and | such as delivering cards to those who had previously representatives, either in conference or delegate meet-ing assembled. We are, Sir, on behalf of the Lan-for many long years; dear as the sweetest memory of the de-priately expressed his views on the question of a

> If this infernal sentiment of the Irish leader be shared in by any considerable number of his followers, sooner or later it must have its vent in blood. And this man deprecates murder, with a sentiment on his lips the most revengeful, the most ruthless, and with an easy change of application tallying with the feeling of every vindictive sanguinary savage. When an unjust sentence was hanging over Mr.

tion was held at the Conciliation Hall. The attendance was extremely numerous, every part of the O'Connell, and when he came over to this country, a much-subdued man, the most generous sympathy awaited him-and not more, or more warm, was the

try if the Federalists would join them, but he had sympathy than due, for he was an oppressed man. been totally disappointed. They had, he might add He professed at the time to be much touched at the without alluding to any person in particular, betrayed just and cordial feeling in his favour which he found them, and he was bound to say that he now expected in England; and if we remember rightly, he declared nothing from them. The Federalists were Irish that it had corrected some of his prejudices against men, but they had a preference for somebody else; the Saxon race. they did not think that Irishmen ought to govern

He now meditates another visit for another appeal for themselves. They were good-natured people ; but to the justice of the people of England, and see with the love of fatherland did not burn brightly in their what reliance on our intelligence her is coming bosoms, and he could not endure any Irishman who amongst us :--

did not prefer Ireland to every country in the world. I have much thought upon the impenetrability of truth He had no national antipathies, but he had a national into England, and I solemnly declare, that it appears to me as preference, and that was in favour of Ireland and the if a kind of adamontine wall surrounded that country, makrish. Some of those Federalists would from time to on the four wings of heaven, and with the force of electricity, to every human being elsewhere ; but the fact is ists should not deceive themselves, and if they heremost astounding, that it never can penetrate into England. after make any motion, he could tell them-unless they came forward at once-that they would speak was to enable man to conceal his thoughts, and in the too late. As for Mr. Sharman Crawford's plan of same manner it might be said that the use of the English Federalism, all he would say of it was that he re- press was to keep up the ignorance of the people. It supspected the boldness and manliness with which its and told him that the Irish people had to grievances to a single sentence or proposition that he could adopt. (Hear, hear.) It was a sober, dull piece of plodding. o every man, woman, and child in Great Britain to unhaving neither right nor left, neither beginning nor derstand the contrary. To be suce, I cannot answer for the suparity of their gining, for they have but little of the shrendness which enables Paddy to arrive so rapidly at facts. It is had then done with Federalism; and he wished in to that task I am determined to devote the ensuing month. the next place to take notice of a portion of the and I am resolved to persevere until I compel England to British press. He alluded to a London newspaper, understand the grievances of which we complain. and resolved that they shall do so, and no thanks to them.

the words "Richard is himself again." That was a How gracious, how kindly is all this. To be sure kind of walking falschood of the Examiner, for it dist is not intended for the eye of England, it having tinctly admitted that he made no proposition for been uttered to feed animosity in Ireland, and that Federalism that was not looking for repeal, and somewhich is the best aliment of hatred, contempt.

thing more than simple repeal. (Hear, hear.) [He then read the extract from the *Examiner*, in which Mr. O'Connell is the very last man who should complain of a people's incapacity for the reception of his allusion at the Limerick dinner to his political truth. His allegiance to truth has not been so strict revenge being "dear as the honcy cup of life," was as to entitle him to complain of neglect of its voice. stigmatized as an infernal sentiment.) He denied He has had no other rule in his statements and rethat it was either unchristian or infernal. He had presentations than to say that which served the purdistinctly stated that he had no personal or individual pose, good or bad, of the moment, and whether the animosity, but that he hated injustice and oppression ; | thing was true or untrue, has been no consideration. but as it was English injustice, the *Examiner* thought If an untruth has suited him better than a truth, it they had a right to leave it. There was a Whig has been adopted; if a truth has been more to the writer for them! Some persons were surprised purpose, he has had no antipathy to it, forbidding that their should draw the Whigs into the category of its use. He takes up the one or the other as a weather the thouse people but little knew how pon, without caring what their nature may be, so that they strike and wound. totally the Whigs had lost the confidence of the Irish

people through the scurrility of their writers. The Mr. O'Connell complains of "the slanderous mum-

might thank a dear little daughter of his then present, For instance, at the meeting of the Repeal Asso-who thought fit to make it so; and this he could add, ciation on the 28th ult., we find that Mr. O'Counell-

FARRINGDON WARD. - On Sunday evening last a -fought and bled, and died and conquered [query, aft , large meeting was held at the Union Arms, Union-Repeal of the Legislative Union now existing between Ireland and England. He said Ireland wanted

her own legislature, composed of her own sons, sitting in College-green. She wanted protection to her industry, her genius, and her resources. The present state of affairs could not endure. The Irish people were justly dissatisfied with it. (Cheers.) Mr. D. Cocoran then read the speech of the Liberator at the Conciliation Hall of the 26th ult., which was received

with loud cheers. Mr. J. Lindsay, R.W. and V., on being called on, dwelt at great length on the benefits that would arise from a Repeal of the Union ; and said if Ireland had a Parliament, there would not be £6,000,000 of absentee rents, and £6,000,000 paid annually for English manufactures; for Ireland would be able to supply them herself. Previous to the Union, Ireland, with a population of only 4,200,000, consumed the chief of her produce. The population had nearly doubled since the Union : and they exported to England in pork, eggs, &c. &c., to the amount of £8,000,000 annually, while the surplus revenue and Irish crown rents, which were E1,500,000 more, made the annual drain on that unfortunate country of £21,500,000. In speaking of the flourishing condition of Ireland from 1782 to 1800, he said that the jealousy of the English manyfacturers was so great against Ireland in 1787, ing it impervious to every approach of truth. It may arrive that the father of the present Premier said to Pitt, that it something was not done by him to stop the progress then making in Ireland, he would break up his establishment in England and remove to Ireland (Hear, hear.) Talleyrand said that the use of language | If Ircland had a parliament, would there be 2,400,000 destitute creatures in Ireland ? Would 7,000 persons annually fall under the iron grasp of the grinding landlord system? Would Ireland he saddled with ported the delusion under which John Bull is labouring. £2,100,000 tithe rent charge ? Would there have been and told him that the Irish people had to grievances to a contemplated massacre; the frustration of the trial complain of; but I am determined to give an opportunity by jury; a chief justice of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench proclaiming himself on "one side;" a recorder suppressing the jury lists, and dancing off to Sir Robert Peel's in Staffordshire, in the midst of his well-paid labours by the public, whose paid and hired servant he was? Mr Lindsay then dwelt at great length on the industrial resources of Ireland. her capability of becoming a great and prosperous nation, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheering. Mr. Melton (an Englishman) next addressed the meeting, and said that the Repeal of the Act of Union would benefit the working classes of England. The Irish were compelled to seek employment in England. which was the means of reducing the price of labour. It was the duty of the working classes of England to join in the cry for Repeal. The English middle classes were opposed to the Repeal from fear of losing some of their profits; but at the same time they used the Irishmen that came over to this country-not for the love they bore them-but for the purpose of reducing wages, and making the honest and upright Englishmen to work for less. The union was the cause of the Irishmen coming over here ; let the Englishmen

and thus give plenty of employment for Irishmen at home, and Englishmen would have no reason to complain. He then drew the attention of the meeting to the leading articles in that day's Dispatch and Lloyd's Newspapers, in which Repeal was made the object of their abuse. He hailed the appearance of the Northern Star in the metropolis; a journal devoted to the interest of the People and the rights of Labour, and which regularly reported their proceedings. (Cheers.) Here a person endeavoured to create a schism on account of Mr. O'Connor's opinion on the Rechabite question. but the good feeling of the meeting would not tolerate it. Mr. P. Lee, R.W., said, whatever

such statement by reading a letter received from the about. committee of management, authorising the strike to be continued. The secretary here read over the income and expenditure of the trade, which gave general satisfaction. Messrs. Quinn and Smyth were elected delegates to attend the woolcombers' delegate meeting, and lay before that body the proposals for a consolidated union of the trades on the system of co-

THE COMBERS - On Monday a deputation from the Shoemakers' Society attended a delegate meeting of the wool-combers, held in Tyrrel-street, to propose a were cordially received, and the meeting pledged themselves to take the matter into consideration, and obtain the opinion of the whole body on the subject, when, if favourable, a public meeting of the Trades

rn Star defends the Trades generally.

THE SHOEMAKLES OF NEWARK .- The cordwainers difficulties to encounter, owing to the misconduct of strike in their favour.

WIGAN,-GREAT MEETING OF MINERS, - A large Wigan Railway station by a procession of upwards of

must have been upwards of 3,000 persons present. Tuesday night's was the largest meeting ever held in would never succeed. They (the men) would, by selling your coals too cheap all we ask is, that you Manchester upon any Trades' question ; and the feel- unity, overcome every difficulty, and by restricting should tax the public, in order to put more profit ing displayed by the thousands present is a proof. the hours of their labour, keep the supply regulated into your pockets and higher wages into ours." We if proof were wanted, that the workmen con- by the demand. It was this mode of restricting labour cannot think that the public generally will be disnected with building consider the firm of Pauling that had done so much to put down the truck system ; posed, by any promise of support, to encourage and faciand Co. deadly enemies to the rights of Labour. and by a steady perseverance they would soon put litate a general strike : the consequences of which About eight o'clock Mr. Manard was unanimonsly down that system of low wages which had so long must be productive of considerable loss both to the called to preside. He opened the meeting by calling oppressed them. (theers.) Mr. Charles Parkinson, coal miners and the public, and so extremely disasthem an impartial hearing. There was business of sent contest, he said, was a struggle between capital pendent upon them." In answer to all this, what great importance to be laid before them, on which and labour. Capital had long had the ascendancy to does this circular really say ? Why this-" it would they would have to decide; and he trusted that, the great destruction of the rights of labour ; but the be well if the masters could maintain an uniformity their decision would be such as would be generally time was at length come when labour would hold up of prices, according to the real value of the article. their decision would be such as would be generally time was at length come when about would not up to produce and the was included would not up to produce a that consolidation amongst them which was so much she was entitled : at the same time he was ready to the consumer should pay the real value of the article he needed in order to enable them to protect their labour admit that the master ought to have a fair reward consumes? Does he call it taxing the public to demand from the encroachments which capital was ever, for the investment of his capital and skill; but the value of the article purchased ? Why, if this making upon it. Mr. Bellhouse read a correspondence whilst he made that admission he was bound to doctrine be correct, the proprietors of the *buardian* He had seen many an exhibition of popular strength of his family ; and on his arrival in this country willing to go by the rules which other masters worked secure better regulations in coal-mines. The speaker for the coals; but the two shillings and sixpence a man-no sin against the law of God. (Hear.) by; but as the correspondence had been commenced; concluded by again urging them to stand firm to their week would be a real blessing to the miner's wife and through the mediation of Messrs. Kelly and Gilmore, | cause, and never to forget that to keep their labour family. The editor then says, "what an outery would it would be best to leave it in their hands. They had restricted was one of the most important objects to be made, if the masters were to unite for the purpose also asked Mr. Henfrey if they would withdraw the be accomplished.—Mr. Benjamin Emberton, of New- of paying the least possible amount of wages." He men at present working, if their old "hands" came castle-upon-Tyne, was the next speaker. He said knows full well that such an association is in existback. This Mr. Henfrey refused to do. The subject they must not expect to accomplish every object they ence, and has been since 1841; and that they have held their regular monthly meetings. He also knows on the subject, but leave it in the hands of the assem- nor should they be dismayed because they had not that they have established a system of "quittance" bly to deal with as they thought proper ; and he hoped fully succeeded : on the contrary, every defeat should papers ; and a man that dares to take an active part that their decision would be one of justice and of stimulate to further exertion and determine them to in defence of the workman's rights is marked out for "vengeonce," But enough of this. We have spent terests of the whole of the building trades. Mr. not so easily give up the contest : they (the men) too much time already on the worthless being who Bellhouse resumed his seat amid much cheering. must, therefore, keep up the good and unanimous can prostitute those faculties which nature has given -Mr. Whittaker, before they entered further into feeling which at present existed among them, and once him in endeavouring to malign and falsify every the business, begged to say that the committee a day repeat their motto, that "Union alone can save movement made for the good of the working bees. elected for conducting the strike had taken no us." He had been informed since he came to the There is one other remark which we must make an part in bringing about the correspondence which meeting that some of the masters had been turning observation or two upon. The editor of the Guardian had just been read. He thought, as one of that com- their men out of employment. For what purpose was wishes to impress on the public mind, that "the mittee, that this explanation was necessary, in order that done? Why, to throw more idle labour into the miners Executive is an irresponsible body. This is to prevent any mistakes on the subject. The delegate market, by which a greater degree of competition not the fact. On the contrary, they are perhaps the from the Bricklayers moved-"That we, the Build- would be created. The only remedy for this was most responsible body of the kind in the kingdom. ing Trades of Manchester, in general meeting assem- a restriction of the time for those who were em-. He also says that the funds of the association are at

the masters' tyranny over the men. Reports were quarter. The masters in the Dukenfield district That man might complain of the harshness of his circulated by the employers' spies and lickspittles have advanced the coals at the pit 4d, per tub, to enthat eight weeks would terminate the strike, accord- able them to give the men one halfpenny per tub, against any man? His entire public life was before ing to the Union laws. He was happy to contradict which the Manchester Goardian makes much noise the world, and if the Examiner could prove its assertion, the opportunity was open to it to do so, but if it

could not-and he defied it to do so-then he was jus-THE LANCASHIRE MINERS' UNION .- Mr. Editor, tified in pronouncing the charge a gross and lying : In the Manchester Guardian of Wednesday there is a calumny. He would then leave the scoundrel where long article headed "Expected Strike of the Coal he found him, and proceed to consider the different Miners." In that article, the editor of the Guardian resolutions which he had mentioned at the last day of gives a circular which has been sent by the men to meeting. In justice to the Examiner, we reprint below the masters, requesting them to give them a small the article which has called forth this attack. The operation. The meeting then separated, fully deter- advance of wages. On that circular the editor com- advocates of the union had stated that Ireland was in mined to hold out against the uncalled-for inroad on ments, and evidently wishes to magnify this simple a more prosperous condition now than at the period request into a threat of a strike. If this had been of the union. He denied the fact in toto. The honourdone in an honest manner, and in accordance with able gentleman then went into some statistical facts. truth, we should not have troubled you with this com- for the purpose of showing that Ireland was not in as munication ; but the object of "the man" what flourishing a condition now as at the time to which does "the thear han" is evidently to prejudice the he alluded, and quoted Kohl to prove that there was public against the coal miners of this county, by more wretchedness in this country than in any other giving only a portion of the circular in question, in Europe. The Poor-Law commissioners and Captain so nice as to the hands from which so blessed a thing coupled with a little of what Brother Jonathan Larcom had also given the most frightful picture of as repeal is to be taken ? Are there so many and such would call " adathing repeal that he can afford to be Lennard, and Calanan. Twenty-four were enrolled this is nothing new to those who know anything of union that all these misfortunes were to be attributed. the propensities of the conductors of this " ed. ray," He would show that Ireland was not properly repre- bad character is to be an objection to the offer of i whose object is at all times to resist the just demand sented. Taking her revenue and population into repeal, where is the great man who is to confer it ? Is COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS of MANCHESTER -At a of the industrious classes, and strengthen the hands' consideration, she was entitled to 175 members. general meeting of the above budy, an unanimous of the oppressor. The editor of the Guardian says : Placed as the executive virtually is in the House of vote of thanks was given to the propietor and con- We believe the average daily wages of the miners Commons, it was of the utmost importance that Ireductors of the Northern Stor newspaper, for the man-in this district—and we state this from information land should be properly represented. He would put ner in which that paper has taken up their cause in obtained from about thirty different colliers—is it to the common sense of the English people, was it their recent struggle against those dishonourable about four shillings for eight hours' labour. It would fair that Wales should send 28 members to Parlia-while they cherish the propensities to war. Doth competitors who were bringing ruin upon the trade : be well if the editor of the Guardian and his ment, whilst the county Cork (which he had the and likewise for the noble manner in which the Vorth- informants, if they would act like honest men, would honour of representing), with an equal number of in- act as dams to passions, which will burst out and give the "whole tran" instead of only a part. They habitants, should return but two representatives (always give the miners' " encome," but never let the Was it not folly to call that a union which was on one given them depth while restraining them are removed. public know a word about their "outgo." The fact side all tyranny and partiality (hear)? The same s, this would not answer their purpose. The Gear- principle was carried out in the corporations. The dian says not a word about candles and powder, which Irish Municipal Act was materially defective : the will cost, at the bast, 3s, per week; nor dare be let franchise was rated so high as to exclude from the the public know that the miners have to find their burgess list about three-fourths of those who would sion inflamed by them will be no longer under their own tools, which will take, on a moderate calculation, in England be burgesses. (Hear, hear, hear, hear,) He controlling influence. Of each it may be said, as it Is, more ; neither dare he call attention to the rob- would assert that there never was a greater injustice beries inflicted upon the miner through the system of perpetrated by one country on another, than in the public meeting was held at Lamberton Green, near taking his coals from him, under the plea of " short case of the Irish Municipal Act. (Cheers.) There they foundated which they only can control. Men measure," "not clear," &c.; which will average was another monster grievance inflicted upon the who so raise up and use the most dangerous powers was addressed at great length by Mr. Freeman, on that Mr. Roberts would attend, he was met at the from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per fortnight. This latter people of this country-a grievance which would for the little purposes of their day ought to be im- the present glorious aspect of Repeal. Several other deduction" could not be effected, were the miner not be tolerated for one moment in any other two thousand persons, carrying numerous banners paid by weight instead of by measure. The editor of country in the world. It was the church inflice DINNER to MR. CRUISE, OF DARDISTOWN AND PAbearing appropriate inscriptions, and accompanied by the Guardian wishes to impress upon the public that tion. (Hear, hear). The people of Ireland were RISTOWS, IN WESTMEATH .- This gentleman was enseveral bands of music. Mr. Roberts having been the miners are in the receipt of £1 4s. per week, but constrained to support two churches-the one, the tertained at a public dinner in the town of Clonscated in a vehicle provided for the occasion, the we challenge either him or his informants to prove church of the smaller, and, at the same time, the mellon, in Westmeath, on Wednesday evening, 27th crowd proceeded to the place of meeting. They were that, after " paying all that comes against them," the wealthy class of society-the other, the church of the ultimo, to mark their sense of his conduct as a good joined by several other bodies of colliers on the route, miners of Lancashire, on the average, receive more many, and of the poor. (Hear, hear.) Was that and humane landlord. The tenantry of Mr. Cruise, so that by the time they reached the village there than 15s. per week, clear money to take home. just, was that fair, and was it rational? This anomaly it will be recollected, were ejected from their holdings The advance sought by the men is twopence in the should be removed—(cheers)—the people of Ireland at Dardistown and at Paristown, some time since—a army has been in most countries a conquering wea-shilling on their present wages, which would make would never be satisfied till it was abolished. (Hear, circumstance which created considerable public at-A general meeting of the building trades was holden George Ramsey, of Marsden, near Colne, was called them about 17s. per week, and this tremendous hear.) At the same time, he wished it to be under-in the Hall of Science, Campfield, on the evening of on to preside. The chairman having opened the busi-stood that a due regard should be paid to existing see, by the proceedings of the Repeal Association, checked barbarity; yet has Ireland recruited its rakes Tuesday last, Dec. 3rd, 1844, to take into considera-ness, observed that they were met together for the into the bowels of the earth to produce that which rights. A greater misfortune he would assert could what had been done, than he hastened to Ireland tion certain proposals made by Messrs. Pauling, Hen-frey, and Co., to the Trades on strike. The meeting great principles for which they were struggling. Now the fact is, the men have assisted to gain is what had been done, that he hastened to trefand most interative. It's men have assisted to gain is frey, and Co., to the Trades on strike. The meeting great principles for which they were struggling. Now the fact is, the men have sent a request to their church and state. (Hear, hear.) was the most numerously attended of any that have taken place since the commencement of the struggle risks workmen. What they required, and they would editor of the Guardian gets his information, relative have been proceeded to take a review of the struggle risks workmen. What they required, and they would editor of the Guardian gets his information for the formation gets his information gets his informat In fact, it was the largest in-door meeting we ever continue to demand it until it was granted, was a fair to a general strike as being about to take place, land, and detailed the disastrous effects of absenteeism, have been present; so great was the anxiety to comwitnessed in this splendid hall, with one exception, that day's wages for a fair day's work, which, when accom- is unknown to the miners of Lancashire; ceron the evening previous to the fifty-eight Chartists) plished, he believed would be as much to the in- tainly their circular makes no mention thereof. sentee tax, which he said a domestic legislature would the principle of the Fixity of Tenure. The chair-Now let us hear what the Guardian says about this not hesitate to impose, and then alluded to the evils man, the Rev. Mr. Dowling, P.P. of Clonmellon, in Now let us near what the *diminition* says above this not negative to impose, and their andited to the evils man, the nev. Mr. Dowing, r.r. of Connelion, in enormous demand, and the robbery likely to be in-flicted on the public if they should succeed. He says, After some further business had been disposed of, Mr. Within ten years, ending in 1840, there was a falling O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be off in the population of the county of 300,000 souls. larger in numbers. But we confidently assert that | ed to put the miners down, but in this attempt they miners are in effect saying to the masters, you are £493 5s, 6d. (Cheers.)

> trous to the miners themselves, and all who are deas quickly and suddenly as the federal fit. of the harangues at the monster meetings.

if the report be false, it may be what Mr. O'Connell difference existed between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. sequent panic had reduced their wages, until in many the Union in this part of Lancashire is in a very it as readily as a truth]. He would tell the miscreant styles is candalous mummery," but the fault is not O'Connell was not the business they had met for, ours.

an air and ceremony of regal state. Mr. O'Connell, existed between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. O'Connor. decked in the alderman's robes, and with the crown- For one, he was thankful to the proprietor of the Star shaped cap on his head, playing such antics, must for the publicity he gave to their proceedings in Lon-indeed convey the idea of "a slanderous nummery" don. Mr. P. Twohey B. W. followed in the same of royalty.

The report states that when he put on the cap the assembly cheered loudly. When such tonifoolery in against an individual that had done them no wrong. action can be applauded, can we wonder at the simi- | The difference that existed between the Liberator and lar acceptation of things not less absurd in speech ? The dumb-show part is worthy of the oratorical, and the oratorical of the dumb-show.

as that at Limerick, but there was, nevertheless, an abundance of ill-temper in it.

The most remarkable passage in it is the declara- and eighteen persons enrolled themselves as assotion that Mr. O'Connell " will not accept a repeal of ciates.

admiral, the Prince de Joinville, is then no longer to be counted on. But how is it that Mr. O'Connell is fastidious ? Louis Philippe is a bad character, but if

Mr. O'Counell himself quite good enough, and faultless enough ?

There are many points of resemblance between maintain a state of peace on the verge of war. Both devastate whenever the temporary checks which have Both will bequeath large legacies of troubles to their respective countries. Both are intent on their personal life interests, and heedless of what is to follow them when the wild hopes encouraged and the paswas of a great ruler of antiquity, that he should never have lived or should never die, so much evil have mortal.—*Examiner*.

There had been already too much of what "one old

We have been informed that when Mr O Connell woman should say, what another old woman told her," puts on that very fine cap, he receives persons with and so on. He believed that something of the kind don. Mr. P. Twohey, R.W., followed in the same strain, and highly condemned the conduct of the per-

son who had endeavoured to create an ill feeling the proprietor of the Northern Star was no business of theirs. They were quite able to settle it themselves. He was glad to find the good feeling that ex-The speech at Dublin was not so virulent and violent isted amongst them. They had by their conduct proved themselves worthy the name of Irishmen. Messrs. Collins and Foley also addressed the meeting,

the Union at the hands of France." That great LINCOLN'S-IN-FIELDS WARD .- On Sunday a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Temperance and Repeal Hall, St. Clement's-lane, Strand : Mr. John O'Connor in the chair. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. Cavanagh, Dunne as associates.

GREENWICH WARD .- A large meeting of this Ward was held on Sunday the 24th ult., at the Ship and Last. Straitsmouth, Deptford. Mr. Calanan in the chair. Several extracts were read from the Irish journals. The Chairman addressed the meeting in an impressive manner on the beneficial results that would flow from Repeal. Mr. Brady followed, and at great length showed the evils that Ireland laboured under by the Imperial Parliament not being able to give that attention to Irish affairs that an Irish Parliament would. Mr. Crowly also addressed the meeting at great length, and said that it was owing to the greedy avarice of the mill owners and merchants of England that the nationality of Ireland was sacrifired to benefit them. Several were enrolled.

ROTHERHITHE NEW WARD .- On Sunday evening the 24th ult., a meeting of this Ward took place at the Rose and Rummer, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, Mr. P. Carnady presided on the occasion. Several of the association reports were read, and the meeting able speeches were delivered. The Liberator's speeches at Limerick were also read, and several persons enrolled themselves.

GARSFIELD WARD met at the Duke of Sussex, Grange-walk, Bermondsey, on Sunday evening last: Mr. E. Twomey in the chair, who made a speech of great tact and ability. After alluding to the disastrous effect of the Union, he said, the checked barbarity ; yet has Ireland recruited its ranks most liberally. Irishmen have assisted to gain its would be an awkward thing for England if Irishmen grew "disloyal" enough to stay at home, and decline

> " To swell the tide of British glory, Aiding despots in their need, Who've changed our green so oft to gory."

Some few thousands of these had emigrated ; but | But far be it from us even to discuss this matter. what became of the great mass ? They were crushed } We must rally under the banner of Repeal, as the by extermination. (Cheers.) Was such a state of only way to preserve the Constitution. (Cheers.) things ever witnessed before : A whole people was Mr. M. Geary, R.W., followed; and twenty-three A few days ago Mr. O'Connell was preaching peace nearly decimated without the aid of famine, pes- persons enrolled themselves as associates.

and good-will, abjuring all animosities, repenting of tilence, or the sword, within the space of ten HARP TEMPERANCE WARD, REPEAL READING his invectives against Saxons, renouncing for ever yi- short years. It was hardly possible for a ten ROOMS, 40, KING-STREET, BOROUGH.—The meetings of tuperation, and promising all the amenities and amia- years war to produce such terrible results. The this Ward, formerly held on Mondays, are now held bilities. But alas! the conciliation fit has passed away health of P. R. Cruise, Esq., having been drunk t on Sunday evenings. At the last meeting, Mr. R. amid great cheering, Mr. Cruise rose with no ordi- Maguire presided. The meeting was addressed by At the Limerick meeting there was a relapse to all nary feelings to return them thanks for the distin- Messrs. Hogan, Murray, and Ryan; the progress of the old sins, and the speech had all the stale violence guished honour they had conferred on him - an temperance in Ireland was the principal topic honour to which he was not entitled. In coming touched on, showing that Temperance was the hand-There was the boast of the physical force, and the from America he felt he did no more than was neces- maid of Repeal. Thirty-four were enrolled as assoto turn the irresistible powers to the purposes of the his tenantry; and he regretted, for their sakes, that

MAZE WARD, RED LION MAZE, TOOLEY-STEBET. his arrival was not sooner. (Cheers). He came over. On Sunday evening last a highly respectable meethowever, as soon as he was able to wind up the attairs ing of this ward was held. Mr. O'Gorman presiding. The report of the last meeting at the Conciliation Messrs. Pauling, Henfrey, and Company; which cor-respondence ended with Messrs. Pauling stating that they would abide by the rules of the world, and had also reached the throne they would abide by the rules of the world, and had also reached the throne they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great they would never be felt by teer army by which he had been surrounded that day. (Great tropolis when Repeal was at a discount. own men. Mr. Bellhouse also gave an account of an missioners into the country to inquire into their con- ings and sixpence per week to expend with the laws of out to hum. The man who had acted for him in | GRAY'S INN WARD. -Albert, GRAY'S INN LANE. -out interview which he and two other delegates, who had dition, and investigate the cause of so much saerifice ties who had paid twopence-halfpenny more for a other inclination that he laws of order and promises - they were interview which he and two other delegates, who had dition, and investigate the cause of so much satisfies the order and propriety—they were been deputed with him, had had with Mr. Henfrey, of human life; and he feared not but that in the next pan of coal, which had not but that in the next pan of coal, which heart not made of adamant could read the recitals in meeting was addressed by Mr. White (Smith O'Brien been deputed with him, had had with sir. Henry, of human me; and he leared not hum mat in the next pair of commit no offence against the original resolved to commit no offence against the bublin journals of the misery caused by the eject. Ward), on the depression of trade and manufactures ments on his estates without being moved ? And for in Ireland since the Union, and the valour evinced But who for ever boasts a bad power that he does his own part he felt pained at the extraordinary pro- by the Irish in America, during the American Renot intend to use? A man who wears a sword does cedure of his agent. The first intimation given to volution. Twenty were enrolled. not make it an incessant vaunt that he could cut a him was, that his land was let to a Mr. Dyas, a man CONCILIATION WARD, BRIGHTON, -At a late meetthroat, but that he does not. If the demonstration of whom he never saw; and as he felt that his own ining of this ward, Mr. Maher, the chairman, dwelt at force be intended to be moral, why this constant harp- terests, as well as those of his tenantry, were sacrigreat length on the late conviction of Mr. O'Connell ing on the evil use which it might have, but is not ficed, he did not deserve the compliment which was shewing that the reversal of the verdict had forwarded heant to have? It is the peculiarity of the two greatest, the rival the shorn lamb;" and he had no doubt that before Englishman) said he had travelled in Ireland, and found her sons intelligent, hospitable, and industrious. Peel, that they are for ever imagining how they might (Cheers). It is to be hoped that the landlord class He could not see why Ireland should not be prosperous and happy. He had, during his stay in that country, seen quite sufficient to convince him of the necessity of the Repeal agitation, which he was determined to take an active part in, until Ireland was a nation. Mr. Guinness followed, and expatiated upon the wrongs of Ireland; and Mr. Butler, in an impressive manner, called on all present to join the ranks of REPEAL IN LONDON. THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1844.-The Wards nell's incessant boast of the powers for it, and to make continue to be well attended ; and to show the enthu-Repeal, for they would by so doing serve England as well as Ireland. Several enrolled themselves. it worse it is always accompanied with some stimulus siasm that exists amongst the brave exiles, and their o hatred. At the Limerick meeting, for example, this peace-ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Mr. O'Neal will preside at the Harp Temperance Ward, 18, King-street, Borough. Mr. Murphy will preside at the Sarsfield Ward, Duke of Sussex, Grange-walk, Bermondsey; Mr. T. Healey will preside at the Farringdon Ward, Union Arme Heller bill, and the Farringdon Ward, transmitted to the Repeal Exchequer, for the week ing Trades of Manchester, in general meeting assem-hled, do consider the correspondence betwirt Messrs. Kelly and Gilmore satisfactory, inasmuch as they pledge themselves to abide by the Manchester Rules." The resolution was seconded by the delegate from the Painters. After a little discussion on the resolution, the delegate from the Sawyers moved the following the delegate from the Sawyers m

natred so inflamed.

which had taken place betwixt the committee and say that the operatives were justified in demanding a are taxers of the public; because they "fix" what they and determination, but never one to equal, and certainly found a most yindictive feeling existed against him the other master builders of Liternester; but that of Queen victoria. Their comparison had been victoria, their comparison in Liverpool ne found they could not treat with any other party but their and the government of Sir Robert Peel had sent com-the public, whilst it would give the miner two shills cheering.) But what was most glorious in the people of the leases actually on board the packet to be sent they could not treat with any other party but their and the government of Sir Robert Feel had sent com-own men. Mr. Bellhouse also gave an account of an missioners into the country to inquire into their con-lings and sixpence per week to expend with the par-reland was, that with a power to do mischief, they had no out to him. The man who had acted for him in

meant to have?

impostors of the time. Mr. O'Connell and Sir Robert many days elapsed all parties would have their own. make the worst use of their powers, and taking credit will take a lesson from Mr. ('ruise. By so doing, for the forbearance as a positive virtue. When they will be instrumental in removing the agrarian honest men feel their strength they do not say, we outrages that at present are so prevalent in Ireland. might be robbers or cut-throats, but we won't. They

don't wrong their characters by the imagination of such a possibility.

RICHARD HIMSELF AGAIN !

There is the suggestion of mischief in Mr. O'Conto hatred.

T am not intimidated by the fact that every new | nery is introduced to give them effect.

proposal is treated as a crotchet, and its propounder as a crotchet-monger. I am aware that many persons object to an Executive, while they fail to propose any substitute for that portion of your machinery ; and I venture to affirm that every opponent of the Executive Council will, upon an investigation, be found to be either an enemy dreading that systematic organization which promises success to the working man's cause, or a disappointed competitor for the favourable situations was considerable up to the office. One thing which all must acknowledge is, that every Movement must have its machinery; and muse so cheap, efficient, and satisfactory as your present machinery, as far as it goes. Every party in the giment has its commanding officer ; each war-ship has its captain ; every division of police has its inspector ; every parish has its vestry; indeed, every party has its governing board of management. The Whigs transact their affairs through their Reform Club, and ton Club; the Irish Repealers manage their affairs by committees, repeal wardens, and their very expensive none could be more satisfactory and efficient than the present system of governing through an Executive Committee as a head ; and what I propose is, to add some detail machinery for the purpose of putting the smaller wheels of the Movement party into motion.

In passing, I may venture a single comment on the constitution of the present Executive : I offer it by way | plied occasionally with advantage. of retort to those who do nothing, or less than nothing, or sometimes worse than nothing, while they are loud in demnneiation of the only body that has sustained the Movement through its perilous period of calm. The Executive consists of an unpaid Trea-Secretary recently published in the Northern Star, is not unfrequently called on to add the duty of paymaster to that of unpaid Treasurer; a General Secretary, who receives £2 a-week for the discharge of very onerous and responsible duties, and as to whose efficiency I have never heard a single murmur. These,

with a President and two other Executive officers, each receiving £1 10s. per week, constitute your governing board: and if I may learn their value from public opinion. or judge of their worth by the amount

ME. EDITOR, -I am now about to offer my plan as arrival of your luminary amongst us ; for be assured, s means by which the National Movement may be that however great your labours, or the labours of the cheaply, expeditiously, and successfully carried out. leaders may be, all must fail until the proper machi-

TOUNG ENGLAND.

Agricultural Column.

HORTICULTURE .- During the week we have had their work, and, if duly instructed and cherished, some sharp frosts, the thermometer having fallen on they would greatly increase the agricultural riches Wednesday morning ten degrees below the freezing and homely comfort of this land .- Morning Post, point. This sudden change has put a final close to Monday. the show of flowers in the flower-garden, which in period. The greenhouse will now require vigila attention, as the frosts appear to set in with unusu intenseness, and with little or no warning. We have I know of none for the management of the Chartist always been in the habit of recommending the use of mats as a means of protection against frost, and every year's experience convinces us of the great advantage of such a system. If the front and end sashes of a State has its governing power: nay, every department greenhouse are well matted up, one half the fire-heat under general government or local controul must have that would be required if no covering were used, will its directing machinery. No man, howsoever opposed be sufficient to maintain a proper temperature. The house is also much safer from sudden morning frosts to Monarchy, has ever dreamed of destroying the office than it could otherwise be, without very frequently of first magistrate. The Church has its head-each re- lighting the fires when there is no real occasion. During the last year or two a new material, called asphalted felt, has been manufactured for the purpose of protecting houses and pits from frost, and it is now getting into extensive use for that purpose. From the brief experience we have had of it, we are disposed to speak of it very favourably, as it forms a more efficient protection than a double covering of officers who take their instructions from the body. mats. It requires to be nailed upon a slight wood-The Tories transact their business through the Carl- work frame, which may be made the size of the light. As the material is very light the process of fixing and removing is very easy, requiring much less time and management than mats. If a house were covered system of agitation : and thus I establish the fact that with felt, fires would scarcely be necessary, except one hand and buoyed himself up with the other. In machinery is indispensable. Then, I assert, that during very severe frosts. For pits and frames it will a short time they were out of the strictest of the river, answer admirably. The price of this material is one but his own strength was fast giving way. At this penny per foot.

plants will require frequent watering, especially those another, who had seen the strugglers at a distance, which stand immediately over the flue or hot water pipes. A few of the hyacinths and other bulbs may now be brought in, to encourage them to push up their flower stems. A little guano water may be ap-

THE FLOWER-GARDEN .- The beds of verbena, scarlet geranium, fuchsia, &c., which have continued to bloom up to the present week, may now be cleared, and the clumps filled with small branches of holly, yew, and other everyreens, inserted two or three inches in the mould. If these are nearly cut and well surer, who, as appeared by a letter of the General managed they will resemble a bed of young evergreens, and continue green all winter. This will be found very preferable to the sombre naked beds of the door locked upon him. On their arrival at the monli

THE KITCHEN-GARDEN .- See that the beds of celery are well covered during frost, removing the leaves or litter when the weather is open. Young cauliflower plants in frames will require protection during severe frosts -Bell's Weekly Messenner.

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON .- Mr. White, an officer of Excise, at Dartmouth, last week gathered green peas of thirty miles an hour; and what is more extraordiin the open air; and this day we have been favoured ! with six perfect apples, blossomed last August, in the garden of Mr. Langdon, sen., basket and wicker of duty performed by them respectively. I think 1 worker, of this borough. Mr. Harrison of Topsham, may come to the conclusion that " they earn their this werk plurked in his garden a bunch of very fine bread by the sweat of their brow," and that their red raspberries, quite ripe, and from a cane that in July last produced only white fruit. Mr. Thomas, of I learn by the Northern Star, that Mr. Christopher garden on Tuesday week last. - Excer Floring Post.

Doyle is doing, and has done, wonders in Cornwall Scotch LEADINGTON APPLE .- Mr. Le Maire Wit-Devonshire, and the west; that Mr. Clark has ham, of Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, says :- I have in

means for the resuscitation of the scheme, I hail the might do. The work would be too extensive for wooden shed which covers the opening, and rushing were at work very near them-one within six or eight have been received of late from abroad, and though management. It would absorb too much money in down the street. This shaft is about sixty feet deep. feet, but who most providentially escaped, and one the article has been held firmly, the inquiry has somewhat slackened. Canary seed brought previous the form of wages. If we would have land made pro- Nor was this all; for in another moment a second man who was just going from the horse-road to his ductive to the utmost, we must have small farms in rush of water was seen forcing its way upwards stall heard the voice of one of the unfortunate men terms this morning, nor did any change requiring the hands of active intelligent men, with competent | through the street, about one hundred and fifty yards call out "Clear," which is a signal of warning, and notice occur in other articles.

capital. They can attend diligently to the whole of the land they occupy, and adapt their proceedings to pied by Mr. D. Bruce, spirit-dealer there. At this him into the horse-road. The man instantly threw varying circumstances. If one crop appears likely to fail, they can discern it in time to break the ground again, and try another-they have their concern more completely "in hand" than is possible in the case of the large farmer. More than all, they are not above

his ant	Accidents,	Øffences.	Inquests.	&c.	
ual					

RARE INSTANCE OF INTREPIDITY. - The Rev. Mr. ament their untimely loss. - Scotsman. Blair had lately a very narrow escape from drowning.

FOUR LIVES LOST.-Another of those deplorable When in his study, about three o'clock in the afterand lamentable occurrences which too frequently acnoon, he observed two little girls, each with a burden of sticks, attempting to cross the Stinchar, which was company mining operations, and characterize the considerably swollen at the time. In a minute or so critical and dangerous position of that class of indiiduals who labour to gain their daily bread in this they disappeared; on observing which Mr. Blair, unsection of national industry, happened at Beaufort known to any of his family, ran out to their assistance. The manse being 300 or 400 yards from the river, Mr. Blair, with great presence of mind, instead on Tuesday afternoon, by which the lives of four of running directly to the place at which he had lost persons were sacrificed. The unfortunate party were sight of them, to save time ran along the bank, and at that time engaged in pushing up the rubbish tram, plunged into the river below where they would most | for the purpose of clearing the remains of a "fall, ikely appear. By this time the girls had lost hold of when a piece of ground, from the strata, lying eight each other-the one he observed making towards the yards above, unexpectedly gave way, and fell diside from which they had entered, while the other | rectly on them, literally crushing nearly every bone was floating in the middle of the stream. By great in their bodies, and, in a moment, depriving them dexterity he seized the latter by the arm. The sud- of life. A strict enquiry has been made, so as to denness, however, of the effort made him lose his ascertain whether this serious event was occasioned balance, and in an instant he was seen floating along

with the object his humanity prompted him to save. man, and from which it appears there is not the Fortunately, Mr. Blair's usual presence of mind did slightest blame attributable to him, but that it has been the result of pure accident. The ground critical moment Miss Jane Findlay, of Craigneil-mill, brother and sister); Charles Pensham, twenty-one; THE GREENHOUSE .- During the use of fire-heat the attracted to the spot by the motions and cries of and Margaret Davies, eighteen .- Monmonthshire Merlin.

Grace Darling-like, plunged into the water, and was ATTEMPT TO POISON .- On Thursday last, John the happy means of saving both, to all appearance, Wall, of Oadby, framework knitter, aged twenty-five, was examined before Mr. J. Hodgson, on a from a watery grave, Mr. Blair having now become too much exhausted and benumbed with the cold to charge of attempting to kill his sister, mother, and make farther exertions. From Mr. Findlay and brother, by mixing a quantity of arsenic in sugar, family they received every possible attention, and and administering some to them. It appears that they were soon so far restored as to be able to be on the morning of the 19th ult., about an hour after conveyed to their respective homes,-Western Watchthe family had taken breakfast, they were seized with violent sickness, which continued during that

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION .- On Monday week, day and part of the next, and at length they became he 5 p.m. train from Exeter took up a tradesman of so greatly alarmed, that Mr. Beasley, surgeon, was Weston-super-Mare at that station, who, being inecalled in, and he immediately discovered that they briated, was placed inside a first-class carriage, and were suffering from the effects of poison. The sugar which remained had been made away with. The pri-Bristol station the conductor looked through the winoner's brother and sister are partially recovered,

dow for his charge, but saw only his hat, and consebut his mother still remains in a very dangerous state, and but little hopes are entertained of her requently dispatched an officer in search of him. He was found walking up the railway; and it appeared overy. The only motive that can be assigned for that he had leaped from the window, the only damage he perpetration of so diabolical an offence is, that he received being on his nose, forehead, and hands the prisoner wished to get possession of a sum of (which were much bruised), and he was covered with money to which he and his brother and sister were blood. The train was going at the time at the rate entitled on the death of their mother. He was remanded to Monday (yesterday), for further examinary, is the fact that the down train literally brushed nation.-Leicester Mercury. him in passing .- Exeter Gazette.

THE GORGON STEAM-SLOOP .- Extract of a letter A RICH VAGRANT .- Mary Jones, with her son, a from an officer on board her Majesty's steamer Gorgon. had of about ten years of age, have been committed to dated Monte Video, Sept. 22, 1844 :--- "We are still the Carmarthen county gaol for vagrancy, by W. Peel, on the beach, although not quite a fixture here, as Lewis Lewis, and D. Protheroe, Esquires, to one we have moved the ship twenty-one inches, and are labour is fully worth the remuneration they receive. Taunton, gathered some ripe strawberries in his month's hard labour. The woman is a native of as confident and persevering as ever, though I cannot Pembrokeshire, and was sent to gaol for begging. On | say when we shall get off, yet I feel sure that before her person was found the sum of £6 1s. 10d. in cash, | long we shall succeed. We have built immense ob-

and promissory notes from the Glamorganshire and long boxes (in nautical phrase termed camels), and Monmouthshire Bank, and from several tradesmen have secured them under water to the ship's sides :

further down, and flooding the area of the shop occu- almost instantly one of the dead bodies was hurled past spot there had formerly been a shaft sunk, which was himself upon his face, and was thus fortunately preafterwards covered up, which accounts for the water served from accident. After a minute or so he got coming up in that direction. Of course the alarm up, and, with another man, ran to the other parts of created by these frightful indications was very great. the level, to where the other men were working (who Assistance, however, was soon procured, and a num- had become aware of the explosion by the sudden and ber of men sent down the shaft to find the bodies of violent concussion of the air) for assistance, which their comrades, for there was no doubt of their unfor- was of course immediately given. The alarm was tunate fate. The bodies of Thomas Erskine and John spread, medical aid was sent for, and the whole Blair were soon discovered near the bottom of the neighbourhood, as may be supposed, presented a scene shaft, the one holding the other by the foot ; but the of fearful consternation and excitement. The surother two were not found till between two and four viving workmen then made instant exertions to reo'clock in the afternoon, having been carried much cover the bodies of their unfortunate companions. further down. They were all married men, in the The air within the level was, however, so foul and prime of life, and have left wives and families to sulphurous, that upon entering it their lights were extinguished, and it was several hours ere they could

recover the dead bodies, during which period another victim, William Jones, was unfortunately added to the fatal list. Hurrying to the aid of his brotherworkmen, he unfortunately fell senseless from the effect of the foul air, and was suffocated. The bodies were, however, at last recovered, and it is needless to Iron Works, in one of the mine quarries, or patches, tendance from the first moment, their services were say, that although two surgeons had remained in atentirely unavailing. An inquest having heen held upon the bodies, at which a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, the remains of the poor fellows were buried yesterday, their funerals being followed by almost the entire body of the inhabitants, over whom the unfortunate and lamen table occurrence has cast a universal gloom.

season" for these importations will be soon brought ANOTHER HURRICANE IN THE UNITED STATES .-Loss of LIFE. - We learn from the Western Expositor, by any negligence on the part of the master watch- printed at Independence, Jackson ('ounty, Mo., that a destructive furricane visited that section of the State about 9 o'clock on the night of the 25th ult. Its effects were lamentably disastrous. That paper was apparently safe, and there was not the slightest says : "It came across the prairie, and the first we indication of danger. The names of the deceased are heard of its effects was at the Mission, three miles Isaac James, aged eighteen, Cecilia James, eighteen from Westport, which it injured considerably, from whence it passed over our country in a north-east direction, striking the river about one half mile above Wayne City, at C. N. Hall's mill, and have heard of its keeping down the river for some miles, but as yet we have not heard where it commenced nor where it ended. It varied from five to seven hundred vards in width, and pursued a straight direction. We give the following list of the killed and wounded :-- Mrs. mere drug.

McGill, Livingston, killed; Mrs. Stone, do.; Mr. Kerr had three children killed, and himself greatly wounded; Miss Mary Middleton, and Dr. Martin's son, of Westport, were killed. A stranger who had been moving a family to Platte, and encamped opposite Owen's landing, was found dead, his waggon blown entirely away. Thomas Hedges had all his houses and furniture blown off, and several of his family badly injured. J. Beadley, house, &c., blown off ; J. King, ditto ; Mrs. Huggins, ditto, and herself badly crippled ; Mrs. Ragan, ditto, and herself and negro man crippled ; Calvin McCoy, ditto, and seve-ral of his family crippled ; Dr. Martin, ditto ; Mrs. Buckhart, ditto : Thomas Smith, ditto ; C. N. Hall's steam saw-mill, roof blown off, grist mill and houses blown entirely away; damage about 1,200 dollars. We have heard of several others killed and wounded, and much more property injured, but do not know the particulars. We have no idea that the half has been told, or yet heard, of the loss of lives and the destruction of property occasioned by this awful tornado. -New York Paper.

Bankruvts. &c.

SMITHFIELD MARKET, LONDON.-MONDAY.-For the ime of year we had a full average number of beasts on sale to-day, while, compared with that exhibited on many previous Mondays, there was a slight improvement in quality; nevertheless, it proved inferior to the generality of seasons. The trade in the dead markets being very firm, and the attendance of buyers numerous, the demand for all breeds of beasts. but more particularly for the primest Scots, &c., was decidedly active, at an advance in the currencies obtained on this day se'nnight of quite 2d. per 8lb., 4s. 4d. being readily paid as a top figure ; indeed, in some few instances, the rates exceeded that range. At the close of the market very few had remained unsold. With the exception of a deficiency in quality, the stock came to hand in fair condition. Rather extensive imports of live stock from abroad have again taken place during the past week, 67 beasts and 14 sheep having arrived at Hull, from Rotterdam, while the arrivals for London have consisted of 43 oxen and cows from Schiedam, and 60 beasts and 195 sheep from Rotterdam. The supply of foreign stock here his morning amounted to 35 beasts and 67 sheep. With respect to the former there was nothing remarkable in them, though their quality was tolerably good : but in the latter a great improvement was noticed, the whole having found buyers, at prices varying from 36s. to 41s, per head. The stock in question was 'jobbed," and sold by German salesmen ; in fact, scarcely a single head is now disposed of in this market through other hands. As the various foreign ports will soon be closed for the winter months, the

o a close .- Fresh up to-day, about 1,600 beasts arrived from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, while from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and 'ambridgeshire, the receipts amounted to 400 Scots, ac.: from the Western and Midland districts, 50 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds ; from Scotland, 200 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland 40 beasts. -The supply of sheep was not to say larger, yet it was fully equal to the wants of the trade. The mutton trade was tolerably steady, yet last week's advanced rates were with difficulty supported.—Calves, the supply of which was very limited, met a very heavy lemand, at last week's prices. Prime small porkers were quite as dear ; but all other kinds of pigs were a LONDON COAL MARKET, THURSDAY .- Prices per ton at the close of the market :---Adair's Main, 17s. ; Buddle's West Hartley, 18s.; Carr's Hartley, 19s.; Chester Main, 19s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 17s.

Al.; Holywell Main, 198.; Nelson's West Hartley, 15s. ; Old Pontop, 16s. ; Ord's Redheugh, 16s ; Townley, 17s. 6d. ; West Hartley, 17s. 6d. ; W. E. Clarke and Co., 18s. 6d; W. E., Elm Park, 20s. 6d.; W. E., Gosforth, 21s. 6d.; W. E., Heaton, 21s.; W. E., Belmont, 21s. 9d; W. E., East Heaton, 21s; W. E., Haswell, 23s.; W. E., Hetton, 22s. 9d.; W. E., Hytton, 21s.; W. E., Lambton, 22s. 9d : W. E., Pemberton, 21s; W. E., Sherburn, 22s. 9d; W, E., Sunderland, 21s.; W. E., Stewart's, 22s. 9d.; W. E., Hartlepool, 22s. 3d; W. E., Adelaide, 22s. 3d.; W. E., Seymour Tees, 21s. 6d.; W. E., Tees, 22s. 3d.; W. E., Tenant's, 20s. 9d. Cowpen Hartley, 188.-Ships arrived since last day, 28s.

SOUTHALL, DEC. 4.—Although the supply of fat stock on sale to-day was tolerably good, the demand was steady at fully last week's quotations. Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; Mutton, 3s. to 4s. 2d.; Veal, 3s. to 3s. 10d. ; and Pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. Supply :- Beasts, 44; Sheep, 1,100; Calves, 36; Pigs, 58.

James Ladson, Rainsgate, carver.-John Finlayson, ROMFORD, DEC. 4 .- Prime Beasts and Sheep sold Ranclagh-street, Pindico, grocer. Michael Walter, Fleet-lane, Farringdon-street, wholesale hardware-man. Charles Dotesio, Slough, Ruckinghamshire, hotel-keeper. freely, other kinds of stock slowly, at full prices. Beef, from 2st Sd. to 4s. 4d. : Mutton is. 2d. ; Veal, 3s. to 3s. 10d. ; and Pork, 2s. 8d. to --William Henry Barton, Bedford-place, Commercial-road 3s. Sd. per Slbs. Suckling Calves, 18s. to 30s. ; quar-East, Church-lane, Whitechapel, Chelmsford, and Gravester-old Store Pigs, 16s, to 20s, ; and Mileh Cows, with their small Calf, £16 to £18 each. ive bushels, each bushel averaging 420 apples, mak-ing the enormous quantity of 10,500 apples. Last year it has pro-There are no regular tides here ; the natives know as Aldgate, builders, - William Burchett, Whitechapelroad, 28, 8d, to 3s, 6d, per 8lbs. Supply rather limited little about ebb and flood as negroes do of ice or chemist -- Joseph Willer, Windsor, licensed victualler -and trade firm. snow. The rise and fall of the river is regulated en- William Perkins, Portsea, upholsterer. - Henry Robinson. CORN AVERAGES,-General average prices of British tirely by the winds and rain, and we expect some gales Devonport, brewer. - Thomas Williams, sen., Cardiff, iron-at the equinox, and with them high tides. If the founder. Jacob Wallington, Bristol, painter. - Isaac orn for the week ended Nov. 30, 1844, made up from the Returns of the Inspector in the different cities and towns Ketchum, Liverpool, merchant in England and Wales, per imperial quarter. Wheat 45s 4d Oats 21s 8d | Beans DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. 32s 2d Pease Barley 35s 1d Rye 35s 11d Smith, Sheffield, innkeeper-second and final divi-MANCHESTER.-The near approach of the Christdend of 43d. in the pound, on Thursday. Dec. 12, or any mas holidays, and the continued decline in the price sand we have raised up testify : more than 7,000 tons subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Freeman, of cotton at Liverpool, combine to diminish the J. Parker, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-miller-first diviactivity of this market. The demand both for goods dend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or any und yarn vesterday was limited; and, in some few subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Freeman, Leeds ases, slight reductions of price were submitted to. Mr. Wilcock, Huddersfield, merchant -second and final enerally, however, spinners and manufacturers are a bare of stock, that they show no inclination to elax in their demands.

worked miracles in the way of re-organizing the elein North Lancashire, and those districts where terror the laws of vengeance, and the power of capital had for also, that all this work is performed for £6 108, a rival associations pay as much as £10 a week to a sincle lecturer.

A person, who proposes to convey hity tons weight ; several fascinating propositions advanced for raising sea-

public funds to carry on the National Movement are perfectly analogous to the absurdity of committing to the bridge a weight that must assuredly smash it. a fraction to the Chartist cause, lay most flattering signed the national petition would amount to so many bridge on which the toll is to be collected cannot bear shoulders that are to bear it can easily sustain it. I trust that explanation will enable your readers to say that I am not extravagant in my anticipations.

What I propose then is, that at the commencement of the new year, and one month previous to the council elected for the management of Metropolitan business, divide London, and the out-districts within jity shall have its managing board, as well as its finaninto ten districts-one of the ten collectors being apone penny per month, to be paid on the first Sunday in each month.

Sunday in each month : and thus a kind of monthly the Metropolitan districts, as well as for the general

The proceeds from such a plan would amount to £83 (s. Sd. per month. or £20 16s. 8d. a week : from ' DI £2 68. 8d. : to which add £4 138. 4d. that might

garden an apple-tree called, in this part of the a time destroyed the National Movement. I learn. it had a very deficient crop, but this year it has produced 5, 564 apples. The apples have been measured years of age, assisted this year in relieving the tree of

baker. Its height is nineteen feet, and the circum- from the office previously to the making up of the over a wooden bridge not capable of sustaining the serence of the branches ninety-five feet. It stands in hag, and was not heard of for five days afterwards, burden, would be looked on as a fool ; and the a strong tenacious soil, 55" feet above the level of the when, strange to say, £290 reached the house in

state of the agricultural districts to the very large upon it the Ware post-mark. Enthusiastic calculators, who never themselves pay farms. The occupiers of these great farms are also a fraction to the Chartist cause, lay most flattering 'isolated from the numerical life and existence with hopes before our imagination. Starting from the united and compacted. There seems to be no such largest amount of enthusiasm, they tell us that a thing as an agricultural public. There are great penny per week from each of the 3,500,000 who proprietors and great farmers, who are, indeed, lords and rulers in their respective spheres : but the mass is nothing-nothing in a political sense-and, in a thousands per week, so many tens of thousands per ocial sense, anything but what it ought to be. What month, and so many hundreds of thousands per year. can be worse than a condition of hopeless drudgery. liery, belonging to the Swansea Coal Company. The The figures look mighty well on paper; but the yet (without being very gloomy and lachrymose) we may say that such is pretty nearly the condition of the agricultural masses. What, then, is required in the weight. What I propose, therefore, is to adjust this matter ! Why, as it seems to us, such an altered the burthen in the exact proportion in which the condition of English habits in regard to the occupation of land, that the intelligent and thrifty agricultural labourer may reasonably hope to arrive at a more independent condition. The country seems to require such habit or disposition on the part of the proprietors

of land, that a man having earned a character for diligence and knowledge, and some small capital to begin with, may be able to acquire a small farm. meeting of Parliament, the whole Executive shall Proprietors are frequently deterred from giving enassemble in London : and with the aid of the delegate couragement to this, because they have seen no instances but those of abuse of the small farm system. It is not because a man is discontented with his labourer's condition, and reckless enough to undertake a small ten miles, into forty Chartist localities ; that each loca farm without either ability or capital to make the most of it, that such a farm should be given to him. cial collectors : and that the financial board, consisting small farms are here and there granted in England. Yet it is too frequently upon such grounds alone that of a treasurer and ten collectors, divide the locality The result is, of course, difficulty and degradation-a wasting of the land, and a hideous aspect of strugpointed to collect the national tribute at the rate of gling pauperism. But if better care were taken-if it were known that a character for knowledge and economy, and general good conduct, accompanied by a certain amount of means, such as thrifty labourers

It is not imposing too great a burthen on the bridge under favourable circumstances might accumulateif it were known that, these things being preparato suppose that each of the forty localities, when pro- tory, the possession of a small farm at a reasonable perly managed, would give 500 subscribers at the rate rent might be expected to follow, then it appears to us of a farthing a week, to be paid monthly, and called that a great amendment of the general condition of the the White Hart Inn, where medical assistance was agricultural labouring class might be expected to folfor by a collector at each man's door; while the la- low. Thus, we think tand thus only, as it appears to bour imposed upon the tax collector would be simply. [us], may the foundation of a powerful, intelligent, according to the most convenient arrangements agricultural community be laid. One of the most amongst themselves, to call one day in each month at the Month at the intelligent agriculturists of the day, Mr. W. Blacker, has lately written a letter to and serious injury of the ribs, &c. The man lingered fifty houses most contiguous to his own residence the Hark Lone Express, from which the following is an The forty treasurers should meet the Delegate Council extract :- " I trust that I have now shown that large and the General Secretary in London on the second farms have not only been the cause of pauperism and poor-rates, but that small farms have been and are a remedy for both, and it only remains to me to guard conference would be held, and suggestions would against my being supposed to advocate an unlimited emanate from that assembly, for the government of sub-division of land-this I most decidedly disavow, instruction and guidance of the Executive Committee. state to the following effect, speaking of England :- | connexion with the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton

in Newport, Monmouthshire, and elsewhere, to the they weigh her up about 220 tons, and we have got country, the Scotch Leadington, which has borne, amount of upwards of £200. Besides this large sum more anchors and purchases to haul off by, and have ments of Chartism in Seotland ; that Mr. McGrath the year before last and this year so large a quantity of money she had in six or seven bags, eleven shirts, done everything to ensure success, &c., save the time end, boot and shoe maker. - William Kent Roberts, Abingis carrying conviction home to the minds of thousands of fruit that I think it worthy of attention. In the ten caps, three cotton gowns, fifteen handkerchiefs, and labour of taking the engine out. I dare say you don, grocer. William Notman, John-street, Tottenhan --- 1- 12 it had upon it, carefully measured, twenty three pair of stockings, and twenty other articles of can fancy a ship stack into a sandy beach, and the sand court-road, planeforte maker. - George Edward White, POST-OFFICE ROBBERT .- Some ingenious thief has managed to commit a robbery upon the Ely Postweek; while we are given to understand that other and counted twice over. This singularly fruitful tree office. A packet, containing £350 in country notes, was planted fifty-six years ago, by my faithful old (now was posted, it appears, at March, in Cambridgepensioned) gardener, Mr. Porter, who, eighty-three shire, some time since, and addressed to a bankinghouse in London, the postage having been duly paid

equinoctial gales pass away, we shall not have others, its heavy burden. It is a good keeper and a good upon as an ordinary letter. The packet was missed or expect high tides until our summer (which is your winter) has passed away. Our labour has been incessant and well-directed, as the enormous mounds of

will mark the spot for many a year where the Gorgon * Leeds. London, the thief having only taken £69 in Bank of LARGE FARMS r. SMALL FARMS-WHICH ARE THE | England notes, which were exchanged at Messes. was on shore, and afford ample proof to the wonder-BEST --- Next to the enormous holdings of land by Foster's bank, at Cambridge. The original wrapper ing natives of the energy and perseverance of British great proprietors, we may trace the unsatisfactory was changed for a brown paper envelope, bearing hearts of oak.' I am not aware that a similar

> COLLIERT EXPLOSION. - One of those accidents tempted. The French got a frigate on shore in this Levels. which, from their frequent occurrence of late, characriver some few years ago, and after five mouths' laterise as dangerous the occupation by which thousands of our fellow-countrymen obtain the means of living -for the prevention of which it is full time that all available means should be used by our colliery pro-Telegraph. prietors, agents, surveyors, &c., and every precau-

tion exercised by the workmen themselves - took that a cargo, consisting of a large number of casks of brandy, was landed from a vessel towards the latter explosion, which was happily not attended with loss part of last week, and was placed in the usual posiof life, occurred while several of the workmen were tion on the brandy quay to be gauged and the strength engaged at work. Two men were, however, very taken by the revenue officers. Some time between seriously burnt about the head, face, and various parts of the body, while others escaped with compa- packages (a quarter cask) was, without its being dis- Manchester. covered by the dock company's officers on watch at [E. Hilton, Over Dawen, Lancashire, pap r-maker-first ratively slight injuries.—Cambrian.

the time, completely emptied of its contents, amount-FATAL COACH ACCIDENT .- On Saturday last a most ing, it is supposed (the cask not having been yet) erious accident, which, we regret to state, has been l gauged) to about twenty-six gallons of strong overattended with fatal consequences, occurred near to proof spirit. The thieves, having emptied the cask, the entrance of the town of Beaconsfield, in Buckpossessed themselves of some tarpauling from a craft on Tuesday, Dec. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the inghamshire, to the Prince of Wales Oxford coach. ying in the dock, and having securely covered and office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester. It appears that the coach left the Bull Inn, Holborn, fastened the cask with the same, threw it into the at the usual hour, eight o'clock on Saturday mornwater, expecting that it would cause it to sink, and ing, driven by Mr. William Taplin, one of the prothus clude discovery for a time. This manœuvre, prietors. At Uxbridge the horses (an unicorn team) however, had not its intended effect, and on Monday were changed, and the coach proceeded on its course morning the cask was seen floating, and thus caused towards Beaconsfield, having at that time only two the robbery to become known. Not the slightest Manchester, passengers outside, an aged couple who had a few clue has yet been obtained with respect to the parties days previously come up from Oxford to see a married concerned

daughter residing in town, and were on their return MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT BROADHAVEN,---It home. Just as the coach was ascending the hill at our sorrowful duty this week to record the loss of the entrance of Beaconstield the leader shied at a six men belonging to the neighbouring village of short white post at the side of a ditch, and at the Broadbayen, on Tuesday last. The unfortunate same instant the reins broke, by which Mr Taplin fishermen proceeded to sea early on the morning of lost all command over the horses, which drew the that day, for the purpose of prosecuting the white coach up a bank, by which it was immediately overfishing. During the morning and throughout the turned. Mr. Taplin and both passengers were thrown day the wind blew a pretty severe gale from the to the ground with great force, and when picked up SSW, which raised a considerable sea, and which the two passengers were found to be in a state of insensibility. They were all immediately conveyed to no doubt was the cause of this lamentable event. The boat was observed by a pilot-boat's crew, who were returning from boarding a brig then passing, to instantly procured for them. Mr. Taplin was found be nearing the shore about twelve o'clock mid-day to have three of his fingers and his nose broken, and The hapless crew were then off the North Head. his face was most seriously cut and bruised; the old considerable distance from land, and about two miles man had sustained serious injuries of the head and to the eastward of the men who observed them. At bowels, and his wife had her collar-bone fractured that hour the boat suddenly disappeared from their sight, no doubt being upset by a squall, and was until between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired. On inquiry on Monday it never seen again, all on board, six in number, having draper. J. S. Holmes, Liverpool, ship-broker, -T. Stewas stated that his wife was rather better, but still perished. Their names are John Houston, an old phens, Newgate-street and Holborn-bars, umbrella-manuman, family grown up, left a helpless widow : John unconscious of her husband's death. Tablin is re-Wildridge, an old man, family grown up, left a helpcovering from his injuries. less widow ; Donald M'Kay, married, left a widow

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- Yesterday morning, be and two children : James Anderson, married, left a tween six and seven o'clock, a lamentable accident widow and one child; James Oman, a young man and if you had extended your extracts from the prize took place in the drift-way, or guide mine of the new and Thomas Bain, left a widow and one child, -John e-say a little further, you would have seen that I tunnel at present forming under the New Town, in Graat Journal

The small garden must become the small allot- Railway, which proved fatal to no fewer than four of ment, and the small alloiment the small farm, the workmen. The tunnel is about two-thirds of a until such a sub-division of the land takes place mile in length, and runs in a straight line from which deduct £6 19s. for wages of Executive, and £12 until such a sub-division of the population require ; and this not Canal-street, beneath St. Andrew's-street and square, lies, situate at No. 11, Perkin's-rent, Westminster, per weck for eight lectures, and you have a balance from choice, but of necessity, as an unemployed popu- Duke-street, and Dublin-street, to the foot of Scotlation was dangerous, and if they could not get work land-street, where it opens into the Mill Haugh at and arose through hanging some clothes before the they must get land, for nothing else would afford a per- the back of Canon-mills. The drift-way of the tunbe reasonably expected from the remainder of the manent remedy; and I consider that this prophecy nel, which was about six feet square, was all com-the neighbours.—The next happened shortly after Bruton-street, Bond-street, Dean-street, and Wardour-bingdom when worked by the same machinery, and is now in the course of fulfilment; and when it is pleted, except a small barrier about midway, near bit or location of the barrier about midway. near bit or location of the barrier about midway. Near bit or location of the barrier about barr

ired by metropolitan enthusiasm, and you have a fully carried out, then the agricultural labourer of the foot of Duke-street. In order to remove this, and to let off the water which was known to have ac-surplus of £7 per week, which, in my opinion. could sober and industrious habits may hope to rise in the world, as a shopkeeper, tradesman, or mechanic may hope to do, who from small beginnings may by degrees the have been employed for upwards of a week past. the same time information was received of another compositors, kept constantly at work, with the asso-advance themselves to wealth and station. But It appears, however, that in consequence of some infire having broke out in Lambeth, and, upon inquibitherto the labourer could indulge no such expecta- accuracy in running the drift-mines of the tunnel, ciation's own machinery, in printing tracts, pamphlets, bills announcing meetings, and all matters, he could only look for- the southern and northern portions passed each other house in William-street was burned.—Another fire ral during the past week, but of oats the receipts house in William-street was burned .- Another fire ral during the past week, but of oats the receipts connected with the Chartist movement, to be sold to members at the mere price of the paper, and trans-main structural body should partake bave an idea that the two were not exactly opposite. Diffed free to each locality. Blackfriars-road, but owing to the prompt attendof the advantages which the progress of society affords from seeing several small jets of water issuing from The suggestions that I have now thrown out may to the other classes of the community. We are the west side of the mine ; and some alarm was even ance of the brigade it was subdued ere much mis-ead to some benefit ; and if not acted on, cannot pos-aware, indeed, that in the mercantile and manufac-then entertained by the workmen that they would be chief had been effected.—The last took place on board lead to some benefit : and if not acted on, cannot posturing classes the desire and the ambition to "get flooded. The flow from this source, however, soon ably do injury to the National Movement. I have on," as the phrase is, may be considered to be too stopped, and the men proceeded with the work, which two o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was confined to plies have been unimportant. At this morning's the forecastle, the sailors' property being consumed : market there was a moderate show of wheat by land great : and this too great haste and eagerness to be is carried on without intermission day and night, one not proposed anything extremely difficult, neither rich may, in a considerable degree, have arisen from set of men being relieved every few hours by another. the opportunities of advancement which manufactur. When the accident occurred (which was at about a have I presumed to offer any remarks that might he eardess smoking was the original

attempt to recover so large a vessel from off a dead dividend of 74d, in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or lee shore so deeply imbedded in sand has ever been at- any subsequent Thursday, at the other of Mr. Freeman.

J. Smith, Rochdale, Lancashine, corn-miller-final dividend of 2s. in the pound, on Thursday. Dec. 12, or any bour they were about to give her up, when the water rose unexpectedly and floated her off : but I fancy her J. Layton, Leeds, fruit-merchant -final dividend of 43d. position was very different from ours."-Hampshire in the pound, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, or any subsequent Telegraph.

G. Womack, Leeds, cloth-merchant - final dividend of ROBBERY AT ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS .- It appears 7.12ths of a penny in the pound, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, or any subsequent Tuesday. at the office of Mr. Hope, Leeds. T. Harvey, Wandsworth, innkeeper - first dividend of 65. in the pound, on Saturday, Dec. 7, and two following Saturdays, at the office of Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. Shore, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel-manufacturerfirst dividend of 5s. in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or Saturday night and Monday morning, one of the any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Fraser,

dividend of 2d, and 2ths, of a penny in the bound, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Fraser, Manchester. D. Dakeyne, Manchester, and Gradbatch, Staffordshire flax-spinner-first and final dividend of 6d. in the pound,

J. Hudson and J. Broadbent, jun., Gale, Laucashire calico-printers - first dividend of 4s. 1d. in the pound ; first dividend of 20s, in the pound, on the separate estate of J

Broadbent, jun.; and first dividend of 20s, in the bound. on the separate estate of J. Hudson, on Tuesday, Dec. 19, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr. Stanway,

J. Gregory, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer-first and final dividend of 1s. Sid. in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr Freeman, Leeds

E. Birks, Sheffield, grocer-third and final dividend of 2s. 4d, in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Freeman. Leeds. R. Lodge, Thornhill, Yorkshire, innkeeper-first and final dividend of 2s. 6d, in the pound, on Thursday, Dec. 12, or any subsequent Thursday, at the office of Mr. Freeman. deeds.

DIVIDEND

Dec. 24, J. and D. Sugden, Kirkburton and Huddersfield, fancy cloth manufacturers.]

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. Dec. 24. C. Rogers, Bishopsgate-street, saddler.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 24. G. J. Marshall and W. C. Hall, Wood-street, woolien warehousemen. -- R. Barham, junr., Emsworth, Hampshirefacturer. - J. George, Bread-street, Cheapside, and Jamesstreet, Bethnal-green, silk man facturer, -- W. Millar, Wapping-wall, engineer. -- W. Orrell, Manchester, commission-agent. -J. Lowther, Queen's-row, Pentonville, builder,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. Bayley and H. Chittenden, Mark-Jane, corn-factors -T. and C. Lester, Dudley, pork-algerhands, -G. Broadbent and Co., Tankersley, Yorkship, grocers, J. and N. ALARMING FIRES IN LONDON.--From six o'clock on Monday evening to the same hour yesterday morning Winder, Birningham, comb-manufacturers, Barroweliff no fewer than five fires occurred in the metropolis, and Co., Bawtry, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, timber-mer-The first took place at a house let out to poor fami- chants. T. Beet, J. Waller, and T. Paine, Manchester, accountants ; as far as regards J. Walker .-- Firth, Hellawell, and Co., Marsden, Yorkshire, silk-spinners ; as for as regards D. and W. Firth. Hannaford and Beare,

MARKET INTELLIGENCE

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, DEC. 2,-There has been very little change in the piece market to-day. the demand still continues limited, and prices low. In the wool market the manufacturers purchase very sparingly, at last week's prices.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.-SATURDAY, Nov. 30. -The flour trade has continued in a state of the reatest inactivity throughout the week, the bakers and dealers refraining from purchasing more than barely suffices for the supply of their immediate necessities, and any alteration in prices has been in fayour of the buyer. For oats the demand has been moderate, without alteration in value; but oatmeal

has met a steady sale at fully previous rates. At our market, this morning, there was very little passing in any description of wheat, and all but the choicest qualities might have been purchased at lower prices. For flour the demand was likewise on the most limited scale, but in the absence of transactions to guide us. we cannot alter our quotations. Oats and oatmeal

were in steady request, and sold on rather higher terms. The inquiry for beans was languid, at barely the previous currency.

LIVERPOOL ('ORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 2 .--buring the past week we have had fair supplies of grain, flour, and oatmeal from Ireland, and within the last three days several cargoes of barley have arrived round land. The only change in the rates of duty on foreign produce, is a decline of 1s. per quarter on barley, namely, to 3s. per quarter. The demand for wheat in this market has continued to be almost confined to the immediate locality : holders of foreign, however, have shown no disposition to give way in price, but Irish new has been sold at a decline of id. to 2d. per bushel from the rates of Tuesday. Flour has met a dull sale, and home manufacture must be noted fully 1s. per sack cheaper, whilst Canadian has barely sustained previous rates. Oats and oatmeal, though only in moderate request, have brought rather higher prices ; good mealing oats 3s. per 45 lbs. ; new meal 24s. to 24s. 6d., old 23s. 6d. to 24s. per 240 lbs. The supply of barley above noted has lepressed the value of malting qualities by fully 2s. per quarter. In grinding barley, beans, or peas, there s no change to note.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 2,-The supply of cattle at market to-day has been similar to last week the greatest portion of inferior quality, anything good fetching high prices. Beef od. to 51d., mutton 51d. to 61d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 18th to the 25th Nov. Cows 1,624, calves 33, sheep 2,692, lambs 0, pigs 4.011, horses 33.

Newcastle Corn MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 30.-Our farmers brought a moderate supply of wheat to this day's market, but we had a good show of samples from the coast, and a fair extent of business was transacted on similar terms to last Saturday. Dutypaid foreign sold slowly at late rates. The arrivals of barley exceed the demand, which causes a very dull trade, at prices the turn cheaper. New oats were in moderate supply, and commanded an advance of 1s. per quarter : but no alteration can be quoted in the value of old samples. Rye met very little attention. Malt was looking rather lower. Beans and peas re-

mained without change. The arrivals of flour are extremely large, and our millers having reduc prices, Norfolk and Suffolk qualities could not be disposed of, to any extent, except at a reduction of 1s. per sack:

carriage samples from the home counties, abundance calculated to retard the project, or to clog the maing and mercantile pursuits afford. But in this, as quarter past six o'clock), the two night shiftmen, THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT THE CWM-AVON COL- of barley, and more beans and peas than last Monchinery with insurmountable difficulties. It is my in so many other matters, the condition of British John Blair and James Philips, were still working, LIERIES .- BERAVON, DEC. 2 .- It turns out happily day, but of oats the quantity exhibited was triffing. province merely to suggest, yours to comment, society provents us with extremes. It is true that in though it was beyond the time they ought to have that the number killed in this terrible explosion has The condition of the wheat having been somewhat certain basy walks of life there is far too much push- been relieved, the other two having, fortunately for been greatly exaggerated, the real number of those improved by the recent frosty weather, a clearance of and the people's to deliberate : and, after deliing, and striving, and struggling, each to pass the themselves, been rather later than usual in coming to who have suffered fatally being four. The Cwm-Avon the Essex and Kent stands was made at an early beration, to adopt or reject the propositions accordother; and there is, in fact, too much prosperity and their work that morning. Mr. Peter Mitchell, bro- Works, are, I find, the property of the Governor and hour, and though no advance could be established the ing to the best of their judgment. Knowing the acquisition of riches, and preposterously expensive ther of one of the contractors, and Mr. T. Erskine, Company of Copper Miners in England, who carry turn was in favour of the sellers. The transactions

benefits that the Reform Club have conferred on the 'habits thereupon following. It is, however, no less brucht and aware of the effect that popular or anization, when properly concentrated and wisely directed, must ever have upon that powerful engine. It press of the country, I shall, in the erent of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he is the press of the country, I shall, in the erent of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he is the press of the country, I shall, in the erent of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he is the press of the country, I shall, in the erent of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he is the press of the country, I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he is the press of the country. I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he usual number of the politi-the press of the country. I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he politi-the press of the country. I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he usual number of the usual number of the discovered the labourer's condition as a balance in the politi-the press of the country. I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he usual number of the usual number of the the politi-the press of the country. I shall, in the event of mis a dull and plodding creature, and he usual number of the usual n they interval and plotting treating and he is had accumulated in the upper limit, and swept them all away in the accident occurred. At a little after eight o'clock, two mand, and even the finest malting sorts were rather No change in the value of fine barley, but inferior ical constitution to the more actively minded torrent. The first notice which was given to those of the unfortunate men who were killed, went into casier to buy, whilst on the general runs a decline of qualities remain dull and are rather lower. Beans present suggestions meeting with popular approval. hereafter develope a notion that I have long fondly the "DEXCOMBE CLUB," through which, with proper machinery, the cause may be systematically work the suspentically work the suspentically work the suspentically work the barrier was); and who, hearing a fearful machinery, the cause may be systematically work of inferior quality and in wretched con-

machinery, the cause may be systematically worked. I was one of the first subscribers to a similar project mainly to economy of labour. To make the most of water had burst, instantly gave the signal to be pulled explosion took place, and the two men who had the startly have baself wave instantly hilled bas hinteger and his hilled baself wave instantly hilled bas Proposed by Mr. FEARGES O'CONNOB in 1835; and of a man's capital, and to make the most of his land, up, which was promptly obeyed, and he reached the safety lamp, as well as himself, were instantly killed, Beans hung heavily on hand, and must be quoted 1s. the foreign trade there is a little business going fordoes not always lead to the same operations, though surface just in time to escape in safety, for in a mo- their bodies being hurled out of the stalls in which per qr. lower; a similar decline took place in maple ward, though far less than during the corresponding the include advantages to be derived from such the capital be invested in agriculture. There is no ment afterwards the water came rushing up the shaft they were into the horse-way, in a dreadfully muti-an institution I have never lost sight. As one of the very large farm upon which all is done that labour with tremendous violence, striking the roof of the lated condition. There were two other men who

YORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 30 .- There is not much business passing to-day. For wheat the rates of last extensive premises belonging to Messrs. M. and E. beans or peas reported up to Saturday evening. The week are asked, but our millers are unwilling buyers, Ready, wheelwrights and carmen, in Holland-street, prevalence of easterly winds and foggy weather has except at a triffing reduction ; the same may be said kept back supplies from Ireland, and only a few hun-1 of the finest barley, whilst secondary and grinding dred quarters of oats have been received from thence | qualities must be quoted fully 1s. per quarter lower. chief had been effected. The last took place on board during the past eight days. From abroad the arri- Oats dull sale, and rather lower. Beaus not so freely the schooner Tyne, of Torquay, lying in the river, off val of barley has been abundant, and that of oats to taken as of late, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter decline 'hamb rlain's-wharf. Tooley-street, between one and a fair extent, but of other articles the foreign sup- must be submitted to, to make sales.

> MALTON CORN MARKET, Nov. 30,-We have a limited supply of grain offering to this day's market. Fine wheat and the best runs of barley without alteration : inferior wheat and bayley Is, per guarter lower. Oats in good demand, without alteration .-Red wheat, new, 43s. to 48s. ; old dittos 50s. to 54s. ; ditto white, new, 50s. to 54s. ; old ditto, 52s. to 56s. per quarter of 40 stone. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per quarter of 32 stone. Oats 91d. to 101d. per stone.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Dec. 3 .- Supplies are now moderating, and we have less wheat offering than of late, but the general want of condition in new wheat operates against much improvement in prices. To-day there is a fair st ady demand for all good dry qualities, and a more healthy feeling in the trade.

metropolitan Bolice Intelligence.

MANSION HOUSE.

SATURDAY. - EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM BURGESS, THE BANE CLERE. - The Lord Mayor sat at ten o'clock. After a number of the ordinary charges had been disposed of, William Burgess, the Bank clerk, who had been brought back from America by John Forrester, on the charge of forging a transfer of £8,000 Three per Cent. Consols, and absconding with the proceeds of the same, was brought in and placed at the bar. The prisoner is a well-dressed and respectable-looking man, of about six-andtwenty; and although of a healthful and ruddy complexion, appeared to be suffering severely from trepidation and anxiety of mind. He walked for was then called by Mr. Weir. He said that he was lame, and stooped forward as if from weakness, an official agent in the Long-room of the Custom House. and at first leant upon the front of the bar; but he was immediately afterwards accommodated with a chair. Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, then proceeded to state that the officer. John Forrester, had just arrived in town with the prisoner at the bar, whom he apprehended at Boston. in America, under a warrant granted by Sir William Magnay, on the charge of uttering a forged transfer of £8,000 Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, belonging to a gentleman named Wilonly this morning, and he. (Mr. Freshfield) thought, under these circumstances, that his lordship would probably think it proper to remand him to a future day. But if the prisoner wished it. The was ready to proceed with the case, and thought 11.894 6s. 7d. Three per Cent. Annuities (both sums mak- so up to their arrival at the terminus. he could probably conclude it at once -John Forrester : "He wishes to be remanded, my lord."-Mr. W Oxenford stated that he resided at John-street, Bedford-row, and was an official agent in the Long-room at the Custom-house. He had £5,000 Three per They were forged, and the two several signatures, "Wm. morning. Cent. Consols in the Bank of England. On looking Oxenford," subscribed to the assignment and transfer were at the transfer-book now produced, he could distinctly that stock. Neither of the signatures pointed out were Mr. Thomas Ingall said he lived at No. 16, Park-road, his. Mr. Thomas Ingall stated that he was a clerk Stockwell-park, Surrey, and was a clerk in the Consol. of the supposed Mr. Oxenford to each of the transfers. The prisoner at the bar was the person who "identified" the supposed Mr. Oxendiord as that gentleman. The Lord Mayor, looking towards the prisoner, told him that he proposed to remand for the purpose of executing an assignment and transfer him until Wednesday next, but as there was plenty of time before the next session of the Central Criminal Court, he had no objection William Oxenford, of the Custom House, gentleman, in to fix any other day which the prisoner preferred. The prisoner spoke to Forrester in so low a tone of voice that his reply could not be heard, but witness the transfers, and he accordingly saw the person answer to the charge. the officer stated that he had no objection to that or whom he now believed to be the Joseph Elder alluded to Both defendants said, that with respect to the charge of nesday next, at twelve o'clock, for the prisoner's being again brought up, when he will, in all probability, be fully committed for trial.

possession of smuggled goods, upon an information is a most notorious contraband dealer, in Barking Churchyard, with the offence.

Mr. Potbary, from the office of the solicitor to the Customs, attended for the prosecution, and Mr. Hobler for the defence.

It was quite obvious from the manner in which parts of the evidence were received, that a good many interested in the trade were present.

The Lord Mayor and Alderman Pirie presided. The defendants pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Potbury stated, that the two defendants were in stituted for the recovery of the penalty of £100 from each Oxenford. Witness accordingly arranged with Clement death. A long letter was found in her possession adof the defendants. he came. The boy said he came from Mrs. Gregson's. conist's which had been long known to him. The boy then stated in her presence that she had given the bundle his friend would go to the Auction Mart Coffee-room to him, and that he was to deliver it to a man in Seethinglane, and she did not deny the statement. The bundle contained two parer parcels of tobacco, containing eight purchaser of the stock, and gave to him the stock pounds weight, and two bottles of French brandy. The receipts ; in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Clement Smith tobacco was full of lumps and compressed, and part brought to him the cheque for £8000, there the cheque of it was quite warm. Witness then sent a brother officer drawn by Charles Keyser upon the house of Sir John who was with him to the Custom-house for assistance. Lubbock and Co. was produced), two Bank of England While he was waiting in the shop a foreigner entered and notes, one for £100, and the other for £5, and £2 158, in passed into the back room, and the witness, seeing that he cash. Witness immediately took the cheque, notes, and had something bulky about him, followed and tried to money to the Auction Mart Coffee-house, where he found search him, but as he was a powerful man he put witness | the prisoner and his friend sitting together in the coffeeaside and ran out. Witness then pursued and brought him back, and took from him two pounds of foreign cigar-. whom he believed to be Mr. Osenford, the owner of the stock, and the notes and cash to the prisoner. The Mrs. Gregson's brother endeavoured to prevent him from searching the foreigner, and was fined 15 for the obstrucprisoner's friend, upon receiving the cheque, said it was tion, while the latter was fined £2 10s, for the possession. for £800, and witness stated to him that it was for £8000, if he would look at the body of the cheque. The Witness afterwards went to search the house, and found they had locked the door of one of the rooms, which he witness believed all was right, as the prisoner was concerned in it. Here the cheque for £8000, was produced. accordingly forced. Mrs. Gregson ran with a bundle which she had in her apron to the water-closet, and wit-Witness identified it. He knew it by the dash at the O. ness followed, but could not prevent her from putting | The prisoner's friend took the cheque and put it in his something down. In the scuffle they fore up the seat beleft-hand trousers pocket. He was in the habit of obligtween them. She then took a bucket of water, and emptied | ing the Bank clerks, and was frequently obliged by them. it into the water-closet, saying, " Do your worst and He charged the prisoner nothing for the dealing. He your best now." Witness took a candle and looked down. was not a stockbroker. John Forrester stated that he and perceived what had been thrown down had gone into was one of the principal police officers of the Mausion the sewer, which was running ; but he'saw some pieces of House of the City of London. In pursuance of a warrant tobacco about the seat. He returned to the back room, issued for that purpose by the late Lord Mayor, on the 2nd and assistance having arrived, he proceeded in the search. of November he apprehended the prisoner on a small Upon the fire he found a saucepan with boiling water, and Island, called Brewster's Island one of the dependencies of the United States of America, and situate in the Atlantic a strainer and some tobacco ready for steaming-a process used to prevent the article from breaking. Up stairs he Ocean, about eleven miles from the main land of America. found a jar containing a gallon of French brandy, and and in pursuance of the warrant brought him to this

Sir J. Pirie.-We are quite sure they have not spoken a constable, to go to the woman's lodging, at No. 18, Old word of truth, and we are as sure that you have done Compton-street, and ascertain by inquiry whether her miyour duty most faithfully.

serable statement was true. The constable returned to the presiding magistrate, a delicate, care-woru female, court, and informed Mr. Hardwick that he believed the mamed Aun Carr, who is only sixteen years of are who WEDNESDAY .-- FURTHER EXAMINATION OF RURGESS .--poor woman had not exaggerated her case. He had seen This day, Burgess, who committed the forgery and robthe half-starved children, and had ascertained there was bery upon the Bank of England, was brought, in the cusnothing in the shape of food in the possession of the family. tody of John Forrester, before the Lord Mayor for a The landlord, when applied to, said the husband was an honest man, and when he could get anything to do, was second examination. The prisoner, who, it appears, had also a hard-working man. Latterly he had not been able been a few months ago placed at the bar charged with to get work, and his family were consequently reduced to having beaten and otherwise scandalously treated a young great distress. Mr. Hardwick said the case appeared to woman who accused him of having seduced her, walked be one well worthy of compassion. He should see that the into his old place with what is called a doubled-up apsick children had an opportunity of obtaining proper medical relief, and that something was done in the way of temporary relief for the family. Mr. Hardwick then di-rected Clements, the chief usher, to give the poor woman pearance, and requested the accommodation of a chair, upon the plea of feebleness and exhaustion. Mr. Weir, of the house of Freshfield and Co., solicitors to the Bank s, from the poor box. of England, attended for the prosecution ; Mr. Salomon,

UNION HALL.

a solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. William Oxen-MONDAY .- DEFRAUDING A RAILWAY COMPANY .- Wilan official agent in the Long-room of the Custom House, liam Latham and James Simmonds, two respectable looking men, were charged with refusing to pay the difference and resided in John-street, Bedford-row. On and prior of £9,800 Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, and Nine Elms ; and the former defendant was also charged and of late every means of subsistence had ceased. Ellis, which was standing in his name on the books of the Go- with using indecent language in the carriage, whereby the officer, stated that he had seen many cases of distress. vernor and Company of the Bank of England, by the de- he had incurred a further penalty of 40s.

scription of William Oxenford, gent. He had looked at Mr. Davis, the superintendent of the carriage departand examined the book kept at the Bank of England for ment, stated, that on the preceding night the defendants assignment and transfer of the Three per Cent. Annuities, came up from Kingston in a first-class carriage, and on peared from that book that the sum of £6,305 38, 5d., second-class tickets only, and when called upon to pay liam Oxenford. The prisoner had arrived in town part of these annuities, was on the 3rd day of September | the difference they refused. The other passengers in the assigned and transferred from his name to the names of carriage, amongst whom were two ladies, complained that MONDAY .-- CHARGE OF FORGERY .-- A young man, wh George Shum Storey, John Petty Muspratt, William Cot- one of the defendants (Latham) had, during the journey, ton, and Matthew Whiting, all of the Pelican Life Office, made use of the most disgusting language, and that when Lombard-street ; and that on the same day the sum of remonstrated with, he became still worse, and continued

Mr. Traill inquired if any of the parties who were in the ing together the sum of £5,200 Consolidated Annuities) was transferred from his name to the name of Henry Mortimer, carriage at the time were in attendance.

of the Stock Exchange, by some person who used his Mr. Davis said that the gentlemen would have come name. He did not execute the assignment or transfer. forward, but they were compelled to leave town this, street, deposed, that on the l6th ult, the prisoner took

Mr. Traill said he much regretted the circumstance of the absence of some persons who were in the carriage at taking the rooms he said he was an artist. On the 20th not his signatures, and he never authorised the prisoner or state that he had never executed any transfer of any other person to sell or transfer any part of that stock. the time, to prove the offence, as he considered it was of a he decamped with the lady, having previously sent away much more serious description than the other charge; that the situation of ladies in a carriage with such a perin the Bank of England, and attested the signature Office of the Bank of England. On the 3d of September son, who was described as having used abominable lanthe prisoner, who was then a clerk in the Bank of Eng- guage, must have been irksome and unpleasant in the He at length traced him to 44, Charlotte-street, Portlandplace, and on Tuesday last he repaired thither, when he land, introduced to him at the counter, at the Consol extreme, and that had a witness of the fact been present, he should have inflicted the full penalty on the offender. Office at the Bank, a person whom he did not then know, but whom he now believed to have been one Joseph Elder, Inspector Dalby stated, that when the defendants were taken to the station-house, Latham's conduct there was of two sums of £6,305 3s. 5d., and £1,894 16s. 7d. Convery bad, using language unfit to be repeated.

Mr. Traill said, that although he could not punish La solidated Three per Cent. Stock, standing in the name of tham for his disgusting conduct in the carriage, he would the books of the Bank of England produced by the soli- fine him for using indecent language in the station-house. citors for the prosecution. Burgess requested him to The defendants were then asked what they had to say in Spencer, the landlady. It ran thus :----

any other day his lordship might think proper to sign the two several transfers in the book in the name of defrauding the company, they had no such intention. appoint. The Lord Mayor accordingly fixed Wed- William Oxenford, and he also saw the prisoner affix his . That, as they were not in the habit of travelling by railsignature to the foot of the transfers as the witness to the way, they went into the first-class carriages, thinking identity of the person introduced to him as William Oxen- ; they were the right ones.

ford, the owner of that stock; and he afterwards sub-Mr. Traill said, that it was most improbable they could MONDAY .- POSSESSION OF SMUGGLED GOODS -- A great scribed his name to each of the transfers, as the witness to have mistaken first for second class carriages, and that deal of interest was excited by the details of a case of the signing and execution of these instruments. The signa- they were bound to have known, or to have paid the tures "W. Burgess" and "Wm. Oxenford," attached to the 1 difference in the fares when it was demanded of them. charging James and Sarah Gregson, the latter of whom | transfers, were subscribed by the prisoner and the person | The magistrate then inflicted a fine of 20s, on each de whom witness believes to be Joseph Elder, in his presence. fendant for that offence, and an additional 20s, on Latham The signature, "T. Ingall," was in witness's handwriting. for his indecent conduct in the station-house.

Prosecutor .-- This morning, Sir ; and on my stating to iim that he had committed a forgery, his wife offered me This witness was cross-examined at some length, but no- ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- Jane Ferry, a young female twenty or thirty duplicates in payment of what was owing thing particular was elicited. Mr. Thomas Tokely, of recently in the service of a family at Kennington, was to me. I have undertood that the prisoner has had three No. 5, Grange-road, Bermondsey, said he was a stock- charged with attempting to destroy herself with sugar of or four lodgings in as many weeks, and if he is remanded jobber in the City of London, and knew the prisoner, late | lead. It appeared the unfortunate girl had formed an for a day or two, other cases of a similar kind may very a clerk in the Bank, for twelve months past, or a little acquaintance with a man named Berks, by whom she was likely be brought against him. more. A few days before the 5d of September the prise- ; seduced, under a promise of marriage. Finding, how-Harriett Young, the servant, said that she saw th

ner applied to him, and stated that he had a friend who ever, that she was disappointed in her expectations, and wanted to raise about £8,000 money. The prisoner after- that she was deserted by the man, she became very much wards told him that his friend was possessed of £8,200 depressed in spirits, and while in that situation she swalcluded in the one information with having had in their stock and on the 3d of September the prisoner called on lowed a quantity of sugar of lead, and was found labourpossession, on the 25th of October, a quantity of tobacco | him, and requested him to sell £8,200 stock, part of the | ing under the effects in the street by a policeman, who and cigars a gallon and seven pints of brandy, and fund called Consolidated Annuities, standing in the public conveyed her to the hospital, where powerful antidotes pay the rent as soon as he could, and he certainly did be transported for seven years. six bottles of Eau de Cologne. The proceedings were in- books kept at the Bank of England in the name of Win. having been used, she was saved from almost inevitable

> He was manded till Wednesday.

written the note himself.

custody ?

name.

THURSDAY .-- A DISTRESSED FAMILY. -- On Tuesday | and body, and under the cheek bit out a piece of flesh, a police constable introduced to the notice of Mr. Broderip, | making a hole large enough to insert two fingers. Among the crowd assembled to witness the brutal scene was a vender of cat's meat, who called loudly on the defendant named Ann Carr, who is only sixteen years of age, who to take his dog away. He, however, refused to do so, and stated that her mother and a younger sister, only three threatened to knock off the head of a woman who kindly years of age, were both very ill, and would perish for want indeavoured to separate the dogs. The fighting conof sustenance if some relief was not afforded them. From inned until the dealer in cat's meat despatched his son subsequent inquiries, it appeared the family were living at No. 39, Russell-street, Stepney. In one corner of the room was an old mattress on which the sick mother and her whild were arguing and address, walked off. Mr. Henry fined the defendant 30s.; in default, fourteen days' imprisonchild were reposing, and the only covering was an old ment in the house of correction. blanket. The remainder of the furniture in the room

Law Intelligence.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

ried on business at Tewkesbury. The event had betrayed FRIDAY, Nov. 29th .- MURDER.-Alfred Edwards, a the trust reposed in him, and the family had consequently man of very respectable appearance, and who was been reduced to the lowest depth of wretchedness. The described in the calendar as being by trade an oilman, poor widow had for some time past been endeavouring to to the 3rd of September last he was possessed of the sum between the first and second class fare from Kingston to gain her living by needlework ; her health sunk under this, and his age to be 24 years, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Jane Gregory, by administering to her a large quantity of sugar of lead. but this was the most painful that had ever come under his notice. The sufferings of the family, before they made the prisoner was in the habit of visiting. The night before deceased's death she had partaken of some their wants known, were dreadful, and the mother and her child could not have survived much longer if he had brandy bitters with the prisoner, which was supposed produced by the solicitors for the prosecution, and it ap- alighting at the terminus at Nine Elms they produced not relieved them. We are happy to state that the poor to have contained the poison described in the indict-peared from that book that the sum of £6,395 38, 5d., second-class tickets only, and when called upon to pay family have met with present relief.

symptoms of having been poisoned, but the medical vidence on the trial shewed that this was at least a matter of great doubt. Under these circumstances

the Jury returned a verdict of " Not Guilty." described himself as the Baron Mansell Mortymer, and BIGAMY.-Henry Hamilton, aged 68, was indicted said that he derived his title from the Emperor of Austria, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, upon a charge of forging a certain paper containing a pro-Anne Wilson, his wife by a former marriage being then and now alive

Mr. Rattenberry, a hatter, residing at 21, Southmoltonquiries about his first wife, and being unable to hear ready furnished apartments at his house, having with him anything of her, he thought he was justified in mara female whom he represented to be his wife, and on rving a second time.

A verdict of "Guilty" was returned against the prihis trunk for the alleged purpose of having the lock re- ment and hard labour.

paired, and as he neglected to return, prosecutor exerted SATURDAY --- MANSLAUGHTER--- A young man, Mamed himself day after day with the view of finding him out. Samuel Simms, was indicted for having, while in years.

command of the Waterman steamer, No. 6, improperly run down a small boat, rowed by Edward demanded £1 2s., the amount of a week's rent. He said Everett, a licensed waterman, and containing four he was unable to pay it then, but promised that the money passengers, by which the said Edward Everett and should be forthcoming in the next week. He (prosecutor) another person were drowned. The body of the firstremarked that he should not quit without the cash or named person was afterwards found, and these prosatisfactory security for payment of his claim, when the ceedings were instituted in consequence. The evidence maid servant, who was present during the conversation, of the witnesses occupied some length of time, at the went up stairs with the prisoner, and presently brought conclusion of which the jury retired, but not being shop at Mirtield, and in the night in question an entry down a written paper purporting to be signed by Mrs. able to agree upon a verdict were locked up.

A DANGEROUS "SPREE."-A respectable-looking young man, named Alexander Webb, was indicted for stealing a coat and waistcoat, the property of William Dickson, under the following circumstances :- It apthe purpose of ascertaining the particular day on which peared that the prosecutor and the prisoner had been he should receive his money, and he then learned from drinking together during the whole of the evening. Mrs. Spencer that she knew nothing whatever with when, both parties being drunk, the former about regard to the document above referred to. The servant twelve o'clock invited the prisoner, as he alleged in his admitted to him (the prosecutor) that the prisoner had defence, for a "spree," who put on the articles named in the indictment, with which he walked out of | The learned counsel commenced his address to the jury Mr. Rawlinson.-When did you give the prisoner into the door. He was, however, followed by some friends (by observing, that something had been said to them the to the prosecutor, who gave him into custody. The

jury returned a verdict of Not Guilta. STEALING SUGAR -Edward Warren, Philip Roberts, and George Bowers, were indicted for stealing one | ing) said-I cannot conceal from myself, Mr. Wilkins, hogshead of sugar, the property of the London Dock great length in support of the prosecution, Mr. Clark- | Coleridge : If you must remark upon what occurred, do son took a technical objection to the indictment. which having been allowed by the Learned Recorder. The prisoner's answer to the charge was, that he left the jury, by the direction of the Court, acquitted the the lodging in Southmolton-street in consequence of prisoners Roberts and Bowers. Edmund Warren was the landlord having insulted him. His intention was to then placed at the bar for judgment, and sentenced to

> MONDAY, DEC. 2.-John Ogilvie, alias Ward, aged 19. was indicted for feloniously threatening Frederick Louis the bar to make such observations. Mr. Wilkins, : Well

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

YORK, DEC. 2 .--- COINING .--- William Phillips and John Maclean, who were attired as mechanics of a superior order, were charged with feloniously having in their possession certain metal dies for the production of counterfeit coin. The evidence was very voluminous, and left no doubt whatever that a most extensive system of fraud was in contemplation, large sums of money hav. ing been expended in procuring the dies, &c., and great ingenuity having been displayed in the whole of their proceedings. The prisoners did not attempt to deny having had the dies, &c., constructed, but they pleaded in mitigation that they were the innocent instruments in the hands of others, having no intention them. selves either to coin or to pass counterfeit money. They alluded also to the information which they had afforded to the police, and pleaded hard on account of their wives

and families, that they might not be transported. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in passing sentence, observed that this was not an ordinary case by any means; it was very dif. ferent from that of persons in a low condition of life with their common plaster of Paris dies. This was a much more serious case-that of attempting to seduce a man The decased, it appeared was a woman of the town, whom | from his honest trade to make, with a great deal of pains and skill, and at considerable expense, metal dies, the intention being to distribute to a very large amount base coin with so much silver in it as to be not easy of detection, and yet containing such an amount of alloy as that the makers would reap great gain and the receivers suffer great loss. As the evidence appeared before him at present, he thought he was justified in making some distinction between the prisoners; they must, however, both prepare for a sentence which would no doubt be most painful to them. He had listened to their story, for unlawfully and feloniously intermarrying with and it certainly was painful to him, as it must be to any rood man, to separate husband and wife, father and children. (At this period the prisoner Phillips fell down The prisoner stated that having made some in- in a fainting fit; on being restored to animation his lordship continued.) The course of justice could not, however, be arrested by such appeals-the wife and children should be a pledge for the good and honest conduct of a man, instead of being brought forward by way of palsoner, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprison- liation after the commission of crime. The sentence of the Court was, that Phillips should be transported beyond seas for fifteen years, and Maclean for twenty-one

> YORK, DEC. 3 .- HORSE STEALING .- Edward Wright was indicted for stealing, at Yarm, on the 18th of October last, a bay gelding, the property of W. Shaw and R. shaw. The jury, after some consultation, found the priover guilty. To be transported for ten years.

BURGLARY. - Henry Hargreaves was indicted for a ourglary in the house of Ann Sharp, at Mirfield, on the 1st of October last. The prosecutrix, it appeared, kept a was effected by some depredators, who removed the pavement round a grating that gave air to the cellar, and then got through the flooring to the shop above. Several shelves were entirely cleared of their contents, consisting of shoes, stockings, stuff goods, and other similar articles. Verdict, Guilty. To be transported for life.

A SCENE .- THE BENCH AND THE BAR .- In a subseuent case which occurred, where three women were harged with stealing 1s. 6d. from the person of an old man named Lee, Mr. Wilkins defended the prisoners. other night about the respectability of the police, and they

were asked whether it was likely respectable men would enter the police ; when Mr. Justice Coleridge (interruptthat you are referring to me, and I cannot allow you to Company. The prisoner Warren pleaded guilty to make observations offensive to the bench. Mr. Wilkins: the indictment. Evidence having been adduced at I had no desire to be offensive, my Lord. Mr. Justice it-and you know well how to do it, if you choose-in a less offensive manner. 'Mr. Wilkins : I had no desire to be offensive. Mr. Justice Coleridge : I will not have a reply made on the judge's address to the jury. I care as little for observations made with regard to myself personally, I hope, as any man can do ; but I have a high regard for the office of judge, and I will not allow gentlemen of

his assistant found six bottles of Ean de Cologne. In his long cross-examination by Mr. Hobler the witness considerably strengthened his case. He stated that he affected. had been nineteen years an officer, and had known Mrs. Gregson the whole time. He had never visited the house but when he was watching it.

Mr. Hobler .- Have you not been in the habit of smoking and drinking in Mrs. Gregson's house ?

Witness-I never smoked in the house but once in m life. (Here witness took a book from his pocket and read it.) It was on Monday, 19th September, 1843, about ten o'clock in the evening. I had been watching it from seven till ten, and I went in and paid for a cigar and lighted it. Mr. Gregson was there; and there was a bottle and a glass on the counter. He said "Will you take a glass of wine. Mr. Davis ?" I was surprised at the invitation, and took up the glass. At that moment, in walked two men, and I followed them into the back room, and said to them "What have you got there ?" They, supposing that ? belonged to the house, replied " Only a little leaf." then told them I was Davis, and I called on Gregson, in has no tongue." Mr. Alderman Wood asked if he was the King's name, to go for the police, which he at length sure the prisoner was the boy. It was necessary to ask reluctantly did. The men had about them 3 lb. of leaf tobacco, and I had them convicted in the penalty of 20s. each. I went into the house to smoke the cigar for my own purpose.

Mr. Hobler .- Did you never send persons to her house to purchase brandy and tobacco ?

Witness.-Never in my life.

C. H. Sabine, a Custom-house officer, corroborated the statements made by the last witness. It was stated that the duty on the tobacco

£13 2s. 3d., and that upon the spirits was £2 5s. Mr. Hobler said, he was instructed that the principal

witness for the prosecution, who was a deeply interested one, inasmuch as he would in case of conviction be entitled to a large share of the penalty, could be proved to have been on terms of intimacy in the family of the Gregsons, and used frequently to smoke and drink in the house. Mr. Potbary said the officer's character was too well

known to the Custom-house authorities to be in the slightest degree affected by accusations of such a descrip-

Mr. Hobler .- Mr. Davis, do you know one Mrs. Rose Davis .- Perfectly well. She threatened to knife me. She is one of the party.

Sarah Rose (for the defence) stated, in answer to questions from Mr. Hobler, that she knew Davis, and had boy in the clerk's office. The prisoner was remanded till seen him several times at Mrs. Gregson's before that de- | Thursday. fendant was fined. Witness had been servant to the Gregsons, and had known Davis to be as one of the! Davis to bring parcels of tobacco. She did not receive the longed to Mr. Davis, but they smelt of ubacco.

Smith, a stock-jobber, to purchase the stock for the sum [dressed to the man mentioned, upbraiding him for his Coleby Atkinson Davis (Enstom-house officer) stated. of £8,107 15s., and received the directions of Mr. Smith unfeeling conduct towards her, describing her intention hat between two and three o'clock on Friday, the 25th of to have the stock assigned and transferred in two sums to to commit suicide, and ending with these words-"No October, as he was walking up Tower-street towards the two parties. (Here the witness named the parties described pen can write, no tongue can tell, my aching heart that Custom-house, he saw a child leave Mrs. Gregson's shop in the evidence of Mr. Oxenford.) Shortly before one bids you farewell." The policeman said, that since the with a bundle under his arm. He followed the boy to v clock on that day the prisoner came and informed wit- occurrence the defendant had manifested great contrition, Seething-lane, and then stopped and asked him whence ness that the stock had been transferred to the two several and that she expressed a strong desire to be admitted into parties, and produced the usual stock receipts given by | an asylum until she retrieved her former character. The and witness accompanied him back to her shop, a tobac- the clerks of the Bank of England on the transfer of unfortunate girl, when before the magistrate, evinced the stock. The prisoner then stated to witness that he and deep regret she felt for having attempted to deprive herand wait for the money. Witness then went to Mr. Magdalen may be obtained in a few days, she was, there-Heary Smith, the son of Mr. Clement Smith, the fore, sent back to the hospital.

> Tresday .- The late Shocking Accident at a Mas-QUERADE,-Robert Jones, landlord of the Montpelier bought, for which, with the change, she said she would favern, at Walworth, was summoned for permitting presently call again. Her agitated appearance on leaving drunkenness and disorderly conduct on his premises on the shop excited the suspicion of the young man, who then the occasion of a masquerade, when a young man named examined the pieces of satinette, one of which, forty-eight Slade was killed, by falling down stairs, and another so yards in length, and worth about £6., he found missing. severely injured that his life was endangered. The case She was shortly after taken into custody, and the property having been heard, Mr. Traill said that he should inflict a was recovered at a pawnbroker's. The prisoner it apfine of £3 and costs on the defendant, and 'he trusted room. He delivered the cheque to the prisoner's friend, | in future, that should any entertainment be given at the peared was an old offender, and was remanded for further Montpelier, proper arrangements would be made, so as to inquiry. prevent such a dreadful occurrence as that which hap-

pened on the morning in question.

ment, two months' imprisonment.

TUESDAY .- " A CASE OF MERE DEBT !"--- William Shore. WEDNESDAY --- Brutal Assault. -- Thomas M Galloway, the master of a trading vessel, was charged with commiting a violent assault on Elizabeth Button, whose right appearance, was placed within the felons' dock, before arm was broken in consequence of the violence used Mr. Norton, on a charge of defrauding Mr. Davis Lionel towards her. The complainant stated that her husband Bailey, a coffee-house-keeper in King-street, Tower-hill, is mate of a ship, and at present abroad. That the deof £35 by false representations. The complainant stated fendant and another seafaring man, both acquaintances that on the 13th of July last the prisoner came to his of her husband, called at her house, and she treated them house, and represented that he had just landed from a with kindness on that account. That they had not been Boulogue packet, and that his luggage and valuables were long in the house before they began to treat her with great seized in consequence of a lace dress of foreign manufacrudeness. She, however, successfully resisted their at- (ture being found amongst them. This unexpected circonstance, he said, placed him in an awkward and emtempts, in doing which her arm was broken. The defendant's companion had since gone to sea. The combarrassing situation; for, notwithstanding his having a plainant added that she had been confined to her house princely fortune in America, he was by it made almost penniless, and asked him whether, after thus trankly adnearly ever since. The prisoner said he was intoxicated on the night in question, and that he had no recollection mitting his situation, he would trust him with board and of what took place. The magistrate then inflicted the lodging until his remittances arrived. Believing, from full penalty of £5 on the prisoner; and, in default of payhis gentlemanly manner and the apparent sincerity of his

CLERKENWELL

MONDAY. --- EFFECTS OF DEUNKEN HABITS. --- A case MONDAY .- STEALING COATS .- A sagacious looking boy, strongly demonstrative of the evil effects of drunken habits named George Hayward, about thirteen years of age, wacame this day before Mr. Greenwood, Joseph Abel./a charged before Mr. Alderman Wood with stealing two haggard, miserable-looking old man, was charged with great coats from the offices of Mr. Abbotts, a proctor, in having been drunk and creating a mob in the public Dean's-court, Doctors' Commons. Mr. Abbotts stated street. The prisoner some years ago was one of the most that on Friday last he found the boy in his lower office. pulent jewellers in Clerkenwell parish, and had an exbegging from the clerks, and he turned him out. At this tensive jewellery establishment in Rosamond-street, and time the complainant's office door on the floor above was had a large number of men employed. He used to render unfastened, and the prisoner, instead of going out of the himself conspicuous by wearing a gold watch and a huge house, went up stairs, and, finding no person in the room. hain of the same metal, valued at 100 guineas. He was took the opportunity to carry off the two great coats. the father of a large family; four of his sons have been There was a silver snuff box in the pecket of one of them transported, and it is said that their ruin is in a great In a chair the prisoner left behind him a paper he had legree attributable to his pernicious example. He was exhibited below in the clerk's office. The paper was drunk almost daily, and his violent conduct when so handed in :--- Please to pity a deaf and dumb boy who brought him under the cognizance of the police. He persisted in these habits until himself and his family became so utterly destitute that they were obliged to resort to this, as he was not taken at the time ? Mr. Abbotts said Clerkenwell workhouse for relief. On Sunday night the he could not swear positively, but it was such a boy as the prisoner was expelled from the London Spa public-house, prisoner. The Alderman asked if the property had been in Exmouth-street, and to revenge the insult he struck an traced? The policeman stated that it had been. The unoffending man in the street. Inspector Perring begged prisoner, affecting some astonishment at the charge, said of him to go away, but he in the grossest manner abused he was not dumb. It was not him at all. Mr. Abbotts the inspector, who in consequence of the crowd attracted observed that his clerk could identify him. Benjamin there by his disorderly conduct removed him to the station-Henry Brooker said he was in the lower office, and the house. The prisoner was sentenced to five days' imprison prisoner was the person who exhibited the paper. The ment, without the power of releasing himself by the pay prisoner said the clerk had identified him at the station ; ment of fine. but said prisoner did not wear the same hat or the same

THAMES OFFICE.

did wear the same coat on Friday as now, and therefore MONDAY. -- WOUNDING & POLICEMAN. -- MURDEROUS he was not the boy who stole the coat. Elizabeth Piercy Assault.-James Lucas and Charles Taylor, seamen, the mother, said the boy certainly wore the same coat on were brought before Mr. Broderip, the former charged Friday as to-day. It was a prison dress. He was only with feloniously cutting and wounding Charles Macgregor, discharged from prison on Wednesday, after five months a police constable, No. 291 K, with intent to do him grievconfinement. Mr. Alderman Wood asked for what he ous bodily harm, and Taylor with being an accessory after had been imprisoned ? The mother said it was for acting the fact. It appeared from the evidence that, on Sature deaf and dumb boy. Mr. Alderman Wood observed, day night, at a late hour, Macgregor was on duty in Canthere was no doubt he was a bad boy, but he would not non-street-road, and saw Lucas committing a nuisance pain her feelings by asking any other questions. Policeagainst the door of a house, and Taylor hallooing and man George Wardle stated that the prisoner had been making a great noise. Macgregor stepped up to them, committed three times within ten months. Mr. Abbotts and desired them to go away. They refused to leave, but stated that he could produce another witness who saw the after some time he removed them. A few minutes after. wards they again returned, and began to abuse Macgregor.

fingers severely, and his hand was completely disabled.

custody. Lucas at first said he was quite ignorant of the

been in a row, and he was very sorry for it. He also said

he was drunk, and that if he had been sober it would not

have happened. After he was taken to the station-house.

Lee returned to the house and captured Taylor, who said

he recollected being in the scuffle, that it was a very serious

thing to use the knife, and that he did not believe Lucas

cut the policeman intentionally. Mr. George Betson, a

surgeon, of High-street, Wapping, stated that he dressed

Macgregor's hand on Saturday night. He found three

incised wounds on two of his fingers and his hand also

cut. The hand was completely disabled by the wounds.

Lucas, in defence, said he came home on Saturday, and

say. Taylor denied having taken any part in the outrage,

BOW STREET

LAMBETH STREET.

declaration, that he was what he represented himself to

plausible imposters that could be well conceived, He (Mr.

take the liberty of writing the note in Mrs. Spencer's

Baron write the note produced by the prosecutor.

inquire into the matter, reported that the poor woman was

the widow of a respectable tanner, who had formerly car-

MARYLEBONE

" Mrs. Spencer will see that the Baron Mortymer's av

Prosecutor added, that he went to the house again for

ount shall be paid next week. " "EMILY SPENCER."

mise of payment of a debt.

with him an infamous offence, with intent to extort from him his goods and monies ; and that he, by intimidating TUESDAY,-SHOPLIFTING.-A middle-aged woman, respectably dressed in deep mourning, and appearing to threats, did feloniously extort from him five sovereigus, walk lame, was charged with the offence of shoplifting. one half sovereign, a gold watch, value £30, and one bench, you must put up with it. Any comments that you She had given the name of Leah Mary Roper, and stated guard-chain, value £8, his goods and monies. In a that she resided in Fleet-street. The evidence went to second count, the prisoner was charged with highway show that, on Monday evening, the prisoner entered the robbery. The facts of the case were brought home to the prisoner, who was undefended by counsel, but who denied shop of Messrs, Hardwick and Co., drapers, 324, High self of life; and as it is probable her admission into the Holborn, and, after looking at a variety of articles, made the statements of the prosecutor with considerable tact and self-possession. The jury found him guilty ; and a few small purchases, at the same time expressing her admiration of some rolls of satinette which were laying the Court sentenced him to be transported for life. It upon the counter. She gave the assistant half-a-sovereign, was stated in court that the prisoner was a nephew of the and requested him to give her a bill of the goods she had notorious Greenacre.

SURREY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

Dec. 4th, + Extensive Plunder of Ready Furnished Lody ngs. -- Thomas Woodcock, aged 20, a young man of shabby genteel appearance, who described himself as a clerk, was indicted for feloniously stealing at the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, on the 5th November last, a quantity of wearing apparel, linen, shoes, and other arti les, the property of Ann Milner and others. From the time been in the habit of taking ready furnished lodgings for the express purpose of plundering them. It was proved that in the short space of four days he had taken three

separate lodgings, and had plundered them of an inimense alios Colonel Schoults, a middle-aged man, with full-grown mustachios, and altogether of a most remarkable numerance, was placed within the felons' dock, before formed the prisoner that he was too dangerous a character to be suffered to remain in this country, and sentenced him to seven years' transportation.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3 .- These sessions commenced at Clerkenwell to-day, before the Assistant-Judge and a nu- to reap a field of corn at Carlton Miniott. The prosecumerous body of the magistrates of the county. A num ber of prisoners who had been convicted at the previous sessions, but whose sentences had been respited in order that some enquiries might be made respecting them, were brought up for judgment. The Judge then delivered the following sentences -Edward King, for uttering counterfeit coin, transportation for seven years; Thomas West, for pot stealing, six months' imprisonment in the House

of Correction, and hard labour : James Williams, for CHELMSFORD, DEC. 4th .--- WRECKERS .--- Joseph Gladpotato stealing, to three months in the same prison. STEALING .- A fine able-bodied young man, named be, he (witness) at once complied with his request. The George Knight, was indicted for stealing a coat, of the prisoner subsequently represented that he was the owner value of 198., the property of Thomas Marshall. It apof considerable landed property in the United States, as well as the proprietor of shares in almost every bank and line of railroad in America, and that, in fact, his income indictment, ran off with it. He was, however, eventually was £3,000 sterling per annum. He also wrote a number taken into custody, after a sharp run. The Jury at once of letters addressed to the secretaries of several banks and returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Court, after caurailroads in that country, urging them to convert his tioning the prisoner, sentenced him to three months' imshares in their various concerns into cash, and transmit prisonment with hard labour. The Prisoner : My lord, the latter, without delay, to this country, as he had made centreat of you to send me out of the country. I have up his mind to take up his permanent residence here. ost my character, and for the last three years I have These letters he was in the habit of giving witness to found it impossible to earn an honest livelihood. The make a copy of them, and the originals, he said, he forwarded to America, through Mr. Beerbohm, a gentleman the matter before you make the request. Prisoner : I residing in Austinfriars. These representations, from what have, and I think if I went to another country I might had since transpired, he was confident were a tissue of falseboods, and, so far from his being a man of fortune, he be-Judge : If this be your wish, I shall respite the sentence lieved the prisoner to be a penniless cheat and a swindler. Mr. Moore, an ale-brewer, in Old-street-road, and also you still be of the same opinion. The prisoner was then the proprietor of the St. Katharine Dock Tavern, said removed from the bar, after thanking the Court with that from inquiries he had made about the prisoner, as every appearance of sincerity. well as from what he had observed of him himself, he believed him to be one of the most accomplished and

Moore) had become acquainted with him through an adtwenty-two prisoners for trial, but in consequence of the vertisement which he had inserted in a newspaper, about second postponement of the charge for murder against letting the St. Katharine Dock Tavern, and so plausible Susannah Jarvis (aged only 14), the calendar presented no and insinuating was his manner, that he was confident he would impose on the most suspicious. In the first place, cases of general interest. On the opening of the Court, he represented himself as not only holding the rank of Mr. Miller applied to the learned judge for the postpone-Colonel in the American army, but possessing a property | ment of the trial of the girl. The learned counsel stated. in that country of £3,000 per annum. He stated that his that Mr. Humfrey, who was retained to defend the pri-

jury; this, however, heightened the misunderstanding object in purchasing, or intending to purchase, the tavern. between them; and at length, deceased having charged was to establish Bailey, who accompanied him, in the unable to attend the Winter Circuit ; and the prosecutor. the prisoner with being a poacher, the latter struck house, and added that should they not settle on the terms. together with the friends of the prisoner, had not the deceased on the nose, which emitted in consequence, a slightest objection to the proposed postponement. Mr. it was his intention to make Mr. Bailey a present of at great quantity of blood. Eventually, this discharge beleast £500 for the kind manner in which he had behaved Mellor immediately acceded to the application, and the came so alarmingly profuse, that a surgeon was sent for, case was postponed until the next assizes. to him. When talking of the terms upon which the who recommended the removal of the patient into a cool WORKHOUSE OFFENCE. - Mary Darlington was indicted tavern was to be let, the prisoner said that he had £2,000 for stealing a gown and other articles of wearing apparel, room, and prescribed such remedies as the case dein the hands of his agent in town. The prisoner denied manded. Deceased, however, neglected to follow the adhaving said he had the money ; what he said was that he from the Atherstone Union Workhouse. The prisoner vice of his medical attendant, who had to be sent for again expected it. Mr. Moore declared he was positive he said was a pauper in the house, and on the morning of the 11th the money, £2,000, was in the hands of his agent, and, of November, about seven o'clock, she was seen leaving that night, and the result was, that the unfortunate man moreover, he expressed himself fortunate at purchasing in the workhouse by a fellow pauper. The prisoner at once lingered until the following Sunday, when he died from at 94. Mr. J. E. Beerbohm, general merchant, of 26, Austin- admitted that she was about to run away, and was taken exhaustion. Mr. Henry Wagstaff, the surgeon first called friars, deposed that about seven years ago the prisoner was in possession of the clothes belonging to the board of guar- in to visit the deceased, was rigidly cross-examined by The policeman took Lucas into custody, and told him he introduced to him by Mr. Elderly, a friend, as Colonel dians. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and Mr. Mr. Townsend, who appeared for the defence, and who Justice Patteson sentenced her to three months' imprisor Schoults. He then represented himself as being possessed succeeded in eliciting that long privation, conseq must go with him to the station-house. The prisoner, upon want of employment, intemperate habits, and colof property of different descriptions in America, amount- ment. his sheath, and endeavoured to force it into Macgregor's ing in the aggregate to £30,000, or £40,000., and said, he Incendiation for the directions of his medical attendshould write to have the greater part remitted from that for feloniously setting fire, on the 19th of November last, ants, joined to the unskilful mode in which two plugs had side. The knife was in such a position that he must have been stabled if he had not caught the knife in his right country, to be placed in his hands. About that time he, in the parish of Kingsbury, to a stable in the occupation been inserted in the nostrils, had very largely contributed Mr. Beerbohm, advanced him about £60, and from that of Richard Sudbury, contrary to the statute. The facts to the fatal result; and the jury accordingly returned a hand and prevented it entering his body; but it cut his period to the present he had not heard anything about appeared to be as follows :- On the 9th of November last verdici of "Not Guilty." him. Nor had he forwarded any letters for him to the prisoner was at the house of the prosecutor, and in Taylor was standing close by, and when Macgregor's America for the last twelve months. The prisoner, in consequence of offence given at cards, the prisoner, who FATAL ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD. - OR reply to the charge, said, that he was, as had been stated,] was intoxicated, was heard to say to the host and hostess Wednesday afternoon several workmen were employed in erecting a rack or framework for supporting bars the owner of vast property in America, but that during of the house, "Beware something does not happen to you the panics of 1835, 1836, and 1837 his affairs became de- in three or four hours." During the night the stable was of iron in the boiler-maker department, when some of sence, he was unable to get any money from them. He soner, who lived close to the house, was seen near the way, and a portion of the frame fell upon four of the stable previous to the conflagration. Mr. Inspector Hall Three of the men were so seriously injured that they colonel of a volunteer regiment there, and had travelled all of the Birmingham police, likewise deposed, that when he over the world. He added, that it was not his intention | apprehended the prisoner, and told him he was "wanted." were immediately conveyed to the Marine Infirmary, to obtain medical and surgical aid ; and Bates has to wrong the complainant of a single farthing. Mr. he replied, "What for ? the fire, I suppose ?" Mr. Justice since died, owing to the severe injuries he sustained. Norton believing the matter to be one of mere debt, dis- Patteson summed up the case with great care, and the DEATH BY CHOKING .- On Thursday Mr. Baker held charged the prisoner : but, at the same time, cautioned | jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." transaction, but afterwards said he recollected having an inquest at the King's Head, Prospect-place, Beth-nal-green road, on the body of John Richardson, aged BURGLARY AT NUNEATON .- The greater part of thi him against making use of such gross misrepresentations, to impose on hard-working and industrious persons, like the afternoon was occupied in the trial of two young men eighty-one years. On Thursday noon the paupers complainant. The prisoner, who is rather under the mid- named Thomas Buckler and Joseph Martin, charged with were assembled in the dining-hall, for the purpose o dle size, sallow complexion, rather bald, speaks the a burglary at Nuneaton, on the night of the 26th of Ochaving their dinner. After partaking of two or English language rather fluently, but with a slight foreign tober last. The case was singular, as showing the want three mouthfuls he suddenly exhibited symptoms of accent, and is altogether a remarkable looking person. of wit on the part of one of the prisoners (two notorious strangulation, and fell backwards; every assistance characters), and the consequent conviction of both. The was then discharged. was rendered by those present, and a surgeon sent for, prosecutor is by trade a shoemaker. On the night in Wednesday.-Dog Fighting.-William Benjamin, a journey-man baker, in the employ of Mr. Norris, King-street, Whitechapel, appeared before Mr. Henry, charged by Mr. before whose arrival the deceased had expired. Verquestion the family went to bed about ten o'clock, and left upon the table down stairs a quantity of cheese and butter, dict-" Accidentally suffocated." white chape, appeared before Mr. henry, charged by Mr. Thomas, the secretary of the Royal Society for the Pre-vention of Cruelty to Animals, with having wantonly ill-ers were taken they were found in possession of cheese Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 17, Great Windmillstreet, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the treated a dog. Mr. Thomas stated that on Saturday last and butter (the latter of the same quality and quantity) with his friends and got tipsy, but whether he had a knife in his possession or not it was impossible for him to the defendant was passing through White's row, White-chapel, followed by a black bull-terrier, and as he passed the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson, he made a noise which the mate a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson he made a noise which the mate a noise which the house of a Mr. Thompson he made a noise which the house of a Mr. Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandonler. When in gaol he wrote a note to his father, in which brought out a dog belonging to that person. The defendant street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newing. kicked his dog towards the other and endeavoured to set he stated that if he (his father) would go to a rick in Ro tess, and to add, it possible, to then mistry, two of their children were attacked by hooping cough, and at that children were attacked by hooping cough, and at that moment they stood in need of medical assistance. Not having a morsel of bread to give her children that morn-ing, she had slipped out and had just commenced her new vocation of asking charity, when she was taken into custody by the police. Mr. Harding directed Pring, the ton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 540, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Westminster. Saturday, December 7, 1844.

Mieville to accuse him of having attempted to commit then, gentlemen, I will not comment on what the bench has said, though I am often made to put up with observations when I can't reply, and so are many of my brethren him, the said Frederick Louis Mieville, by the said too. Mr. Justice Coleridge : To be sure you are, Mr. Wilkins; and whilst you are at the bar, and I am at the may please to make must be made in a respectful manner. Mr. Wilkins then proceeded in his address to the jury, and laid it down as a general rule, based upon his own experience, that policemen were prone to exaggerate against the prisoner. The learned gentleman made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the unfortunate women at the bar. The jury consulted for a short time, and returned a verdict of guilty against two of the prisoners, and of acuittal as regarded the third. Previous convictions for felony were put in, and the prisoners were each sentenced

to ten years' transportation. RAPE .--- The case of George Finley, who is charged with laving, on the 4th of August last, at Sancton, committed rape on Frances Machon, was, on the application of Mr. tranger, postponed until the next assizes, an affidavit having been made by a surgeon that the mother of the widence it appeared that the prisoner has for a length of prosecutrix, who is a material witness in the case, could not attend without peril to her life, she being expected to be confined in a short period.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT .- DEC. 4.- John Wright, 27, and John Jackson 25, were charged with having, on the 31st of August last, at Carlton Miniott, near Thirsk. feloniously assaulted John Clark, with intent to maim, disfigure, and disable him. The prisoners were indicted along with another man named John Gains, who had been held to bail for the same offence, but had not surrendered to take his trial. The prosecutor is an Irishman, and he

and some other of his fellow countrymen had been engaged tor and another of his party had gone to sleep in a stable belonging to a publican named Pickersgill, when they were shortly afterwards attacked by the prisoners, and severely maltreated. The Jury found the prisoners guilty of an aggravated assault, and not of the felony. They were sentenced to be imprisoned in York Castle for ten calendar months.

HOME CIRCUIT.

well, aged 44, Joseph Gladwell, 20, and Chenery Gladwell, indicted for feloniously stealing a cabin door, a quantity of rope, planks, and other articles, the property of Thomas Carey. In another count the prisoners were peared by the evidence, that the prisoner entered the shop charged with the offence of stealing property from a vesof the prosocutor, and taking up the article named in the sel that had been wrecked. It appeared from the evidence that on the 9th of October a vessel called the Hazard was moored off Great Claxton, on the Essex coast, and while she was laying there a storm arose which drave her from her moorings, and she went on shore and broke up and hecame a complete wreck, her timbers and other materials being washed upon the beach. One of the Essex constabulary was set to watch the wreck, and about three o'clock on the followieg morning he saw the Assistant Judge : Have you reflected sufficiently upon three prisoners come with a horse and cart, which they proceeded to load with timber, rope, and other article washed from the wreck, and on their being asked what eventually earn an honest livelihood. The Assistant they were about by the officer, they told him they were only taking "shore wood," and they considered they were until next session, when some course will be adopted if entitled to it. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Williams then sentenced the elder prisoner to be kept to hard labour for four calendar months; and the two younger prisoners were sentenced to two months

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. COVENTRY, MONDAY EVENING .-- Mr. Justice Patteson

name into court at ten o'clock this morning. There were

bury, a butcher, aged 24, was indicted for killing John Poole at Ollerton, on Wednesday the 31st of July last. It appeared by the evidence, that the prisoner and deceased met at a public-house called the Dun Cow : that deceased was intoxicated at the time, and some altercation having ensued between them, prisoner struck deceased with an umbrella, but not with sufficient force to juffict any insoner, was, in consequence of his engagements in London

of the same punishment. CHESTER. TUESDAY, DEC. 3rd .- MANSLAUGHTER .- Thomas Brad

The Lord Mayor asked the witness several questions, tions, and convinced every person, not interested for the principal witness for the prosecution was a fabrication.

in a most indecent manner.

The Lord Mayor .- Why, what did he do to her ?

Witness.-He knocked her head against the door, and the was black about the place for a fortnight afterwards, Fo help me God.

The Lord Mayor asked whether the witness's husband was not one of the persons who had been convicted in penalties elsewhere

not for smuggling.

Mr. Potbury said, that her husband had been fined fo assisting a smuggler.

Witness .- Mr. Davis searched the house without show ing his warrant, and he had no right to do so.

The Lord Mayor and Sir J. Pirie discharged James Gregson, being of opinion that the evidence was not suffipenalty of £100.

Davis requested, that as such imputations had been thrown out against his character by the solicitor to the defendants, his lordship would say whether he believed any part of the statements made by the women ?

The Lord Mayor,-No, not one word,

WEDNESDAY .- STEALING BREAD .- Thomas Cones, a country lad, about seventeen years of age, was brought family, drinking brandy and smoking cigars as often as before Mr. Alderman Wood, charged with stealing a 4th. he thought proper to call. She knew sea-faring people to loaf from the shop of Mr. Brett, a baker, in Shoe-lane. call and ask whether they bought tobacco, and when she Mr. Brett said the prisoner came into the shop in the even said "no," they said Davis had sent them. She knew ing, and before witness could get out of the parlour the prisoner helped himself, and walked out. Witness folparcels, for she had no right to interfere with what be- lowed him, took the loaf from him, and gave him a knock

coat as now. He would call his mother to show that he

country. The prisoner was then remanded till Wednes-

day next. He appeared to be not in the slightest degree

GUILDHALL

hand was cut, he took the knife from his companion, on the head. This was the fifth loaf that had been stolen carplet hold of the policeman's coat, and pulled him down. from his shop within a fortnight. Mr. Alderman Wood the answers to which gave the lie to her previous declara- inquired whether the prisoner had come from the country and Lucas was released and got away. The mob then fell upon the policeman, kicked him in a most brutal manner. The prisoner said he had. He was in want. He arrived smugglers, that every word she uttered against the in London the same day he stole the loaf. The Alderman and incapacitated him from pursuing either of the prisoners. On escaping from his cowardly assailants he went asked him how he got his living !- The prisoner replied Another female witness, not satisfied with denying the by begging. Mr. Alderman Wood inquired if his parents to a doctor, and got his hand dressed. On Sunday morntruth of Davis's evidence, swore that he used Mrs. Gregson were living ?- The prisoner said they were not. The ing he ascertained where the prisoners were, and, accom-Alderman sentenced him to be imprisoned fourteen days. panied by Lee, a police constable, No. 268 K, went to their house in the Back-road, Shadwell, and took them into

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

WEDNESDAT. - DESTITUTION. - A young woman, mere kin and bene, was brought into court by Pring, one of the constables belonging to the Mendicity Society, and charged with having been detected in going down the areas of several noblemen and gentlemen in Grosvenor-street. The defendant, who said her name was Ann Thornton, admitted She replied that he had been fined for an assault, but | the truth of the constable's statement, and alleged, in excuse, that it was to beg some broken victuals for her three sick and famishing children, that she applied at the wellfurnished kitchens of the rich. Mr. Hardwick told her it was a supicious and improper mode of exciting charity to go from area to area. If she was in the distress she re-

go from area to area. If she was in the distress she re-presented herself to be, why did she not apply to the pa-rish? The young woman said that no application had been made to the parish, because it was believed that such an application would be ineffectual, as her husband had cient to justify a conviction in his case, but they agreed no settlement in London. Her husband was a harnessthat there was not the shadow of a doubt of the guilt of maker, but had for months been out of employ. For some Sarah Gregson, whom they therefore adjudged to pay the time past her husband, herself, and her three children, one an infant at the breast, had endured the most bitter distress, and to add, if possible, to their misery, two of their | nor did he interrupt or maltreat a single person. He had

