ST. STEPHENS. BY ERNEST JONES. Sufferers and toilers. Mighty and meek, Who bend to the spoilers, The strong to the weak! Start from your slumbers Your wrongs to redress, Union and numbers Pledge your success. In his Parliament palace The oligarch sits. Self-interest and malice Dictating by fits. Hate of some faction, Or longing for gold, Nerving to action But the People, forgotten, Are sapping his strength, A fabric so rotten Must crumble at length. Not one heart but fires At the triumph of knaves! Sons of free sires Shall never be slaves! In times of enthralling. No shrinking was there, When Hampden was calling To do and to dare. But more peaceful your field. And more easy your task; Those foes bore the shield. Yours wear but the mask ! Then hither your voices! And hither your men! Till England rejoices In freedom again.

DUNCOMBE AND HIS STAFF. TO THE INDUSTRIOUS OF ALL CLASSES

In the halls of St. Stephen

Apostles of right.

Till, conquering faction, You rally a band

For Charter and Land.

Your battle to fight,

Send the champions of free men,

My FRIENDS,—I do not now address you se tionally-making a distinction between that class of labour the most oppressed and that class least op- fresh and vigorous, truth will come with racing pressed: I embody all who work for a living. whether with head or hand, in one general list; and my object is, to convince all of that order of the These twelve guardians would meet together, studyindispensable necessity of forming a NATIONAL ing every Labour question, arranging and agree-UNION for the protection of NATIVE INDUS-TRY; as, believe me, that no party belonging to any other class will extend other protection to labour than will secure to its own class the largest unconquerable chief. The people's right to the proportion of its profits.

In the mad zeal evinced by the shopkeepers for FREE TRADE, that class showed great ignorance. How often have I told them and you, that the most natural antagonism was the opposition of the shopkeepers to a system which substituted non-consuming machinery for consuming labour; and yet an unmanly hankering after a bit of social distinction blinded them to their real interest. The Free Traders, with the Dissenting Ministers as a recruiting staff cunningly enlisted female sympathy in behalf of the suffering poor; and while the husband struggled for anticipated profit, the wife, under spiritual influence at once gratified her social taste and proclaimed her charity, her generosity, and her love of religionas those under whose influence women acted as FREE TRADERS, made it a religious question, quoting Scripture as the devil does to serve his

I mention this fact to show you that the TEA-POT and the DISSENTING PULPIT were the bear in mind. Twelve of the RIGHT SORT elected most powerful weapons of FREE TRADE. However, the measure has been carried; and we learn from the fact of the Revising Barristers' Courts being attended by Tory Lawyers, Whig lawyers, and FREE TRADE lawyers, that the FREE TRADERS see the indispensable necessity of securing such a that justice to England meant justice to Ireland, and House of Commons as will insure the legal ap- that every one of them would vote for a total aboliplication of the principle to the interests of all who speculate upon CHEAP PRODUC-TION. Now, keep that "bird's eye" view of the ultimate intention of FREE TRADERS before you. The position is only taken; the forces have yet to be recruited; the battle has yet to be fought; the HOUSE OF COMMONS IS SELECTED AS THE BATTLE FIELD: and my object in writing this address is to induce you, the INDUSTRIOUS OF ALL CLASSES, to be prepared for the coming struggle—a struggle upon the result of which the fate of the LABOUR CAUSE-nay, of society, must depend. I do not ask you to perform an impossibility, nor do I set you a very difficult task. I do not ask you to return a majority of the House of Commons; what I ask you is, to secure the one FIFTY-FIFTH part of the representation by which your country is governed, and to whose LAWS your

President M'Grath, (and many more whom I could

# ONAL TRADES'

VOL. IX. NO. 463.

plicity, and laughed at their childish credulity. I feel

assured that all my words and all my writings upon

the question of Free Trade for twelve years past,

will have convinced you that I made the subject, and

the character and intentions of those who agitated

it, no idle study; I told you a thousand times that

we would be highly criminal if we joined for its ac-

complishment, while, if we were in a state of pre

paredness to take advantage of the change, we might

lessen its evil. I told you that you would be the

greatest sufferers in the adjustment, and that, ulti-

mately, the manufacturers would discover that

THEY had CAUGHT A TARTAR. If, however,

you allow them to break their fall with a FREE

TRADE PARLIAMENT, they will take care that

the whole weight of disappointment shall fall mon

you. For I tell you that UNREPRESENTED

labour has no chance against REPRESENTED

capital. But let labour have twelve CHAMPIONS in

the FIGHT, regardless of Ministerial conve-

nience, landlords' sufferings, and cotton-lords'

speculation-twelve men who will each take

part in every Labour question, unravelling what

class interest has entangled into mystery, and whose

competent witnesses before hasty faction is allowed

to close the debate, and then farewell to the sophis-

try of Peel, to the finality of Russell, to the logic of

Cobden, the ignorance of Hume, the arrogance of

Roebuck, and the fabrications of Bright; then,

speed and electrifying influence from the lips of

Labour's self upon the deaf ear of heartless capital.

ing among themselves as to the tactics and form of

battle, every man assigned his post according to his

ability, and all led on by our indomitable leader and

surably better for the labouring classes than if its

first working was left to the mercy of a parliament

pelled to surrender to the OBSTRUCTIVE IN-

FLUENCE OF TWELVE AND THE NATION.

Then there is another strong fact which you must

by you, would win many of the imbecile waverers

over to a cause that MEANT TO WIN. Twelve

Chartist members means at least FIFTY OBSTRUC-

TIVES. Twelve Chartist members would soon un-

mask Old Ireland's face, and teach the Irish people

tion of tithes and a REPEAL OF THE LEGISLA-

TIVE UNION. Every village, every town, every

borough, every city, every county, every house,

every cellar, and every 'flag-stone' upon which

the creature 'without God and without hope' rests

movement; Barnsley as well as York, Middleton as

well as Manchester, Kensington as well as London.

Let the people only insure twelve Chartist repre-

sentatives, and their voice will arrest the law's ven-

FREE TRADE Parliament should be the result.

country is now prepared for the last stage-its pro-

little doubt that representation is that proper direc-

tion. If the people succeed in getting twelve

REAL MEMBERS, the BIGGEST HALF of

the House no longer constitutes a majority,

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846,

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

A PUBLIC MEETING

RALLY FOR THE CHARTER!

WILL BE HELD AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, ON. MONDAY EVENING NEXT. SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1846, FOR THE PURPOSE

ADOPTING A NATIONAL PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

THE ENACTMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER

The following eminent! Reformers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the Meeting:—F. O'CONNOR, Esq., GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., E. MIALL, Esq., E. JONES, Esq., L. HEYWORTH, Esq., Rev. Mr. BURNETT, Dr. M'DOUALL, Mr. JULIAN HARNEY, Mr. S. KYDD, and the Members of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Notes of invitation have also been addressed to several of the Democratic Members of the House of Commons, but owing to their absence to the House nons, but, owing to their absence from town at the present season, the Committee have not yet received answers, and cannot, therefore, speak confidently of their attendance.

THE CHAIR TO BE TAKEN AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PERCISELY, ADMISSION FREE.

means " every assertion will be confirmed by five millions of A FAIR DAY'S WAGES FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

Let us concentrate our force wherever we have the balance of power, in a borough or town. Let us divide England, Scotland, and Wales into twelve electoral districts selecting in each as our battle ground, that, where we possess most electoral strength. and NON ELECTIVE INFLUENCE. Let us then sav to either party, here we take our stand give us one Chartist member HERE, and you shall have every particle of Chartist support in the remainder of this electoral district; but OUR BALANCE OF POWER shall be retained as the RESERVE to insure fair play. Let then, the remainder of that electoral district pour in its whole strength to the one place we mean to conland could then be forcibly advocated, and all Europe test. Let that district have its local committee and and the world would learn that England lived and machinery, and let the BATTLE GROUND have its

had been foremost in the march of mind, although a Central Committee, acting with the National Comhireling press had so cautiously withheld the fact | mittee sitting in London; and even with the present And, again, what inducement to the now apathetic registration we will shake the old bones of corrupto struggle for a whole House of Duncombes! As tion. The Executive have provided a good and my countryman said, when he liked the smack of eligible room in an eligible situation, and the sittings the quince in the apple-pie, "If one quince makes of the National Committee should be for the present an apple-pie so good, what the devil would an one night in the week at least; and, as the day of that was the very last thing to be thought of. It APPLE PIE be if it was all quinces!" I now de battle approaches, should be SEVEN nights in the was plainly stated, and deliberately resolved, that clare that the Charter thus gained would be immea. week. employed, candidates should be selected; but the first step is to divide the empire into twelve electoral hastily elected in the midst of a reason-destroying, districts, selecting in each ONE SECURE SEAT for thoughtless excitement. The people would be then a TRUE MAN. We will not dictate to the enemy led by a continuous succession of triumphs for with whom we may coalesce, nor shall the enemy THEMSELVES to a knowledge of the value of the dictate to us in the choice of CANDIDATES. Let full measure of justice, while faction would be com- the universal shout throughout the land then be-

> Hurrah!! for Duncombe And the Twelve, For Duncombe And the Twelve-Hurrah!!! Your faithful friend and servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIS' CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

My dear Friends.-We receive a few letters expressing great anxiety for the purchase of more Land. You need be under no apprehension. I have visited six or seven estates since I last wrote to you upon the subject, but your anxiety shall not hurry me into a bad purchase. I will not buy anything his weary head, has an interest in this great national the cultivation of which will not repay you for your labour, better than if you were working for the best wages. In a few hours, from this time, I shall be in the train for Birmingham, to visit an estate in Warwickshire, well situated, and if the land is good it geance, bind the hands of corruption, and gag the will be bought; if it is not, it wont. And I may tongue of slander; while, upon the other hand, if now tell you, to satisfy your curiosity, that we are they suffer the present opportunity to pass, and a about making a very extensive purchase, but recollect, that although there is plenty to be had, farewell even to the chance of another struggle. I that land is not to be purchased like a hat. You believe this to be the age of practice. I feel con- are not half as anxious as I am to set to work again, vinced that we have succeeded in completing the two although I think I have given you the full benefit of first processes of agitation, the creation and organi- my leisure since the bulk of the work was over at zation of public opinion, and I also believe that the Herringsgate, in the improvement of the Star and the circulation of our principles at public meetings. per direction; and further, that it will have but I assure you that the extension of the plan and the anticipations of its success surpass my most sanguine expectations, and the carrying of it out promises to occupy no small portion of my time. Now, turnabout is fair play, and if you are very anxious upon one point, I am equally anxious upon another-it is this, we have opened over twenty new branches within this week, and I wish this rule to be read at every meeting of the new and old branches. It is,

week, without holding it until it is supposed to be

secretary to keep his accounts more regular, and

will he a better protection for the members. The

members in each branch should ascertain the exact

amount paid within each week, and then by reference to the Star of the following week they can be satisfied as to its correctness I give this injunction, because some persons, perhaps not members, hamper us with letters to know why a weekly return is not made, when no remittance has been sent. If, then, this simple rule is observed, there can be no mistake or dissatisfaction. If the amount is not worth a post-office order, it can to strengthen the hands of corruption. Is it be sent in postage stamps; but it should be sent not almost more than mortal man can bear, to each week. Another subject to which I draw your reflect that this UNCLEAN BEAST has received attention is this-you voted so much levy from his countrymen ten times as much as the Whig upon every member for the payment of the Directors, and you appointed me Treasurer of the Expense Fund. Now I believe that fund, and upon that fund only, can they rely. Therefore, if you are anxious for the purchase of land. I am anxious for the payment of your servants. without whose aid I could not carry out your wish. Those who suppose they have paid in full, and who have not paid their Directors' Levy, may be disappointed upon the next ballot, as no name will be put into the ballot-box, unless the levy has been paid: while it will be stopped from those who pay weekly, or by instalments. The sum voted is fully ample for the purpose; and I think that the payment of the Company's servants is just as essential as the purchase of land. It may be, that much more has been paid on account of this fund than we are aware of, as the generality of secretaries send their remittances in a bulk sum, without any instruction as to its apand aided in swelling the statute book with laws for plication. Now, surely, these simple rules may be attended to, and will ensure the success and integrity after so long a possession of so much power. I defy of what all are now beginning to look upon as the

of his framing or suggestion, calculated to serve the cipation of the working classes. The nation's task is now set, it is to secure twelve only of the 130 acres that have been ballotted for,

CHEAP SPECULATION, and the Charter, which I tell the drunkards—that six out of the last eigh estates that I have visited have been brought to the hammer by the dissipation of the proprietors.

> Your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LETTER VI. TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Fellow-Countrymen,-You have seen by my last etter, which should have been No. 5, instead of No. 7, that the end and object of the Repeal movement was the restoration of the Whigs to power; and that the claims of their friends, the Repeal agitators, on the Government should not be disparaged.

It is scarcely possible that any man can be so sin pid, so completely destitute of sense and understanding as not to see, NOW, what the Irish Universal Suffrage Association pointed out to them so far back as 1841. Every one sees, NOW, that the Liberator of the brave Forty-shilling Freeholders; the destroyer of two million and a half of his countrymen, never, for one single moment, entertained the slightest notion of repealing the Union. No. no. my friends; Tracts should be printed, lecturers should be | the Repeal was to be left an open question, to be agithat if they would agitate for it to the day of judgment they would not be one bit nearer to it than they were the day they commenced. But then, agitation brought in the sum of £128,621 to the coffers of £30.000 a-year to the O'Connell Tribute: and, therefore, agitation was to be kept up at all hazards. The ejected tenantry—the poor dupes—are the unoffending sufferers: they, poor creatures, are the victims of one of the most heartless knaves that ever disgraced human nature.

The only excuse that can be made for the Catholic clergy-the natural and chosen protectors of the helpless, the widow, and the orphan-is, that they are not politicians; they have been deceived and cheated themselves: or else they would be highly culpable in wilfully joining, aiding, and abetting, this mad career of wickedness, cupidity, and Whiggism.

Politics are completely excluded from the College of Maynooth; so much so, that if a student gets a newspapersthe mere fact is a sufficient ground for expulsion. Besides, all priests teach what they believe, and what I believe, to be infallible truth: they have, therefore, no idea of the tortuous course of a wily, eloquent politician, who has spent a long life If those whom you trusted, and who have led you for in making the worse appear the better cause. The palpable sophistry of the deceitful orator is completely lost sight of in the eloquent and impassioned appeals to their patriotism. It is, therefore, due to them, in common justice, to say, that few, very few indeed, have joined the agitation from corrupt

I shall, for the present, postpone my intended remarks upon the second letter of Dr. M'Hale to Lord John Russell upon the conduct pursued by the Rev. Mr. Hearne, towards the Chartists of Manchester; and upon the political sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Miley in Marlborough-street Church, on the occasion of Mr. O'Connell becoming Lord Mayor of Dublin: It can be demonstrated that this sermon contains rank blasphemy, disgusting adulation, and abject slavery; and is a disgrace to the clergyman who preached it, and an insult to the understanding of those who had the patience to listen

You have seen that the Catholic Bishops and Catholic Clergy who joined the repeal agitation, were all enrolled members of the UNARMED VOLUN-TEERS. Now, I ask you, does it not follow, as a natural inference, that, as the Bishops and Clergy were duly enrolled members of the unarmed volunteers, there must have been armed volunteers? Unless this were the case why was the distinction made? Why should there be unarmed volunteers? Wherefore, then, this ridiculous fuss about moral force NOW, when the scheme of physical force failed?

"Is it enough, or shall he, while a thrill Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still ?"

There is not a man amongst you, lay or clerical that did not expect, that, in 1843, there would be some fighting for repeal. Disowning it NOW, places you in a very unenviable position. Neither Priest nor Bishop should ever place himself in a position to have his veracity called in question. Following a false guide has not only placed some of them in that awkward position, but has made them

What is the meaning of that noble expression of the Bishop of Ardagh, which shook the House of Lords, from centre to surface; and made every Peer tremble, both in and out of Parliament? "IF THEY ATTACK US IN OUR PEACEFUL RETREAT TO OUR CHURCHES, THERE, WITH OUR LIVES, BEQUEATH OUR WRONGS TO OUR SUCCESSORS!" There is language belitting a better cause and a better leader. Why do these Bishops and Clergy, who tion, not come forward like men, and acknowledge by the arch-deceiver; and no longer run the risk of exposing themselves to the pity, and perhaps, ultimately, the contempt, of honest men, by following the old cheat through all his crimes and contradictions. If their object be to secure for themselves a State provision, and thus become bound by a "GOLDEN LINK TO THE CROWN," their support of O'Connell, through all his vagaries, is quite consistent. But there is a shameful want of morality in the pretence that the object of the repeal agitation is the repeal of the Act of Union, when, in reality, it is the restoration of Whiggery, and a State Pro-

mortal man to point me out one clause in one statute most glorious project ever undertaken for the eman-The Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy who are en-In conclusion, you may rely upon a purchase not TEERS," either know Mr. O'Connell's object, or they do not know it. If they do know it, they are for the sum of £800 a year, as Deputy Clerk in the guilty of aiding him to deceive and cheat their flocks | Registry Office? under the pretence of Repealing the Union. If they sake, you must have smiled at their amiable sim- must be between FREE TRADE, WHICH MEANS every one that I am going to inspect; but this much that can be offered for them) they are guilty of de- Esq., for Alexander Raphael, Baron Maule, Ashton but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

ceiving and cheating their flocks, by pretending that they do know it. In either case they stand con- No, not one single measure during his long life has victed, and are morally bound to return to their con- he ever proposed for your benefit: but on the confiding dupes every penny they wrung from them trary, has always made use of you to promote his under the pretence of Repealing the Union. It is own immediate interests. Society has become so well known (and I could name the parties) that, even | corrupted and contaminated by the vile teachings of in the Archdiocese of Dublin, the poor people gave this bad man, that not one of his followers, either butter and eggs to the Repeal Wardens when, they lay or clerical, can endure the very sound of any had no money to give. How can any Clergyman, political truth. Truth has become hateful in their who, for the last six years has been guilty of calling ears. And that love of fair play, truth, and justice, upon the people, from the steps of the Altar, for which my countrymen were so pre-eminently to pay the repeal rent, come forward, distinguished, are new banished from the land, and and from the same altar preach morality and low trick, falsehood, cunning, cant, deceit, and honesty to the people until such time as he sets hypocrisy, substituted. It grieves me to see society the example himself by paying back the money reduced to this abject state of degradation. It rests which he helped to get from the people under a false with you, in a great measure, to restore society to pretence? It goes hard with a man who would have what it once was, and what it ought to be. Withsacrificed his life for the priesthood to be forced to draw your support at once from every man, set of speak thus of them; but the truth must and will be men, society, or association, whose primary object told; and must and will prevail at last, though it will not be a Complete Radical Reform of the House. was nipped in the bud, and the very confessional of Commons, by the extension of the Electoral Francisco made use of to crush it. "USE ALL THE MEANS WHICH YOUR SACRED OFFICE PLACES AT YOUR DISPOSAL to crush Chartism in the bud," said Daniel O'Connell in an ad dress to the Catholic clergy in September, 1841, and and speeches. again in January, 1843. To which the unarmed volunteers, that is to say, that portion of the Catholic clergy who joined the Repeal delusion, said-"We shall! we shall!" and sure enough they did.

Every clergyman knew when he joined the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, that it was composed of four distinct classes." First.—The members who pay one pound an

Second.—The volunteers who pay or collect ten pounds and pay it in a week. Third.—The unarmed volunteers, which is com-cosed, exclusively, of such of the Catholic hierarchy

and clergy as have been enrolled members. Fourth.—Associates, that is to say those who pay one shilling annually, but who have no right either to speak or to vote at any meeting. They may shout

or cheer, but can neither speak nor vote. Here, now, we have members, volunteers, unarmed volunteers and associates: and the bishops and clergy joined this unmeaning melange! They have a great deal to atone for, and the sooner they make the atonement the better. It is dangerous to forfeit the respect of even one man, no matter how humble importance:he may be. It is impossible to respect men, no matter how exalted their station, who force those card in a society in which they can neither speak hour. There can be very little doubt that she nor vote, become voluntary slaves, and carry about steamed most rapidly, for in nine and a half them, on the face of their cards, the badge of their hours after leaving our quays she struck on the own degradation? And is it a part of the duty of me not be told by some empty flippant knave that and others that the light off Dundrum Bay was taken the associates can speak and vote; because they may heard, that the latter was the real cause of the be permitted to speak and vote when such speaking disaster. and voting answers the purpose of the nefarious gang of insolvents, bankrupts, swindling gamblers and forgers, who manage that greatest of all swindlesthe Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland. But should they presume to vote in the opposition they would then discover that none but MEMBERS. VOLUNTEERS. and UNARMED VOLUN-

TEERS have right to vote.

Now, my countrymen, why have you joined an association of this sort, and why do you continue members of it? Have you not been long enough the | would admit of. dupes of those who profit by your credulity? Do you not see that your leaders have always treated you as they ever promised you was the mere hope of better | tight: and more steady employment from your taskmasters? them and their order, and shouting, at the heels of most prosperous career.' those who dragged you along through mud and mire, what is it? who proposed it? where or at what time was it ever mentioned? I never heard of it. Even the Repeal of the Union, more properly the Restoration of Whiggery, never contemplated any political right for you. Is it not time, then, that you should look for some political right for your own order. Trust no man, support no man or body of men, but that man or body of men whose object is to achieve UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. This is your Charter. Without this you will be nothing but that lives was also inspected. Three of the compartments by the Disfranchising Statute, the 8th of Henry 6th. the sport and spoil of every frothy, canting, speech. | compartment, where he was held in an erect posture, who have treated and will continue to treat you as mity of the roof of the carriage. sell you to any Minister for place and pension. How by supposing that the engine and tender got away many hundreds of you have been turned out of the county of Dublin for voting against your landlords the bridge. As the train would have a greater veloand in favour of Christopher Fitzsimon, the Libera city than the engine, the effect of the concussion tor's son-in-law? How many hundreds of you have been turned out of the county of Meath for voting against your landlords and for Mr. Morgan O'Connell? How many hundreds of you have been turned out of part was thus raised over the passengers carriage. the county of Kerry for voting against your landlords and for Mr. Charles O'Connell, another sonin-law of Daniel O'Connell? How many thousands vided as they were with iron sides and wheels, he of you have been turned out of the county of thought the foremost passenger carriage placed next Carlow for voting against your landlords, and for Raphael the Jew, who was not a Repealer-for terials of these carriages alone. It was most pro-Mr. Maule, now Baron Maule, who was not a Repealer-for Mr. Ashton Yates, who was not a Repealer-and for little Daniel O'Connell, Junior, who was not then a Repealer, but a supporter of a Whig | would not have occurred. Werdict-Death by acci-Ministry, the pledged opponents of Repeal. Let it not be said that I censure any man for voting against his landlord; far from it. Every man has not only a right, but is morally bound to vote according to his conscience. I merely state the simple unimpeachable fact, to show you how you have been duped and cheated-how you have been wheeled about and turned about by your unscrupulous Leader; and how your condition has become worse and worse

If your condition has not become worse and worse by every movement into which you have been led by Mr. O'Connell, I call upon you one and all. collectively and individually, to let me know what you embarked honestly and sincerely in the repeal agita have gained in any way by enabling your friend-Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., the Repeal Member boldly and manfully that they were duped and cheated for the county of Dublin, and son-in-law to Daniel for £5,000 on Coutts' Bank, Mr. Bodkin applied to O'Connell, Esq., your Leader, to sell the electors of the Court on Thursday morning, to make an order the county of Dublin to the enemies of Repeal, and leave them to the tender mercies of their landlords for the sum of £1,000 a year, as clerk of the | conferring with the shareholders in the undertaking, Hanaper? What have you gained, in any way, by enabling

your friend Charles O'Connell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Kerry, and son-in-law of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., your chosen Leader, to sell the electors of that county to the enemies of Repeal, for the sum of £900 a year, as a stipendiary Magistrate, including house, coals, candles, and servants?

What have you gained, in any way, by enabling Mr. Morgan O'Connell, the second son of Daniel O'Conrolled members of the "UNARMED VOLUN- nell, Esq., your chosen Leader, to sell the electors of the county of Meath to the sworn enemies of Repeal,

yates, and little Daniel O'Connell, who was not long ago kicked out of a ball room in Florence for bad behaviour, and pitchforked into the representation of the rotten borough of Dundalk, for similar conduct?

Now, my countrymen, as I am at a loss to know.

what you have gained, or are likely to gain, by those twistings, and turnings, by which it appears to me; as well as to every other man who feels anxiously desirous to secure the political rights of the working classes, and thus raise them, at once and for ever, in the scale of society, that your condition is now twenty. fold worse than it was thirty years ago, why is it that you still follow a man who has deceived you so often, and who never yet proposed any one measure for your interest? He has proposed none whatever. chise to every male inhabitant of this empire; (infants, insane persons, and criminals only excepted.) In my next letter you shall have the promised extracts from Mr. O'Connell's writings, evidence,

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, September 20th, 1846.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM SHIP GREAT

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. - This morning, about 10 o'clock, the merchants on 'Change and the members of the underwriters' rooms were thrown into a state of some excitement by the receipt of an express from Captain Hosken, stating that his noble ship, the Great Britain, had run ashore in Dundrum Bay. On reaching the rooms alluded to we found the following. notice posted :-

"The Great Britain Steam Ship, from Liverpool to New York, ran on shore on the main, near the Cow and Calf, in Dundrum Bay, on east coast of Ireland, county Down, in 91 hours after leaving Liverpool. Passengers all landed, and the vessel will be got off next springs. The sea was making a complete breach over her after she struck, but the vessel was perfectly

The particulars so far as they have been learned. are extremely meagre. The following summary, condensed from Gore's Advertizer, comprises all of

"The Great Britain left Liverpool for New York at eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, with the largest number of passengers (upwards of 180) that who rely upon their wisdom and integrity to join ever crossed the Atlantic in any steamer. She made tated for by the people of Ireland; well knowing have paid their money and taken out an associate's verpool; indeed, all accounts agree in showing that "Many rumours prevail as to the cause of the ac-

Conciliation Hall. Agitation brought in about the bishops and clergy to degrade their flock. Let cident. Some say that the reckoning was badly kept. for some other light. We believe, from what we have

"The passengers and crew were all landed in perfect safety. By means of jaunting cars, horses, carts, and other conveyances, the majority of them reached Belfast, and several of them arrived in Liverpool and Fleetwood this morning, by the Sea King and Maiden City Steamers.

There was naturally very great confusion and consternation on board when the vessel struck, but through the active exertions and timely counsel of Captain Hosken all fears for personal safety were quickly subdued, and the passengers, as we have said, were safely landed, and with as much expedition as the unexpected nature of the circumstances "The Great Britain, it is thought, will be got off,

but as yet nothing very positive on this point can be stated. The sea was making a complete breach over mere rubbish, and that the greatest political right her after she struck, but the ship was perfectly We cannot conclude this account without ex-

pressing our deep regret that such a dreadful catastrophe should happen, and that the fame of this the last forty-six years ever, promised you any other noble ship has unhappily been so greatly tarnished, right or privilege than that of working hard for when she appeared to be in the commencement of a

> THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The inquest on the bodies of Paul Broome Sargeant, and James Bonner, the two persons killed by this accident terminated on Thursday. Some of the jury strongly animadverted on the fact of the brackets which connect the carriage with the springs having been, in the luggage van, made of cast iron. These brackets, as well as the springs themselves. were snapped across by the force of the collision. The carriage in which the deceased men lost their which you have ever been since you were deprived of it were completely demolished, and it appeared that Mr. Sargeant, who is supposed to have been standing upright at the moment of the accident, was ac-From that period to the present time you have been tually forced through the partition into the next making professing patriot, every political knave; men while his head, which was completely severed from his body, was forced backward nearly to the extre-

Mr. Bushe, the engineer, accounted for the accident from the train unobserved by the driver, and that presently after the train struck the tender when under would be just what has taken place. The common tendency in such cases is for one of the carriages to run under the other, and it is most likely that the luggage van ran under the tender, and that its back

The Coroner, in summing up, observed, that considering the great weight of the luggage vans, proto one of them ought to have some additional protection, and not be left trusting to the usual slight mabable, that if there had been a piece of iron, or some other protection between the passenger carriage and the luggage van on the present occasion, the melanchely results which had brought them together dent in both cases.

A MELANCHOLY WEDDING .- On Wednesday, an inquest was held at Bow, on the body of Elizabeth Johns. The deceased, who was twenty years of age. was married on Sunday last at Poplar, and after spending the day with her husband, returned with him to her father's house, and was taken very ill immediately afterwards, so much so that her husband slept on the floor. She continued to get worse, and expired on Tuesday morning about two o'clock. she complain of anything, but a severe pain in her chest. Some of the jury thought a post mortem examination ought to be made, and the inquiry was then adjourned for that purpose.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The Grand Jury hav-

ing ignored the Bill against Captain Richardson, late Chairman of the Worcester, Ludlow, and Tenby Railway, charged with having committed a forgery that the prisoner should be detained until the grand jury were discharged, in order that the gentlemen for whom he appeared might have an opportunity of and deciding whether another bill, in a different form to that which had been ignored by the grand jury, should be presented to them, or what other steps they might consider advisable to be taken under the circumstances. Mr. Baron Platt granted

A SPECIMEN OF FREE TRADE LIBERALITY. - A manufacturer of Bradford, Yorkshire, who has subscribed a large sum to the "League" funds was thus accosted by one of his workmen whilst inspecting the man's work.—"Well maister, ye tell'd us that we were to have cheap bread and good wage when the Corn Laws were repealed, when are we to get it?" The answer was,—"The man was discharged for insolence!!!" This master is a great stickler for religion, and has given a large sum to support the chapel he attends. Let the working men draw their own conclusion from this. A Boiler Explosion took place on Tuesday at the

factory of Messrs. Thompson, Treforest, by which What have you gained, in any way, by voting at the do not know his object (which is the only excuse bidding of your "august Leader," Daniel O'Connell, one man was killed and two others much scalded

lives, your liberties, and your properties are sub-I ask but for a junction of both ends of labour the trades, or aristocracy, led on by Duncombe; and the FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS. and UNSHORN CHINS, led on by me; with the co-operation of those who live by mental exertion. and who render a due share of intellectual profit in return for their just proportion of the produce. If the nation sets itself this task, and resolves upon its accomplishment, THE DEED IS DONE. If it rejects the opportunity and the service, labour will have no just cause of complaint against the worst tyranny of its TOLERATED, ACCEPTED oppressors, but must for ever assume the ignominious title of WILLING SLAVERY.

Duncombe has struggled long and struggled nobly to sustain a position for awakened industry to rally round; he has kept your claims alive and has just kept you within the statute of limitation, for, believe me, if circumstances should curse the nation with a purely FREE TRADE Parliament, capital will imperceptibly, though conclusively, narrow labour's chance of success until every avenue of representa-DAY'S WAGE FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK, which, after all, is our sole—our only object.

name if the people were prepared), in the house. than six score who swallowed the nauseous pill in the hope of gilding it with the gold of patronage, the profits of speculation, or the reward of treachery The democratic party must now assume a distinct and unmistakeable position, it must secure co-operation from an exhibition of its own strength and not seek toleration by a dangerous and suicidal prostration of its power at the shrine of hypocritical courtship, wooed by the lustful smiles, and won by the foul embraces, of its old seducer and betraver. While some of the foolish of your order were specu-

and for this simple reason, because a minority AND THE NATION would be greater and more powerful. Suppose, for instance, a bad measure proposed by the government—a measure injurious to the rights of labour—an address instantly that the secretaries shall transmit the money each appears from Duncombe and his dozen; five million voices speak to the house at once, and should their of sufficient importance to send. This enables the prayer be resisted, then a national demonstration takes place throughout the country, to meet the third reading with a remonstrance so strong that it cannot be mistaken. Four hundred Free Traders dare not make laws to carry their principle into practice, if the people had twelve members in the house to aid Duncombe. When these simple truths strike upon the ear, and speak to common sense, what a huge criminal, what an immense traitor Daniel O'Connell must appear; who for 14 sessions has had tion shall be closed against the friends of a FAIR at his back, and under his controul, from 45 to 70 tools to be used for any job, and who have been used In this struggle you will have much to contend for, and much to contend against. It was well enough, in our weakness, to have frightened the enemy, even with the ghost of Chartism. It was government insolently doles out as alms to a nation a triumph to compel candidates that hated the upon whose plunder it has lived? while the plunderprinciple to adopt it as the only means of securing ing Liberator tells the slavish recipients to receive it that no men in this world ever earned their popular support; it was a confession of popular thankfully, and beg humbly for more from the wages more honestly or more hardly than the Dipower, but we have passed that stage, we must now SAXON OPPRESSOR, when the step mother's rectors; but it was a vote of the Conference that MEETINGS, IN THE OPEN AIR, WE SHALL scanty bit is gone. O! Mercy, Justice, and Pity, better STRAW than young Walter to mark the what this cold-blooded bad old man might have nolitical current-Sturge might be a better member done for poor Ireland!!! While, after 17 years of than young Scholefield-or Parson Miall than Moles-EMANCIPATION, and 14 of REFORM, which worth-but none of them are comparable to an unplaced a majority of the representation in his hands, mixed, unequivocal, undisguised, unsuspected Charhis country is a paltry beggar for alms at the opprestist. I would rather, much rather, see W. P. Roberts. sor's door; while he lolls in idle luxury, bartering T. Allson, Douglas Jerrold, Patrick O'Higgins, Ernest submissive poverty for Saxon patronage. Not all the Jones, Dr. M'Douall, James Moir, Jas. Holliday, W. Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Priests, and petty-fogging Wilkinson (Exeter), Titus Brooke, James M'Pherson. place hunters on the face of the earth, can much O'Gorman Mahon, Wm. Londsdale, W. Hewitt (of longer screen such open infamy from open exposure Manchester), and, though last not least, our noble and punishment. You, Englishmen, have not yet reflected on the fact that he signed the Charter to

cause of civil or religious liberty. NO, NOT ONE. CHARTIST MEMBERS at the next general election, but of a much larger quantity, being made forthlating upon the prospect of a proud aristocracy—in and the way to perform it is, to sink all distinctions with; but it is impossible for me to communicate to the death-throes—resisting Free Trade for labour's between Whigs and Tories, to resolve that the battle you every estate that I am going to purchase, or

deceive you, and has made a voluntary tender of his

physical force to crush you in the field, while he has

cheerfully prostituted his parliamentary strength to

the unscrupulous support of your bitterest enemies,

your coercion, prostration, and degradation; while



THE POPULAR MEDICINE. READ the following account from Mr. Hollier bookseller, Dudley.

To the Proprietor's of Parr's Life Pills. Dudley. I forward you a Copy of a letter sent to me (as under,) and which you can make what use of you think proper. I am, your obedient servant, E. Hollies, bookseller, Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire. I, Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Kheumatic Cout for 17 years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good, till I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my mand, this 11th day of September. JUSHUA BALL

Extraordinary Case of Cure in British America. Public attention is respectfully called to the following letter forwarded by Mr. J. Noble, bookseller, Boston, to the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the pre-

residing at Niagara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed ed it so much as since taking your Pills. me to atract the following paragraph therefrom, which I suijoin :--

"Elizabeth has been very bad with the liver complaint all the winter so that the doctors gave her up as incur able, when a druggist in this place received a stock of Parr's Life Pills; and in looking over the certificates, I observed one from Mr. John Noble, of Boston, (England.) which induced me to try them, and I am happy to say they have produced the happiest result. She now enjoys better health than she has done for ten years. They have also cured me of the crysipelas and sore throat, with which I have been very sick."

The above plain statement speaks for itself; and is more gratifying to me, from the fact that the parties were the more readily induced to make trial of the medicine from seeing a testimony to its merits from

Gentlemen, your's truly J. Noble.
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Boston, Lincolnshire. P.S.-Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer any enquiries.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Sin,-Having used Parr's Life Pills on several occasions when attacked by violent bilious complaints, and having been july satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave, in justice to you as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much WH. H. HACKETT. Your's respectfully,

Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. The extraordinary effects of this medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousand as an aperient, and has in every instance done good, it has never in the slightest degree impared the most deli-

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine None are genuine, unless the words PARR'S LIFE become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yes-PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, en- terday he could now run round the Mall, with any person graved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to box; also the fac similie of the signature of the proprie- your Pills and Ointment. tors, "T.ROBERTS and Co.," Crane-court, Fleet-street. Retailed by at least one Agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, drug gists, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 131d. 2s. 94., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in SYSTEM.

#### Just Published, A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on

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

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-biished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhaa Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body: with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions of MAR-removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10. Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchatreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend, 85 a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how-ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of rest folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by eadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance of perfect and secret restoration to manhood. Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that lepiorable state, are affected with any of those previous suptoms that berray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, ir-

agularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness. estal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical character

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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying

the diseased hazaours of the blood: conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or our bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s, Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly larking in the system for years, and, lthough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unlawpy individual in its most dreadful forms author:or else, unsten. \* amally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfec cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune dur their more youthful days to be effected with any form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, pro re serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and foffspring, from a want of these simple precautions. than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure,

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 25. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

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

ary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; shor' space of time, without confinement or the least ex- Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn,

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRT and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Messrs. PERKY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Found, without which no notice w be taken of the communication.

occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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

#### ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases

of Cures by these wenderful Pills: Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Mevagh, Letter Kenny, Carrigart, Ireland, 10th Jan. 1846.

To Professor Holloway. SIR,-I send you a crude list of some eleven cases, all cured by the use of your Pills. I cannot exactly give you I know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him shown me a letter he kas received from a near relative say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoy-

> - (Signed) Grouge Paton. \*\* The above reverend and pious gentleman purchased some pounds' worth of the Pills for the benefit of his poor parishioners.

Bad Digestion, with extreme Weakness and Debility-as Extraordinary Cure.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pains in his Chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards: during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians, besides five surgeons of the greatest celebrity in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Eolioway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and igorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt that Mr. Gardiner is a broker, and well known.

Cure of a Confirmed Asthma, accompanied with great Debility.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Armagh Guardian, Armagh, 17th April, 1816.

To Professor Holloway. Sin,-There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in cate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that the East Indies, from whence he returned in September perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent the benefitreceive from this invaluable medicine. Sheets cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In of Testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by may be had, gratis, of every respectable vendor through- the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. \$d. pots of your Ointment well rubbed into his breast, he is, I am happy to say, not only quite cured of the Asthma, but is also

(Signed) J: Thompson. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:-

Sir,-Various circumstances prevented the possibility sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most sminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the continent, in case any of my family should ever require eithor.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases :-Female Irregulari-Sore Throats Asthma Scrofula, or King's-Bilious Complaints Fits Evil Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp-Bowel Complaints Headache toms Colics Indigestion Tic Doloreux Tumours Constinution of Inflammation Bowels Jaundice Liver Complaints Venereal Affection onsumption Debility Lumbago Worms, all kinds. Weakness, from Dropsy Piles whatever cause Dysentery Rheumatism

Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel Soid at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the iarger sizes.

Erysipelas

Retention of Urine &c., &c.

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

NDIGESTION, BILE, &c .- For Sick Headache Habitual Costiveness, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of STIRLING'S STOMACH FILLS are the best remedy. or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, sneedily removing the causes that produce disease, giving strength to the stomach and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they clear the skin, remove sallowthe sufferer of their health-restoring properties. For every family, as a remedy that can be resorted to at all Sold in boxes, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by most medicine dealers.

\* Caution .- Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills, all respectable medicine dealers in the kingdom.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. L DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without griping or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are con-

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in conarmation of its efficacy the following letter has been sindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its

## "To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

not fail to be appreciated.

"Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844, "SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary flicacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a friend in need'—certainly not possessed of superior claims. shall be happy on all occasions to give them my inlividua I recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient

Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds: Brooke, Dewsbury: Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold: England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the uring the passages in either for are removed in the progress in either for are removed in the progress in either for are removed in the passages in Halifax ; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dulby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley: and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229. Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

two o'clock on Sunday morning, of a most destrucnufacturer, Broadmead. The premises adjoin the extensive stables and coach and waggon houses of Messrs. Bland and Co. coach properties of the deceased committed suicide while she was labour. Messrs. Bland and Co., coach proprietors and railway carriers, and the fire was first discovered by the a camekeeper, in the service of the Rev. Walter wife of a horsekeeper in their employ, who observed Radcliffe, was brought before the bench of magisa professional name to the various complaints, but this Staddon had just laid in a considerable stock of tim. are you about there?" Prosecutrix felt terrified, ber, which served but to feed the conflagration, Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

Boston.

Gentlemen,—My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, sadler in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the range of premises. Mr. Naish's rooms were hown me a letter be kas received from a near relative forman and relative forman and received that I heard him to much good that I heard him to much goo tion, and it was found advisable, at an early stage of | pheasants.] the conflagration, to get out their valuable stock of horses. The British Mechanics' Institute, which ficulty, as was also the house occupied by Mr. Wayman, tailor and draper.

TWO DELIBERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE .- EXTRAthrough Love-lane-a secluded and lonely spot between Shaklewell and Clapton-found a female suspended by a handkershief passed tightly round her neck, and tied to a semi-circular piece of iron, embracing the top of a gate. A few yards off he also perceived a man, who instantly advanced towards Him. Devitt disentangled the woman, and succeeded in partially restoring her, upon which she charged this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say the man with robbing her of money and duplicates. Devitt accordingly detained him, and removed both to the station house. Mr. Garrod, divisional surgeon, examined the female's throat, and pronounced her out of danger. Both mamand woman appeared in a state of stupefaction, and Mr. Inspector Cooper was unable to gether any facts explanatory of the singular circumstances; the female; however, persisted in charging the man with robbery, and he was locked up for want of bail. He gave his name and address Joseph Wilson, gardener. Brook-street, Glapton-The female, who was somewhat flashily dressed, stated her name to be Ellen Leban, but refused to disclose her address. On being placed in the lockup, the inspector frequently visited the woman, fearing another attempt upon her life. A few minutes before nine she was detected in another attempt to commit suicice; she was, however, prevented, and precautions were taken against any forther attempt. and uncommunicative, excepting only her expression of anxiety to cease existence in this world.

NUMEROUS FATAL AND SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON SArunday.-During Saturday, the following serious! MiGregor, met with an accident uncler the circumstances subjoined: It appears that the unfortunate creature was ordered by her mistress; to thoroughly clean the windows of the whole house, and while doing those of the first-floor back, the sash, her only support, gave way, and she fell, with a sickening crash, to the ground, a distance of m ore than twenty feet. She was picked up in a totally insensible state, and to all appearances dead, a nd examined by a surgeon, who was speedily in attendance. The injuries sustained consisted of numercus fractures and z-broken arm, together with other wounds; indeed her person was literally one mass of bruises. It is extremely doubtful whether she will long outlive the occurrence.-At Stones'-end, Borough, immediately opposite the Southwark Police Court, a voung child, named Henry Hughes, residing with by a cart, loaded with ginger-beer, &c, and, although it escaped the wheels, the poor child, who is not above 8 years of age, was dreadfully trampled upon by the horse, and almost killed in consequence. The driver omitted no exertions to prevent the accident .- Two youths, the sons of respectable tradesmen in the Mile-end-road, and named respectively eorge Williams and Thomas Richardson, hired a boat for the purpose of rowing to Putney, partly on business and partly on pleasure. They had not proceeded far before they ran foul of a coal barge, which instantly upset the light wherry in which they rode, and lines were thrown out by the men in the barge, by which means Williams was saved. His companion, Richardson, swam a short distance towards the shore, and then sank from exhaustion, and was

not seen afterwards. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE .- On Monday last a circumstance of a most painful nature took place in the domestic circle of John Edridge, Esq., one of the Aldermen of this city, at his residence at Pockeridge, near Corsham. It appears that Mrs. Edridge had for some time been labouring under mental aberraon, and during a paroxysm of the unhappy malady, on Monday, she committed suicide. On the morning of that day, Mr. Edridge, finding the symptoms of her disorder of mind increasing, consulted Dr. Langworthy on the case, but about moon she seemed a the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the little better, and at two o'clock received a visit from distressing feelings arising from Debility and Indigestion her brother, Mr. Yockney, and his lady. While they were in the drawing-room with Mrs. Edridge and and will be found an available introduction to the means | They can be taken at any time without danger from wet | her family, she appeared to enjoy a lucid interval, and gave orders for dinner. Soon afterwards she withdrew and went to her bed-room. A violent ring of the bell was presently heard, and on Mrs. Edney, a confidential female servant, proceeding up stairs, she observed that her master's dressing room had ness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. A single dose will convince room she found her standing with her throat out, and a razor smeared with blood lying on the table. The females they are invaluable. They should be kept in deceased spoke, but the only words she uttered were 'Oh! Edney." Mrs. Edney immediately went down times with safety, in cases of sudden illness. Prepared stairs for another servant, and when they came up only by J. W. Stirling, S6, High-street, Whitechapel. they found Mrs. Edridge still standing, but unable to speak, Mr. Kemm, surgeon, of Corsham, was immediately sent for. When he attended he found her still living, but, notwithstanding that such means and see that the name is on the stamp. May be had of were taken as the nature of the case required, the wound proved fatal, and the unhappy lady expired in about ten minutes afterwards. A coroner's inquest was held at the house, on Tuesday morning, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide, being at the time in a state of unsound mind. The melancholy event has cast a gloom over the neighbourhood, the deceased lady being much esteemed for her benevolence to the poor. She was the second wife of Mr. Edridge, and has left, hearles her husband, an only daughter to deplore the sad bereavement .- Bath Herold.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT -As the nine o'clock P.M., train was leaving Rugby station for Leicester on Saturday last, an engine belonging to the London tinually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing- and North Western Company, was standing below ing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will the point at which the Midland line diverges from the former, and no souner had the engine and tender passed the points than the engine-driver of the London and North Western Company turned on his steam, and the result was that the engine ran into Old Basford, the Cotton Spinners of Farrington, the the train before it had cleared the line, broke four Linker Makers of Belper, and the Serge Weavers of of the carriages, throwing them off the rails, and tearing up the latter for some distance, whilst several of the passengers, were seriously shaken and trades of Edinburgh were about to join the bruised. Mr. Hudson, the Chairman, to the Mid- association. In consequence of several averages and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your dered to the sufferers, to whom every attender to any trade."

Frampton's Pill of Health, which I consider a most tion was paid by the officials of the North and Mr. Rossov then dered to the sufferers.

false key. She delivered the key to her mistress, to work in their own town of Ijolywell; after and alss gave up £8 93. in gold and silver, which was after which Mr. Bobson had another interview with a small portion of the money she had stolen from the employer, and intimated plainly that this was the her master's cash box. She appeared in a state of "last time of asking," and that if he would not con-Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob. great excitement; and implored her mistress not to form to the mens list of prices, his only alternative

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general lates are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of the same rate of the same rate of the same rate of the condition of the complaint. Should send for her mother. On the arrival of the condition of the complaint are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of the same rate of the same rate. The same rate of the same rate of the same rate of the condition of the complaint are requested to be as minute as possible in detail of the same rate of ALARMING FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT through a crevice in the door of the privy, and saw through a crevice in the door of the privy, and saw Briston.—The utmost degree of alarm and appre-hension were excited throughout the eastern district the deceased within, suspended by the neck to a cord the deceased within, suspended by the neck to a cord which was made fast to a beam. The door was forced of this city, by the breaking out, between one and open, and the deceased was cut down, but life was open, and the deceased was cut down, but life was tive fire on the premises of Mr. Leech, cabinet ma- quite extinct. The jury came to the conclusion that A GIRL Shot by a Gamekbeper.—William Haytor,

> smoke issuing from Mr. Leech's workshops. She trates at Jump Petty Sessions, on Friday, charged immediately gave an alarm at the police station, and the engine belonging to the force, as well as those of the different fire-insurance offices, were speedily brought to the spot. The combustible nature of the materials upon Mr. Local's process of the daughter of Francis Highs who rents some land materials upon Mr. Leech's premises caused the the daughter of Francis Hicks, who rents some land flames to extend with the utmost rapidity, consequently all efforts to save the workshops, or the tools and materials contained in them. and materials contained in them, proved unavailing, no hedge between. On the evening of the 4th of Sep- anniversary of the Crewe Branch of the Journeymen Everything was burnt, and the flames communication tember she was at the verge of the plantation, coling with the premises of Mr. Staddon, bedstead ma- lecting berries, when Haytor, the gamekeeper, came nufacturer, his workshops were speedily on fire. Mr. from the woods. He called out, "Ay, ay! what and was going away as fast as possible, when she which, after reducing his property to ashes, caught heard the report of a gun, and perceived that some to save it from the general destruction. These were complainant's brother, said he heard the shots. in in part successful, but much valuable property was consequence of which he entered the plantation, sacrificed or greatly damaged in the attempt to save when he discovered his sister on the ground bleeding it. The fire burned for many hours, and the da-mage done must exceed £2,000 at the least. Messrs. Bland and Co.'s stables narrowly escaped destructive evidently much less careful of the peasants than the SUICIDE OF A UNITARIAN MINISTER.—The Rev. F.

> Fisher. Unitarian minister of Lincoln, destroyed adjoins Mr. Naish's warehouses, was saved with difceased was upwards of thirty-five years of age, and had only been in Lincoln a few week. The deceased had formerly been a solicitor in good practice, but a ozdinary Affair.—On Saturday right, about eight of clock, police constable Devitt, 310 N, while passing through Love love and about five years ago became a Unitarian minister. Miss Grubb, at whose house the deceased resided, said that Mr. Fisher had recently been very much unsettled in his mind; that insinuations had been thrown out respecting his moral character previous to his taking upon himself the ministry, which he said were untrue, but which made it uncomfortable to him to remain in Eincoln; and yet if he went jury returned a verdict, "That Frederick Fisher dethe General Association. With a prudent course of stroyed himself whilst in a state of insanity, by conduct on the part of the general officers, and with taking poison, to wit, prussic acid."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- On Monday Railway near the Farringdon station. As the train neared the station the rate of speed was, as usual, reduced, whereupon, by some unexplained cause, a luggage van placed between the first passenger oarriage and the engine got off the line and forced its way through the first compartment of the carriage, causing the instant death of two passengers, and in juring several others who were in the same or adjoining carriages. The head of one of the passengers was literally dashed to pieces, and his fellow-traveller in the same compartment received so severe a concusabout twenty-two years of age, remained tranquil sion of the brain that almost instant death was the result. The scene was horrifying in the extreme, and the greatest excitement and consternation pre vailed. The strict silence preserved by the officials of the company, prevents the knowledge of details. accidents occurred; resulting in one case with the but it is rumoured that numerous serious injuries less of human life. In the Old Kent- oad, a servant were sustained. An inquest was held on the bodies girl named Wallis, aged 17, employed by Mrs. of the persons killed by the accident, on Tuesday evening, but the parties examined being principally comtion shall be forthwith submitted to the vote of the
the City Boot and Shoe Makers must be highly graton and of the servants of the company, the Coroner adwhole of the members throughout the Union, through journed it for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of impartial and disinterested witnesses.

SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE POLICE. - On Monday an inquest was held at Camden Town, on the body of Sarah Harman, aged thirty-eight, the wife of a painter and glazier. Sergeant Shaw, No. 4, S division, deposed that about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, the deceased was brought in on a stretcher by some constables. She appeared at the time insensibly drunk, and was charged on the police sheet with having been found drunk, and incapable of taking care of herself. She was placed in a cell but no surgeon was sent for. Shortly after one she was removed out of the cell to make room for another charge: and then a great change was obhis parents at No. 7. Charles-street, St. George's served in her, and she appeared to breathe with road, in the immediate vicinity, was knocked down great difficulty. Medical aid was then sent for, which arrived in about twenty minutes, when the surgeon pronounced her dead. It was his impression, as well as the man who brought her, that deceased was laburing under the effects of intoxication James Harman, son of decased, proved that his mother went out to get the supper-beer shortly before eleven o'clock. She was then perfectly sober; she had been ill some time, and was frequently seize with swimmings in the head and dizziness, which would make her stagger. Mr. T. II. Cooper, surgeon to St. Paneras workhouse, proved that he had opened the tody, and found that one of the vessels of the head had given way, and there was considerable effusion of blood over the brain, caused by natural causes, and not from drunkenness. The coroner cautioned the police to be more careful in such cases. The symptoms were so similar that they ought never to take a person to the station-house or confine them there, when so bad as this poor woman appeared to be, without first letting them be seen by a medical man. The jury returned a verdict of

-Death from natural causes, and not otherwise. The verdict ught to have been 'died in consequence the carelessness and brutality of the police.'], FATAL AFFRAY ON THE BARKING ROAD. On Tuesday an inquest was commenced before Mr. W. Baker, at the Cock, Ratcliff, on the body of William Harrold Levitt, aged 25, who died at the house of his father, in Broad-street. Rateliff, on Monday morning, from the effects of injuries he received in an affray which took place on the Barking-road on Tuesday the 15th instant. The body bore marks of considerable violence. Mr. Baker asked if there had been a post morten examination of the body, and on being answered in the negative, he said it would be uscless to proceed with the case until the body had been examined and the cause of death ascertained. He should therefore adjourn the inquiry, and after giving the necessary directions for a post morten examination, bound over the Jury in the usual recognisance to at-tend upon Friday. The deceased, who was the son of an ironmonger, whose family have lived in Ratcliff for the last half century, was returning from Barking on the 15th in a chaise cart, when he interrupted a running match on the road, and got into an altercation with some parties in a barouche drawn by two horses, and struck at them with his whip. One of the men in the barouche left it, and after getting into the chaise beat Mr. Levitt, jun., with the butt end of his whip about the head, face, and body. The deceased was rendered insensible by the blows, and he was conveyed to his father's residence in Ratcliff, where he lingered until Monday, when death put an end to his sufferings.

# Trades' Movements.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

The Central Committee of this vast confederacy met at their office on Wednesday evening, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, T. S. Duncombe, M.P., in the chair-when it was announced that the Frame Work Knitters of Lambley and Carlton, the plain Silk Weavers of Nottingham, the Silk Clove Makers of Wellington, had sent in their adhesion; it was also intimated that some six thousand additional of the

Robbery and Suicide.—On Monday, an inquest interference between himself and workmen; and was held before Mr. W. Carter, at the Duke of York that he would exact from them (the men) what public-house, Rotherhithe, on the body of Elizabeth terms he pleased. Mr. Robson, on his visit to the Sarah Wilson, aged 19 years, who committed sui-cide under very remarkable circumstances. The deceased had been for eleven weeks in the employ of ployed; unless, as in the present case, solicited to Mr. William Ledger, a baker, in Swan-lane. Dur- become mediators between the contending parties, ing that time he had repeatedly missed sovereigns and the workmen having appealed to the Central Scid by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newcake, which had been made for a customer, was conscious that he would soon "moderate the rancour missed, and Mrs. Ledger went into her servant's of his ire;" and so it proved, finding threats unbedroom, and found some fragments of a cake on the availing, he invited his workmen to a conference over floor. This led to a further search, and upon opening the deceased's box, the greater portion of the he endeavoured to wheelle them out of the association, cake was found, together with a purse containing but the work men were equally proof against bread. gold and silver, and expensive articles of wearing cheese, and ale, as they had been against threatenapparel, lace, and finery. On the following morning ings; and having enjoyed their employers hospitality, ing. Mrs. Ledger accused the deceased with having the men quietly adjourned to their own Club-house, stolen the seed cape, and asked her where she ob- when Mr. Robson informed them, that in the event tained the money and fine clothes in her box. She of the masters remaining obstinate, the Central Comthen admitted that she had stolen the cake, and also mittee would not cause them to leave their homes or confessed to having taken money out of her mas-ter's cash box, which she had opened by means of a but would purchase material and set them

also an interview with Mr. Carter, the secretary of ing you two months previous notice. the trades of that town, to receive a deputation from the National Association, and thus secure the adhesion of the numerous taades in the important town of Liverpool. ENGINE-MAKERS AND MILLWRIGHTS FRIENDLY SO-CIETY .- Saturday, 12th September, being the third Steam-engine Machine-maker, and Millwrights

Friendly Society, an excellent and substantial dinner was provided for the members, by Mr. Horobin, host of the Commercial Inn, when upwards of 60 sat down, and Shoe Makers Society, will greatly oblige the and did ample justice to the good things of the season. After the cloth was removed, Mr. Wm. M. M'Leary was called to the chair. The Chairman after a few remarks, gave "The Journeymen Steam-engine Machine-maker, and Millwrights Friendly Society, may | September 21st, 1848. t be healthy in funds, and numerously strong. Drank with loud applause. Mr. R. Murdock gave, "The speedy amalgamation of the iron trades," in neat speeches, "The rights of labour" was ably res- Manchester Conference of the National Associated ponded to by Mr. W. Stark, "May the sunshine of prosperity ever fall upon all honourable employers" T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. Mr. by Mr. F. Faram, "The immortal memory of James Watt, Henry Bell, and Arkwright" was drank with the Central Committee, to report their operations up the usual honours. The proceedings were enlivened to the present time. the violen and violoncello by Mr. N. Crompton and Buffler was unanimously called to the chair, who his young son. The feast of reason and flow of soul, was kept up till a late hour.

#### BIRMINGHAM.

THE CORDWAINERS' GENERAL ASSOCIATION .- It will be gratifying for the members of the General Asso-ciation to learn, that after the long and inexplicable divisions which have been kept up in the Birming-ham section of the Association—that now a separation has taken place; the meetings of the section are away malignant reports would follow him alsewhere, more numerously attended, and a better arrangeand prevent him obtaining a congregation. He had ment is maintained in conducting business, than has expressed a fear of being left alone, and had asked existed for a long period, even under the assumed Miss Grubb to sit with him. On one occasion he undivided body. Division is said to be weakness: had said in conversation that he thought no person | but there are cases when it is strength: and the sewould commit suicide who was not insane. The ceders of Birmingham have proved the strength of a generous regard to the opinions entertained by the more honourable-minded shopmates who have seafternoon, an accident occurred on the Great Western | ceded,, the time is not distant when an effective reconciliation will be established.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to at a general meeting of the rection, held at the Prince of Wales' Feathers, Queen-street, on Monday

evening, the 14th instant:—
"1. That we, the members of the Birmingham Section of the General Association, regret the factious conduct pursued by the seceders from the above association in this town, and feel necessitated to express our sincere and deliberate conviction, that in dread the working classes so much as they do now by their refusal to treat with the section upon the most necessary local business, together with the circum- mind. Mr. Robson then entered into the result of stance that the seccders generally are taking every means of promoting division throughout the country; that the society is fully able to accomplish all the we deem it an act of upright policy to discourage their proceedings by every means consistent with strict just ca, to defeat their unit stifiable or new total during the whole of his very excellent speech and strict justice, to defeat their unit stifiable of neuct."

during the whole of his very excellent speech, and during the whole of his very excellent speech, and every cause of dissatisfaction in the General Association shall be forthwith submitted to the vote of the hole of the members throughout the Union, through

the medium of the Administration Committee." "3. That Mr. Mason and Mr. Riley, the Presiorganization; and that they attend at West Bromwich, Bilston, and Dudley, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., for this purpose."

J. M'GEE, District Secretary.

THE FLINT GLASS MAKERS OF BIRMINGHAM. - A public dinner of the workmen engaged in the glass trade of this town, took place at the Club house, Old stant, for the purpose of celebrating the return from imprisonment of three of the operative glass makers. months, in consequence of a recent strike of a very fifty sat down to dinner. Mr. Barnes was called to the chair-Mr. Culley to the vice-chair (two members distinguished by their manly perseverance in defence of the interests of the trade.

On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman said the first duty which they were called to perform, and which, he would say, was a gratifying one to all piesent, and to the workmen of the trade throughout the united kingdom-it was the health and prosperity of Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Onions, and Mr. Smart, the martyrs for the rights of labour. (Cheers.)

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm. The chairman then said that he would call on their respected friend, Mr. Mason, to respond to that toast -a gentleman to whose exertions and abilities they the workmen) of the glass trade of Birmingham, were bound to regard as the instrument of attaining the triumph of one of the most important strikes which had occurred in the trade. Mr. Mason then rose, and spoke at considerable

length, smid much approbation. Mr. Culley followed in a speech of much energy-

good men, who had braved the storm for a long dishonour of the city trade. We care little for the spleen period of years-and concluded by observing that he of our calumniators, but we care much for the good faith could not express the feelings which he entertained of our correspondents, and the honour of our trade, of Mr. Mason's services in the present instance, and which we have always upheld in all our transactions with hoped that the trade would never lose that advice our brother shopmates in all parts of the country. under any and every circumstance of difficulty General applause.) Mr. Wood, Mr. Sarcons, Mr. Barnes, and others,

respectively addressed the company.

AN EXAMPLE TO EMPLOYERS .- On Monday, August tion, 31, Luke Jamess Hansard, Esq., Printer to the House of Commons, gave a sumptuous dinner to the whole of his large establishment, consisting of 230 persons. at the King and Queen Inn, Brighton. The entire expense of the railway return tickets (available from the preceding Saturday to the following Wednesday). dinner, tea, and beds, was defrayed by the above rank place-hunter. named gentleman, at an expense of £250. But the Then, again, ther greatest pleasure of this delightful excursion was contained in the speech of Mr. H. after dinner. The ments of the giver .- People's Journal.

MINERS UNION.

they all complained that the men were cheated in If not, has the Conference delegates discharged their land Company, was in one of the carriages, but having been sent in order to avoid confusion, it the weighing of the coal at the tops of the pits, where obligations to their constituents in retaining such a man escaped unhurt. Assistance was promptly ren- was resolved-"That only two averages can be al- the men could not see it, and contended that the in office. coal should be weighed at the bottom under the eye Frampton's Put of Health, which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to an hour, the passengers were placed in carriages between the latter company, and forwarded on their longing to the master should bear trade. Belfast cost the trade. Belfast cost the trade. Belfast cost the trade. Belfast cost the trade upwards of £7000 to entire two master longing up, the master should bear trade. Belfast cost the trade. Belfast cost the trade upwards of £7000 to entire two master longing up, the master should bear trade. Belfast cost the latter company trade. Belfast cost the trade upwards of £7000 to entire two master longing up, the master should bear trade. Belfast cost the latter company trade. Belfast cost th The Falkirk delegates reported the Carron Iron £700 allowed to Belfast was illegal also. Let not the the missionary of the National Association, was delegate in London. And, we would ask, who have seen, requested to attend the first meeting, at the Pot- or knows anything about the settlement of the Belfast tery Quarry, the next day (Friday.) A large open account—about the application of the mon air meeting of miners of the Airdrie district, was all—our duty was to pay and be so tisfied. held, convened by placard. Mr. T. Hailstone, secretary, introduced Mr. Jacobs.

all lines, and sprang from one course, that the in- administrative committee, pro wling about the country at terests of all workmen were identical, hence all 6s. per day, and travelling ex-penses could, and probably the honourable President, the meeting broke up.

If I eatch him on the hip, I'll feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him, SHARSFEARE'S Shylock.

THE BOND OF THE CARRON COMPANY.

Gentlemen,-I hereby agree to serve you for the full discharge her. Mr. Ledges was immediately made was to proceed to Liverpool to purchase leather, and apace and term of one year, from and after——at your acquainted with the affair, and he told her that he set the mon to work on their own account. "Do collieries at——, or eleswhere, as you shall have occa-

to start by the first conveyance to the Liverpool during the continuance of the agreement.—I hereby bind market. The employers then for the first time con- myself not to enter into, or have any connection with any sented to look at the men's list of prices, and said, union, combination, or association, but shall endeavour Well, for peace and quietness sake, I will sign the to suppress such meetings, as far as lies in my power, and men's list of prices"—which he did, and the other also I shall conduct, and demean myself towards your employers in the town having readily followed his ex- overseer as a good and faithful servant ought to do, and ample, thus triumphantly ended the strike. Mr. | that I will faithfully perform at least five full days work Robson then proceeded to Liverpool, and attended in each week if required to do so, and further. I hereby and addressed a general meeting of the Ropemakers, bind myself not to leave your service at the expiration of relative to some existing trades grievance. He had the aforesaid year, or at any time thereafter, without givthe Masons, who promised to convene a meeting of If the above be agreable to you, it shall be binding

1 am gentleman, Your most obedient servant,

CITY OF LONDON BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir,-The insertion of the following report of an en masse meeting of the city portion of the Boot

Signed on their behalf, Most respectfully, JAMES SAUNDERS.

An en masse meeting of the above body, was held in the large room of the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, on Mon-The Executive Council," and Mr. Wm. Allan gave day evening last, September 21, to hear a report from their delegate, Mr. David James, to the late Trades, under the Presidency of the people's friend. T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. Mr. Robson and Mr. Allen attended as a deputation from

Upon the motion of Mr. Sparks, Mr. Thomas briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and requested a fair and impartial hearing for every person that might address them, and concluded by calling on Mr. James to deliver his report.

Mr. James in responding to the call of the chairman, regretted that so much time had elapsed, before he was permited to give a report of the proceedings of that important and influential body-but knowing the difficulties that had beset them on all hands, and the efforts that had been made to destroy them altogether—he was happy (however late) that an oppor-tunity had been afforded him to give a report of the proceedings of that body of which he had the honour of being a member. He very ably and faithfully reported the proceedings of Conference, and read the celebrated speech of its distinguished president, which was followed by loud applause—and after paying a high tribute to the candour, honesty, zeal, and undauntedness of Mr. Duncombe, the President of the Association, he concluded, by requesting the meeting to hear the deputation who had been so kindly sent by the Central Committee.

Mr. Robson, on behalf of the Central Committee, entered fully into the operations of the society since the conference; and showed in the most fervent and elequent language, the high position of the working c'asses, by centralizing the power and intelligence of the masses, in the organization of the whole Trades Societies of the United Kingdom. Never (said Mr. dread the working classes so much as they do now by this "new move," and new direction of the public his mission in different parts of the country, showing purposes of its formation, if the trades will only do dially received, or their services so highly appreciated, as those of Messrs. Robson and Allen. The deputadent, be directed to wait upon the sections of the tion, at the close of Mr. Allen's speech, withdrew shopmates in the Birmingham district, to extend the and the meeting then fully discussed the merits of the association, but more especially as applied to their own peculiar trade.

At the close of the discussion, the report was unanimously received; also a resolution passed, upon the motion of Mr. James, to adhere to the National Association of Trades.

Mr. ISAAC WILSON then called the attention of the Union Mill Inn, Holt-street, on Friday, the 18th in- meeting to a circumstance of which they (the meeting) were not generally aware of. He (Mr. Wilson) would inform them that a person of the Mutual Aswho had been incarcerated in Warwick gaol for two sociation, though not a journey man of the trade, but a master of low price and low wages work, was at the complicated nature, which had occurred in the works | present time going from town to town at the expense of Mr. Gamman, glass manufacturer. Upwards of of the "Mutuals," to uphold and defend the rottenness of the association, and misrepresent the causes of the real differences now existing in the association. He would, therefore, beg leave to move that this meeting do issue an address to the Shoe Makers of the country upon the subject, and the address sent to the Northern Star, the People's paper, respectfully requesting its insertion.

Seconded by Mr. Walsh, and carried unanimously. Mr. Saunders then read the following address which upon the motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Newton, was unanimously adopted :-

ADDRESS OF THE CITY BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS TO THEIR SHOPMATES IN THE COUNTRY,

We deem it our duty, at the present time, embarrassed as the trade is from various causes, to lay before you the true position of the city trade, and the reasons for severing ourselves from the Mutual Association. We consider we should do so as a matter of justice to ourselves and to repel the calumnious statements now oirculating reviewing his own exertions, together with a few through the country, to the injury of our tramps and the

We beg to assure you, shopmates, that it is from pure principle alone that we have dismembered ourselves from the Mutual Association, believing that the seeds of corruption and dissolution are sown in its constitution. The evening's enjoyment was kept up till a late | We beg, therefore, to be heard in our own defence, and hour, the strictest order prevailing throughout. In- ask you to well consider the reasons we assign as a justitelligence is making rapid progress amongst the fication of the steps we have taken. We would, howworkmen of the glass trade, and the present demon- ever, premise to you, that the ground of our separation stration of respect and honour to the parties previ- is not the principle of a general union; the principle we ously named in the index of advancing moral power. | admire and highly value, and have endeavoured to carry directed to the more efficient protection of the rights it out by paying all just demands of the society, but we must remonstrate with the "pair-making system" of the last Conference, and their piece of bungling legisla-

> We cannot see the utility of a delegated body meeting together, lunless sound principles are enunciated, and carried out for the governance of the whole body. The principle of the majority to choose delegates to represent them was thrown overboard, and the delegates of the minority accepted, to gratify the propensities of a

Then, again, there was the principle of compensation admitted by Conference, but how was it applied !-- Clonmel received upwards of £34, and not a word as to what manner in which he spoke of "social progress" and it was for. No account of a strike, or anything else, to the rights of labour, and the assurance that it was his justify a single penny. We are kept in blissful ignorance pride, as it had been that of his grandfather and as to why Conference granted that sum. But we are told ather, to give "a fair day's wages for a fair day's about Conference granting compensation to Birmingham work," were alike honourable to him as a philan- for the expences of the West Bromwich strike, and then thropist and a Christian, In conclusion, he thanked after a little fuddling, to rescind the motion. Then is people for their exertions during the last year; there is the principle of scratching or suspension. The that as he increase in prosperity so would they; general secretary received a vote of thanks for suspendalso, that they might meet again next year; and that | ing the Borough trade, owing at the time between £7 they had been enjoying and would enjoy themselves and £8, but no vote of censure for not suspending the at this beautiful watering-place. He retired, carry- West End Women's Men, owing about £62, and many ing with him the gratitude of all; the munificent gift others above £30 and £40. We would ask, how can such being doubly enhanced by the kind and manly senti- jobbing and tinkering keep up the confidence of the Society, whose organization is intended to compass the three kingdoms? We would ask, how does it happen. A DELEGATE MEETING OF THE SCOTCH that there is now due, as general levies, upwards of £639? Has the general secretary the power to suspend was held on Thursday, the 17th, at Falkirk. The at pleasure and retain at pleasure, according to his soseveral delegates reported the state of their districts, vereign will and will (no matter the amount of debt)? We would further direct your attention to the differ-

Company had introduced a base bond, to enslave the | Conference delegates misrepresent this affair; we know men, but bound the Company to nothing, not even that it has been attempted to prove that there was a to supply work to the bond slave (the vile document trifling reduction at Belfast, but the strike was allowed is below.) It was then resolved to commence a months before a word was known about the reduction, general agitation of the districts, and Mr. Jacobs, although London had a delegate at Belfast, and Belfast a account-about the application of the moneys-Mystery

Shopmates, we would direct your attention to the boasted security of your funds. Have you a penny safe? from England, who entered into the grievances of -Net one. The same species of robbery practised upon the trades generally, contended they were similar in you in sending the MASTER BOO TMAKER chairman of the should unite to help each other, and oppose the com- will be played over and ove r again. Shopmates, we are mon foe. He then set forth the advantages to be well satisfied in the steps voe have taken, we wish not to conferred on trades by the National Association, the dictate to you. You must beyour own judges in these cases. address was well received, and a resolution carried For ourselves, (number ing between three and four hunto the effect, that the miners could remove all their dred) we are determined to remain as we do. We have grievances only by joining the National Association. nothing to fear. Our protection and dependence is in After giving three cheers for the Association, and the shield of the U aited trades' association, under the leadership of the glorious Duncombe, but at the same time, we wish to cultivate the most friendly relations with every hone urable section of our trade, and we conclude by askin g you to exchange cards with us, so that no difference, now existing, shall be the cause of injuring any of our tramps.

We remain, Most respectfully yours, Signed by the order of the trade.

THOMAS BOFFLEE, Chairman;

# Poetry.

A YANKER'S NOTION ABOUT ENLISTING IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

> (From the People's Journal.) Thrash away! you'll have to rattle On them kettle-drums o' yourn,-'Taint a knowing kind o'cattle That is ketched with mouldy corn. Put it stiff, you fifer feller: Let folks see how spry you be ;-

Guess you'll toot till you are yeller 'Fore you git a-hold o' me! That ere flag's a leetle rotten, Hope it aint your Sunday's best:-Pact! it takes a sight o'cotton To stuff out a soger's chest. As for war, I call it murder,-

There you have it plain and flat: I don't want to go no further Than my testyment for that: God has said so, plump and fairly: It's as long as it is broad; And you've got to git up airly

If you want to take in God. Taint your eppylettes and feathers Make the thing a grain more right; Taint a-folloring your bell-wethers Will excuse ye in His sight: If ye take a sword and dror it,

And should stick a feller through, Gov'ment wint to answer for it, God'll send the bill to you. What's the use o' meeting goin' Every Sabbath, wet or dry, If it's right to go a mowing Pellow-men like oats and rye? I don't know but what it's pooty (pretty)

Trainin' round is bobtail coats,-

But it's curus Christian dooty To be cuttin' folks's throats! Want to tackle me in, do re ? I expect vou'll have to wait: When cold lead puts daylight through ye, You'll begin to calkylate. Jist go home and ask our Naucy Whether I'd be such a goose

As to jine ye-guess she'd fancy The etarnal bung was loose! She wants me for home consumption. Let alone the hay's to mow-If you're arter folks o' gumption You've a darned long way to go! Come, I'll tell ye what I'm thinkin'

They'd ha' done 't as quick as winkin'

In the days of seventy-six: Clang the bells in every steeple, Call all true men to disown The traducers of our people, The enslavers of our own: Let our dear old Bay State proudly Put the trumpet to her mouth,

Is our duty in this fix,

Let her ring this message loudly, In the ears of all the South "I'll return ye good for evil, Much as we frail mortals can, But I won't go help the Devil Makin' man the curse of man Call me coward, call me traitor,

Jist as suits your mean idees-Here I stand a tyrant-hater, And the friend of God and Peace!"

#### Rehiews.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE. SEPyard, Bucklersbury.

This number opens with a highly laudatory account of the life and services of Baron Metcalf, some time governor of Canada, and recently deceased. In Charles Hooton's" Rambles and Sketches in Texas, we have an amusing account of Texan electioneering. Progress of Discovery in Australia," announces the return of Dr. Leichardt to Sydney, from his overland expedition to Port Essington; and gives an interesting account of his discoveries. According to the writer in the Colonial Magazine, these discoveries are of the first importance,-" Dr. Leichardt has discovered an Australian paradise. He has disclosed to the Colony, more than half a century, neither colony nor mother paper, "that if ever the English land a regiment of blacks country was at all conscious of possessing. He has brought up from the depths of primeval solitude. whole regions of wealth, incalculable and inexhaustithe precedent, when we march into the territory of
the has found out a homestead vast enough to
another power." He is the downward course of error lodge a nation, with resources affluent enough to secure to that nation a high and a permanent prosperity." In the "Reminiscences of the Island of Cuba," the author defends the existence of slavery, and mercilessly assails the Exerter Hall "Abolition ists." While quite agreeing with the author in his denunciations of the fanaticism of some, and the hypocrisy of others, who make Exeter Hall ring with their clamourings against black slavery, while they at the same time are the oppressors of their white brethren, we cannot go with him in extenuating black slavery, the thing is indefensible and infamous -"whatever is morally wrong, cannot be politically right." The slaves themselves by their insurrections in Cuba and America, have proved that they are not contended with their bonded condition; and the terror which exists among the planters, who fear a repetition of the St. Domingo rising, proves that they are conscious of the insecurity of their "peculiar in stitution." We select two or three extracts for the We are compelled to postpone till next week the benefit of the aforesaid

EXETER-HALL HUMBUGS. And some of these men are what you call Saints. They

subscribe largely at meetings, where they frequently hawl themselves hoarse. But what matters it to the manufacturer of white lead or devil's dust, whether one or two hundred of his workpeople are consigned to a premature grave? He has not to bear the cost of their interment—if interred at all; their families must shift for themselves, for there are thousands out of employment ready to fill their places. This is a melancholy but a true picture of servitude in Happy England, and it forcibly strikes me that there is but very little difference between Slavery and Servitude. If the slave has to labour because, like a horse, h has been purchased for hard cash, the clerk, the mechanic, the labourer-in short, all those, no matter their station in society, who sell their services and bodies for a certain sum payable quarterly, monthly, or weekly-are bound to give their time and services to their taskmasters, many of whom are so grasping and hard-hearted that they almost begrudge them the seventh day. If the slave be indisposed, the master purveys the doctor and the medicaments: on the other hand, if the faithful clerk or mechanic fall dangerously ill, his pay is stopped, for some one else must fill his place, and he may go to the hospital, or pay his doctor, if he has the means; if his malady prove a lengthened one, he finds himself, on recovery, out of a situation, with empry peckets.

Such is not the case with the negro slave, who only

returns to labour when the physician has pronounced

his recovery as beyond the possibility of a relapse. It generally happens that those who are the least in formed upon any given subject are the most stubborn on all its bearings. I recollect the time I was as obstinate as yourself. Thus, we have read (for I never would waste my time by listening) the speeches of a parcel of maw-worms in the now, we believe, ruined Exeter Hall, declaiming, as if they wished to burst blood-ressels in so holy a cause, against the horrors endured by their "poor black brethren" in the West Indies. We do not believe that any of these fanatics ever honoured the Tropics by their presence, or else they would not utter such abominable falsehoods. When do we hear of Missionaries, or those who uphold such idle fellows, going down an English coal-pit in order to pay a risit to those who toil in darkness in the intricate galleries which they have formed in the bowels of the earth? Do we ever hear orations in favour of large utterly unknown to many? No; they either find the of their own gallant veterans of France and the Pendescent too perilous, or else these coal-pits are too insula. Did you ever hear Colonel Cutler and Major to visit the Plantations in the Tropics; whereas they "Cuss those carabineers of Milhauds," says Slasher, at home. If it is fashionable to subscribe immense sums blind, mad, vain-glorious, brave, poor devils, should of money to Missionary and Bible Societies, it is un actually have the courage to resist an Englishman.

home. Russian vassels, of Poles sent to Siberia; but no one reviews a quarter of a million of pairs of moustachios to preaches in favour of these white slaves, whose iot is cer- his breakfast every morning, we took him off to Windsor tempt and a direct refusal to work. This number is the first of the ninth volume of this nursery song says. The British 3nob is long, long past very useful and successful magazine.

J. Bennett, 69, Fleet-street.

tions are copies of Haydon's picture "The Death of while our attention was called to him by his roaring out, Dentatus," Sir J. Reynolds' picture of "The Infant in a voice of plethoric fury, "O!"

Hercules," and Ary Scheffer's picture of "Faust Everybody turned round at the O, conceiving the

words descriptive of the subject, and also a few words pises it heartily) thinks hespeaks the language remarkably PROGRESS OF THE AGITATION FOR THE concerning the painter. "The Infant Hercules," Margaret," together with the view of the "Scott Monument" are all faulty in this respect. One or two of these have been subsequently described in wig, evidently a Colonel too.

Margaret, together with the view of the "Scott over the "hot coppers" of that respectable veteran, a directly the renewened agitation for the Charter, is forcing itself on the attention of the press of the country. Our readers will peruse with pleasure the following activities and the country. numbers which will form portion of the next Part, but we submit that it would be much more satisfactory to the readers to have the explanation accompanying the engraving. Besides the articles above emunerated, William Howitt contributes articles on "Military Flogging," and other subjects. Mary Howitt contributes some sweet poetry. Miss Martineau contributes some of her pleasing and instruc-tive essays and sketches. Joseph Mazzini gives the first of a series of articles entitled "Thoughts upon Democracy in Europe." We shall watch these articles, and, if necessary, have our say upon them when brought to a conclusion. The other contents of this

WILLIAM HOWITT ON MILITARY FLOGGING. But it is not the ladder, the lash, and the back cut to shreds, and to the very bone, which reveal to us the extent of the brutality of this punishment. Mr. Erasmus Wilson has opened up to us a deeper horror, a more terrible revelation of agony. He says, that in examining the

"On raising the muscles or flesh from off the ribs and disorganisation, and converted into a soft pulp. \* \* agony of punishment. The excessive contraction would produce laceration and subsequent inflammation of the muscles, and the inflammation instead of being reparative, would, in consequence of the depressed state of the powers of the nervous system of the sufferer, be of the disrganising kind, which results in pulpy softening.

Well might Mr. Wilson calls this "a new discovery. such as he had never seen before, though he had opened more than a thousand bodies; a fact not stated in any book that he knew of extant, and which could hardly have been expected from such a cause." It is a new and terrible discovery, that such is the agony inflicted by this punishment, that it rends and reduces the muscles to a pulp! And yet this man never uttered a groan! Such is the power of the will, that the poor fellows exposed to the gaze of their comrades. suffer their very muscles to be torn with agony, yet will not yield one groan! Are such unheard of horrors to continue a day longer ? Are they to be perpetrated in the midst of the British people, and on those who win with their lives those territories and those glories (so called) for which lords are created. and a nation's thanks are given.

Such is the brutality; now look at the unequal texture

of our humanity. We grieve over the lashes inflicted on negroes, and purchase their exemption from it at the rate of twenty millions of money. We traverse the whole earth to christiauise and humanise. We take under the protection of our tender mercies the very brute animals in our streets. If this man had been a dog who dare have used him thus ! The dog has a whole act of parliament to himself. No man shall torture him; no man shall even draw him in a cart. The soldier of this country has not even the consideration of a dog. "Is thy servant a dog ?" Well were it for the British soldier if he could claim that rank. If a set of men had taken s dog, and in some secluded court stretched it out on a ladder upon a wall, and with a relay of brawny farriers had thus mangled and slaughtered it, what a burst of execration there would have been against them! What monsters what innuman wretches they would have been pronounced! The society for the Protection of Animals would have fastened upon them. Is man, then, is that noble creature, the soldier who dies under the lash without a groan, the only animal which has no protection in England ? No; a thousand generous hearts rise indignant at the fact! This revolting barbarity cannot and will not longer be tolerated.

The following is from Harriet Martineau's "Survey from the Mountain." AMERICAN SHAREHOLDERS.

In the midst of the vigorous berting up for troops in the United States, for the Mexican war, the most warlike city, New Orleans, puts forth a caution against all talk of employing free people of colour in a war of invasion, though these people be patriotic and substantial citizens. The objection is that if men of African com plexion are employed as soldiers now, the Americans would have no plea against the employment of a similar force by Great Britain, in case of a war between the two countries. "It is distinctly understood," says the news-It will be a war of extermination, marked with blood at every step. And we must be careful how we set and sin marked with a clearness not to be mistaken There was first the error of transporting men from their natural circumstances for the convenience of men more powerful: then slavery becoming more aggravated with the advance of time and civilisation : then of the necessity of a tyranny at first unthought of: then the natural consequence-fear; and from fear a contemplated cruelty and savagery under which society dissolves itselt into its elements, and states become the lair of ferocious beasts. The first step in wrong should be dreaded as fatal as much hy society as

We understand that an enormous number of the monthly parts of this publication are every month sent to America-another proof of the extraordinary anddeserved popularity attained bythis true People's

continuance of our review of "The Aristocracy of England."

ENGLISH SNOBS ON THE CONTINENT.

BRUTAL IGNORANCE OF BRITISH ARISTOCRATS

(From Punch.)

We are accustomed to laugh at the French for their France, la Gloire, l'Empereur, and the like; and yet I think in my heart that the British Snob, for conceit and self-sufficiency and braggartism in his way, is without a parallel. There is always something uneasy in a Frenchman's conceit. He brags with so much fury, shricking, and gesticulation; yells out so loudly that the Français is at the head of civilization, the centre of thought, &c .:

About the British Snob, on the contrary, there is comwhen a Frenchman bellows out, "La France, Monsieur, la France est à la tele du monde civilisé! we laugh goodnaturedly at the frantic poor devil. We are the first are not of this opinion? Do you think a Frenchman wish to relinquish their farms, by giving intimation your equal? You don't—you gallant British Snob—you of their intentions to either of his managers, he humble Servant, brother.

And I am inclined to think it is this conviction, and which animates my lord in his travelling-carriage as well as John in the rumble. If you read the old Chronicles of the French wars, you

find precisely the same character of the Englishman, and tection, his objections to the measure were not resubterranean passages, where the maxims of Christare Henry V's people with just the cool domineering manner near the scene of action. And then it is so easy to de- Slasher talking over the war after dinner? or Capta'n pict the sufferings of bleck brethren who live so many Boarder describing his action with the Indomptable? thousand miles distant from the longitude of Exeter | "Hang the fellows," says Boarder. "their practice was could find their way to the coal-pits in the North, if "what work they made of our light cavalry!" implying they chose to sift the truth of the reports regarding the a sort of surprise that the Frenchmen should stand up sufferings of their fellow-countrymen, if charity began against Britons at all; a good-natured wonder that the fashionable to relieve the wants of our starving poor at Legions of such Englishmen are patronising Europe at this moment, heing kind to the Pope, or good-natured to Our Saints carry spathy for their countrymen and the King of Holland, or condescending to inspect the Europeans in general to a great extent. We hear of Prussian reviews. When Nicholas came here, who tainly that of the accursed: all their energy is displayed and showed him two whole regiments of six or eight for the most degraded species of the human race, who hundred Britons a-piece, with an air as much as to say,repay the so-called benefits of freedom with utter con- "Their, my boy, look at that. Those are Englishmen, those are, and your master whenever you please," as the scepticism, and can afford to laugh quite good-humouredly

at those conceited Yankees, or besotted little Frenchmon, who set up as models of mankind. They for sooth! THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Part vin. London: I have been led into those remarks by listening to an old fellow at the Hotel du Nord, at Boulogne, and who We have already quoted largely from the numbers, is evidently of the Slasher sort. He came down and composing this Part of the People's Journal, for in seated himself at the breakfast-table, with a surly scowl stance, that excellent article from the pen of William on his salmon-coloured blood shot face, strangling in a Howitt, " A Word for Thomas Gray, the Author of tight, cross-barred cravat; his linen and his appointthe General Railway System," and the sensible arments so perfect y stiff and spotless and everybody recog-ticle on "The Jury for the reward of Workmen," nised him as a dear countryman. Only our port wine This Part contains a portrait of Father Mathew, with and other admirable institutions could have produced a a memoir by William Ilowitt. The other illustra- figure so insolent, so stupid, so gentlemanlike. After a

perceiving Margaret for the first time," and besides Colonel to be, as his countenance denoted him, in intense The Infanta by her marriage these, a representation of "The Scott Memora", pain; but the waiters knew better, and instead of being our next." The whole of the illustrations are truly alarmed, brought the Colonel the kettle. O, it appears, is beautiful, but they lack something, namely, a few the Prench for hot water. The Colonel (though he des- do they give of freedom !- Punch.

well. Whilst he was inhaling his smoking ten, which "The Death of Dentatus," and "Faust perceiving went rolling and gurgling down his throat, and hissing

war, and some pleasant conjectures as to the next, which PETITION :they considered imminent. They psha'd the French fleet; they poohpooh'd the French Commercial Marine; they showed how, in a war, there would be a cordon (a cordong, by-) of steamers along our coast, and byto give the French as good a thrushing as they got in the conversation.

There was a Frenchman in the room, but as he had part, both prose and poetry, are mostly worthy of warm commendation. We select the following exnot speak the language, and lost the benefit of the onversation. "But oh, my country!" says I to myself, it's no wonder that you are so beloved! If I were a Frenchman, how I would hate you!"

That brutal ignorant peevish bully of an Englishman dullest creatures under Heaven, he goes trampling Europe under foot, shouldering his way into galleries and athedrals, and bustling into palaces with his buckram uniform. At church or theatre, gala or picture-gallery, spine, I found a part of the deeper layer of muscles, viz., his face never varies. A thousand delightful sights pass | tive form, and especially under the English form, where that which lay in contact with the bones, in a state of before his bloodshot eyes, and don't affect him. Count the advantages of representation have been so fully tested The cause of the pulpy softening I believe to have been the move him. He goes to church, and calls the practises presentation stands upon so broad, so intelligible, so just excessive contraction of the muscles taking place during the there degrading and superstitous, as if his alter was the only one that was acceptable. He goes to picture-galleries, and is more ignorant about art than a French shoeblack. Art, Nature, pass, and there is no dot of cept when a very great man comes his way, and then the unsuccessful. rigid proud self-confident inflexible British Snob can be as humble as a flunky, and as supple as a harlequin.

PROTECTIONISTS POLICY.

The Morning Post publishes, as a leading article, the following

DICLARATION OF CONSERVATIVE POLICY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FAIR TRADE AND EQUITABLE TAXA-

The abolition of all Excise Duties on domestic productions and manufactures, and the consequent con- morality and the good sense of the community that consolidation of the Customs and Excise, together with the reduction of the Coast Guard.

at a statistical duty of 6d. per quarter, and 6d. per The reduction of duty on tea to 1s. per lb. The reduction of duty on tobacco to 1s. per lb. The reduction of duty on colonial sugar to 5s. per

Ditto on foreign ditto to 10s. per cwt.

Fixed duty on foreign wheat of 5s. per quarter. Fixed duty on other foreign grain and pulse 2s. 6d. per quarter. Fixed duty on foreign flour, 2s. 6d. per barrel.

Restoration of the duty on foreign cotton wool to 3s. per cwt., as an equivalent for the Excise on The charge for postage to commence at one

penny for a quarter of an ounce, instead of half an ounce, to make up for the loss of Excise on paper, which has always been a tax on education and liter

paying a revenue duty. The reduction of duty on tea, tobacco, and sugar,

would not eventually yield less revenue, owing to the increased consumption, whilst the comforts of the extended, especially with China, and the inducement to smuggle put an end to. The loss of revenue on the Excise duties would be

compensated for by the duty on foreign wheat, pulse, flour, and cotton wool, together with an increase in the Post Office revenue, which would be equivalent question. to the loss of the Excise on paper, to which would be added the enormous saving in the expense of the sertthat the people are, at this moment, even in the sense of collection of the Excise duties, as well as in the reduction of the Coast Guard establishment.

on foreign imports have been reduced for the chief benefit of the manufacturers, while the Excie duties have been retained, and the Income and Propertytax imposed. Five millions have been taken off amongst the many in the lowest stratum of society, an and five millions laid on without any benefit to the

The proposed revenue duty on wheat would be about ten per cent.; on colonial sugar, about fifteen per cent.; and on foreign, thirty per cent.; making an average of twenty-two and a half per cent., whilst the present duties are respectively about forty-five per cent., and seventy per cent.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND HIS SCOTCH TENANTRY.

The annual agricultural meeting of the Duke of Richmond's tenantry at Fochabers was held on Tuesday last, at Gordon Castle. The show yard was formed in one of the parks, and was very numerously attended by the yeomen of the surrounding disricts. The animals exhibited were of a very superior character. In the afternoon about 300 of the tenantry sat down to dinner, to which they had been invited by the noble landlord, under a spacious marquee which had been erected on the castle lawn. The Duke occupied the chair, and in the cour e of the proceedings adverted to the recent changes, braggadocio-propensities, and intolerable vanity about la and the consequent alteration in the relative posi tions of landlords and tenants in the following terms:-He would not, however, under present circumstances, say, that the price of corn might not be kept up for a short time. Foreigners were quite unprepared for the great change. This time last year they had no idea that protection would be removed, and that circumstances might, in some meathat one can't but see the poor fellow has a lurking doubt | sure keep up the price. The failure in the potain his own mind that he is not the wonder he professes | toe crop, in Ireland, and throughout the country, would also tend to the same result, but he felt that it was not possible that with even the greatest energy monly no noise, no bluster, but the calmness of pro- the farmers of this country would be able to compete found conviction. We are better than all the world; we with the foreigner who had no taxes to pay. When don't question the opinion at all; it's an axiom. And he recollected that many now present a few years ago came forward and signed leases under the firm mpressions that the Corn Bill was to remain entire, but now that through treachery and double-dealing chop of the world; we know the fact so well in our secret it had been abolished, he felt that he would be inhearts, that a claim set up elsewhere is simply ludicious. | capable of holding up his head among them did he My dear brother reader, say as a man of honour, if you not now tell them that should any of his tenants know you don't: no more, perhaps, does the Snob your would at once relieve them of their obligations; more than that, he would cause an estimate to be made of the unexhausted permanent improvements the consequent bearing of the Englishman towards the they had made upon their farms, and repay them foreigner whom he condescends to visit, this confidence the amount. (Loud cheers.) He felt that this was of superiority which holds up the head of the owner of only justice. He should, however, regret parting every English hat-box from Sicily to St. Petersburg, that with any of his tenantry, many of whom had cultimakes us so magnificently hated throughout Europe as Vated the same soil for a very long period, but he we are : this-more than all our little victories, and of could not feel satisfied were they to remain and which many Frenchmen and Spaniards have never injure their own prospects or those of their family. heard—this amazing and indomitable insular pride, (Cheers.) He hoped that his prohecies of the evil of the measure would not prove correct, but although he had patiently listened to all the arguments which had been advanced in favour of the abolition of pro-

> they are placed is not to our taste. Why should his black hair and eyebrows, ordinary forehead, gravish Astor-house alone, which is the principal hotel, dines it touched. No effluria could be perceived arising tenants be required to leave their farms! If his brown eyes, middle-sized nose, mouth rather large, daily from 450 to 500 persons—almost all of them from the water. As the tide rose, the coloured water predictions turn out to be correct, are there no beard black and rather thin, round chin, oval face, strangers in town. The house itself, is like a small packed closer in shore, and continued to become by he occasioned to the tenant? The apparently close to each other; has a small scar on the forehead, squares and streets. Almost every human want is pearances were observed to occur, but not to such an assumed as a sort of blind to the real selfishness person in the face when addressing him." which lies below it. Of what use would it be to the Duke of Richmond, to insist on his tenants keeping terms which would lead to their ultim ate ruin and his loss ?]

SUICIDE BY A DRUNKARD IN LIVERPOOL .- On Friday morning, a baker named Charlton, the proprietor of a very extensive business on the London-road. strangled himself in a paroxysm of drunkenness. He had scarcely been sober for the last five months: and on Thursday night went to bed quite intoxicated, His wife awoke about five o'clock in the morning, and found a handkerchief tight round his neck, with the other end fastened to the bedpost, and the unfortunate wretch quite dead. An inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity, caused by excessive drinking."

the present time two-thirds blank paper; for the

"Breathes o'er the page his purity of soul, Corrects each error, and refines the whole" by dashing out whole sentences. Thus, the Espectador comes out after this fashion :-· All true Spaniards country

CHARTER.

The two warriors, waggling their old heads at each following article from the Norfolk News and Norwich other, presently joined breakfast, and fell into conversa- Gazette, on the great meetings recently held in the tion, and we had the advantage of hearing about the old City of Norwich, for the adoption of the NATIONAL

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Although we do not profess an unbesitating allegiance

to all the details of the "five points," and there are cordong, sy-) or steamers along our coast, and byready at a minute to land anywhere on the other shore, some unhappy associations with the words "Charter" and "Chartist," which we should be glad for the people's last war, by—. In fact a rumbling cannonade of oaths sake to bury in oblivion, we cannot suffer a petition from was fired by the two veterans during the whole of their the working men of Norwich on this subject, to go to Parliament without an expression of our hearty assent to the claim of the petitioners to a share in the franchise. The natural right of every man of sound mind to be represented in Parliament, we are not called upon to discuss. The question may perhaps admit of dispute, and it would occupy us too long to sift it. Besides it is not necessary to do so, for, if not by nature, certainly, according to the spirit of the British constitution, every is showing himself in every city of Europe. One of the such man is entitled to a vote. The recognized principle that taxation and representation should be coincident, confers upon all tax-payers, that is every body, an equal right to a voice at the hustings. If not under every form of Government, certainly under a representaless brilliant scenes of life are shown him, but never and so universally admitted, and where the theory of representation stands upon so broad, so intelligible, so just train for Port Eliot, where he was expected to hold a basis, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to raise any objection even apparently valid, to so reasonable a demand as that of the Norwich petitioners as for as the demand as that of the Norwich petitioners, so far as the mere right is concerned. . We have never yet seen the admiration in his stupid eyes; nothing moves him, ex- attempt made, sure we are that if made it would prove The opponents of an equal suffrage do not deny the

right, but take refuge in the plea of inexpediency. They electors. What! Inexpedient to be just? Dangerous to do right? Safe to postpone reason to fear? Pru dent to reject claims admitted to be valid? Wise to commit against millions a wrong which cannot on clear grounds be defended? Certainly, if the unrepresented of the result of the product of talk of the danger of making the ignorant multitude grounds be defended ? Certainly, if the unrepresented and not possessed more wisdom and prudence than the favoured classes, the obstinate denial of a just equality would long ago have displayed itself even more palpably than now, to be in the highest degree inexpedient and unsafe. It is humiliating to have to argue at all about the expediency of justice. . It is a reflection upon the venience should for a single moment be placed in oppo sition to truth. Theory and practice are not more indis-The admission of colonial wheat, pulse, and flour, solubly connected in physical than in moral and political science. If representation be good for people worth £10 a year, or possessing an income of forty shillings for land, it cannot but be good for those whose habitations are humbler, or who do not happen to be freeholders at all. The principle of representation not being founded at all. The principle of representation not being founded on a property qualification, the injustice, and consequently the inexpediency of a property test is as clear as and committed for trial on her own confession. a methematical demonstration.

There is no difficulty, however, in meeting our antagonists on lower ground. They contend that the people we affirm, on the contrary, that nothing fits the people so much for liberty as the enjoyment of it. It is civil privilege that makes the good citizen, rather than the citizenship which entitles to civil privilge. To keep a subject in serfdom till he be ready to be made free, is to limit the tyro to the river's brink until he can learn to swim. Are we asked for proof? Look to the negroes of of the failure in the potatoe crop. - Coventry Herald. Jamaica. Until their recent emancipation they were the most degraded of their species. Now, in a few short years, they may safely be compared for intelligence, for REASONS FOR REMOVAL OF EXCISE DUTIES ON morality, for order, with any population in the world. one of the baths at the Public Baths in George-HOME PRODUCTIONS, AND ADJUSTMENT OF REVENUE Apprenticeship was tried in this case as a safety valve street, New-road, by pouring some strong acid on the Under each wall-piece, from principal timbers, is a against the too rapid expansion of their state. It was enamel which caused it to nee As long as Income and Property Tax is imposed, soon discarded by common consent as a worse than usewhich, together with the burthen of the Poor Laws, less precaution, and almost at a bound the benighted Afrifalls principally on the landed proprietors and agri- can passed from the brutal penalties of an animal exis- Friday last, Mr. Osbaldeston, manager of the Vicculturists, foreign imports, competing with our do- tence to the dignity as well as the status of a MAN. As mestic productions, cannot be admitted without his chains fell, his brain expanded. When the lash was withdrawn, his temper became bland, his passions were soothed, sullenness gave way to alacrity, and alacrity heralded intelligence and industrial skill. From freedom, as a cause, came mind, the social affections, relipoor would be greatly enhanced, and our commerce gious and moral aptitude, everything, as the effects. Shall we now be foolish enough to invert the natural order, and expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles ? The people, whatever their virtues or defects, are what our institutions have made them. Retain the institutions in statu quo, and amelioration is out of the

our opponents, prepared for the liberty of self-government. Our legislature, however imperfect, has permitted much. Since 1842 nearly five millions sterling of duties | The nobler parts of our Constitution have allowed to grow amidst the masses, an irregular and uncultivated perhaps, but still a vigorous intelligence. Our modified freedom in religion, in trade, in civic rights, have nuture amount of mental power, too strong by half for the restrictions in which they are bound by the timid few. Erlong, we venture to predict, the elasticity of the popular mind will snap the fetters of inequality, if a sense of justice do not first untwist them. Prepared! Who are the foundation of our national greatness? Who produce our wonders of manufacturing skill? Who make our steam engines, our railroads, our marvellous fabrics of iron copper, cotton, silk, and wool? Who fill the whole earth with the products of their industrial labours? Who traverse the seas, populate our colonics, found empires, and grow suddenly, as if by an instinctive power of aggrega tion, into mighty nations? Who have exhibited an almost miraculous ability in self-instruction, secular and reli gious? Who first detected the sophistry of protection: raised up, unassisted, all over the land, churches, chapels. schools, colleges, mechanic, literary, and philosophic institutions? Who have salaried, at an enormous cost, ministers, schoolmasters, teachers, missionaries, foreign and domestic? Who have sent the gospel to the remotest lands, and put the Bible in every man's hands. Who, but the uner franchised majority of the English people. And shall we fear the concession to such a people of a fur less degree of social advancement than that conferred upon the tion, until man can be endued with an angelic nature.

unhappy negro? If the British nation be unprepared for the suffrage, we must in vain expect to see a fit prepara-But it may be said the very lowest orders of the people people that the franchise is claimed. We are not called upon to emancipate only the vicious or the ignorant, but all. It is for the whole, as a whole, that the demand is made. It is unphilosophical and unjust to legislate for exceptions. If the mass be sound under present circumstances, it will surely remain sound in a healthier condition and with fairer prospects. If now our countrymen are, on the whole, as intelligent, as long suffering, as moral as the privileged class, they will not become less so when raised to the rank of citizens.

THE SPANISH PRETENDER AND HIS SECOND .- The Count de Montemolin and General Cabrera arrived in London on Saturday viá Dover. His Royal Highness is residing for the present at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square, and leads a very retired life, though he is supposed to be concerting measures for carrying out the declaration contained in his address to the Spanish people. The following minute and unflattering portraits of these two worthies, are from the evebrows, narrow and round foreliead, brown eyes, arge and long nose, a little bent on one side, middlesized mouth, black beard worn en collier, round chin. oval face, and dark complexion. The upper lip and at times the whole of the white; wears his hat in-Suicide of a Soldier. - A soldier of the 44th re-

giment, cut his throat with a razor, in the Belfast barracks, on Sunday week. The deep incision was immediately stitched by the regimental surgeon, and and velvets, mirrors, and costly drapery, and furhopes were entertained of his recovery. He died, however, after two days of extreme suffering. He had solicited his brother to purchase his discharge from the army, but without success. This disappointment caused the rash act.

cise-office connected with the Lochrin distillery is Gilmorc-place was surreptitiously entered on Wednesday evening week last, by means of breaking some panes of glass in one of the windows. While looking about to see if anything else could be added to the plunder which they had collected, before making The Censor in Spain.—Spanish newspapers are at rently placed with great care in a quiet nockock of the apartment. Curious to know what was in it, they immediately unloosed the cords and unfolded the sheeting, when, to their extreme horror and alarm, the pale visage of a human form was revealed. Thus, the EspectaWithout waiting another moment, they appear to have darted out of the window, perfectly terrorand thus our beloved

It turns out that what excited their alarm was the in model of a statue, which an artist had left for safety with some of the officials connected with the dis-Very eloquent these blanks! What trumpet fourishes tillery, while he was on a short tour on the contiGeneral Intelligence.

rally understood that the life of the wretched man would be spared, still the reprieve in which it is officially set forth that the sentence of death is com-

pened to a lady and gentleman named Marks, residing at No. 7, Rodney-terrace, West, Mile Endroad, near the Maryland Point Bridge. Mr. and Observer, are in a happy state of confusion respecting of their accounts, The late clerk's accounts are not their accounts, which perhaps they mad raise with difficulty.—The People's Journal.

The Canterbury Union, according to the Kentish Observer, are in a happy state of confusion respecting their accounts, The late clerk's accounts are not their accounts. turning over the above bridge, when the engine complete, certain youchers, which had been inquired river of one of the trains blew of his steam, and the shrillness of the whistle caused the horse in the chaise to start off at a furious rate. The wheel came in violent contact with a lamp-post, and both Mr. and Mrs. Marks were thrown out of it. They were pairs of boots and shoes, from packages entrusted t picked up in a state of insensibility, and were subsequently removed to their residence in a fly. SUDDEN DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN. - On Wed-

nerday week, Daniel Trinder, Esq., land-agent to the Earl of St. Germans, left Cirencester by the mail opening the carriage at Swindon he was found a ornse. - Devenport Chronicle.

Confession of an Incendiary. - Elizabeth Baritt, a native of Titmarsh, Northamptonshire, who Edward, at Bushmead, about ten weeks, has made a parently lain dormant almost from the time of their had lived in the service of Mrs. Gray, and her son full confession of having set fire to the promises on vant, together with the difficulty of approach by a of different descriptions, have been left in cabs and stranger to the spot where the fire broke out, sus- backney coaches. icion attached to her, which she perceived, and her aind at last became so overburned with her guilt, hat she could bear it no lenger, and made a con- education of the poor in Lambeth, one a school for fession of the whole circumstances, and said that she boys in connection with Saint Mary's district chapel, 'elt much happier. The girl stated that she set fire the other a species of ragged school in Palace-yard to the barley in the barn by putting a lighted match between the boards. She could give no reason why persons above ten years of age. Bedford Mercury.

Two men were killed at Newwark on Wednesday week, by the sudden falling in of a large quantity of must be prepared for freedom by previous intelligence; earth, upon which they were at work. Two others were severely injured.

toria Theatre, summoned Mr. Fredericks late of his company for £3, the value of an actor's privilege card of admission for the season, which it was alleged had been sold to him. The defence was that such tickets were a part of the perquisites of the profession, and that it was not customary to pay for the privilege. The commissioner decided in favour of the plaintiff's claim, and it was stated that the defendant is likely

to appeal to another Court. An attempt is making to establish a club in Lonlon, to be called the "Whittington Club," for "the operative portion of the middle classes,"-clerks, hopmen, and the like. The institution is to combine the advantages of a literary institute, a clubhouse, and a place of amusement.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL. The London and North Western Railway Company have, during the last three months, been testing a newly invented electric telegraph, at the London end of their line, and the experiment having proved satisfactory, they are making arrangements to lay it down along the whole of their line, from the metrooolis to Lancashire.

There are twenty-five daily newspapers published n Paris, ten in London. Above 50.000 soldiers are in the receipt of pensions From the extraordinary heat of the season the rees in the boulevards of Paris, the leaves of which

had begun to wither, are now pushing forth fresh large blossoms, and fresh green leaves, all at the same time. Such is the scarcity of fruit on the Wolds and in

peck of fruit. In January last there were as many as 16,310

England, and 1,205 in Wales. A Free-Trade Association is about to be formed The extensive cotton mills of the Messrs. Lees, of

Ashton-under-Lyne, in which there are upwards of drags were used for some time, but in vain. The 2,000 power looms, commenced working short time boat was picked up and conveyed home by a fisheron the 14th instant.

The punishment peculiar to the naval service of their country, that of being lashed to the rigging hand and foot, was undergone by one of the sailors did not achieve these results. Well, and what then ! of the Sardinian Corvette L'Aurora, on her arrival These are the average results, and it is for the whole at Woolwich on Friday last. The poor fellow remained "'twixt heaven and earth" suspended in the fore shrouds for four or five hours, and appeared from his writhings and contortions to be suffering considerably.

Adulteration of Milk.—It came out in evidence in a case brought before the Police Court, London, on Friday, in a disputed debt between two dealers in milk, that the defendant had paid between £200 and £ 300 to the plaintiff for milk, which he had had of him, to the extent of 26,000 barn gallons, but in that there were 26,000 quarts of water, besides the colouring! He swore as an honest man that he had seen him put it in.

REMARKABLE PRODUCE OF POTATOES. - A gardener of Driffield, named Robert Pickering, who is an extensive grower of potatoes, remarked amongst a flat of kidney potatoes last year one particular plant, commonly known as a "bastard," which he was about to treat as a cumberer of the ground; how-ever, curiosity induced him to spare it in order to ascertain the kind and produce. On taking up that root, last autumn, he was surprised to find that it description issued immediately after their escape, by had produced nearly half a peck of first-rate quality, the Prefect of the Soir at Cher. The Count is desand of a kind which he had never seen before, cribed as follows:—"Age 28 years, height 1 metre having been produced by a "potato-apple." As he 65 centimetres (5 it. 41 in. English), black hair and had thus gratuitously obtained so fine a kind, he was resolved to propagate it, and consequently, at the markable appearances during the present week. On proper time, he planted the whole of the root upon a the teeth slightly project, and which is more visible rally rotted in the ground. Last week, he found bay of Nigg, appeared of a purple colour, and conwhen talking; speaks French with facility, but with | that the root had produced no less than eight pecks, a strong foreign accent; the knees turned in, which and would, no doubt, have produced many more is more particularly apparent when walking; holds had the sets been placed at a greater distance, the observed the appearance, thinking it might arise himself very erect; a turn in the left eyeball, showing tops being so large as to preclude, in a great measure, the free access of rain, air, and light.

pied by apothecaries, tailors, barbers, booksellers, jewellers, perfumers, baths, and newspaper-dealers. Its principal floor, has six or seven public parlours on the front, and two vast dining-rooms on the rear. The ladies' drawing-room is decorated with frescoes guests are exclusive enough not to share in the amuse- pearance above-mentioned .- Aberdeen Herald. ment. Dancing acquaintances are as easily made as at a private entertainment. The music is good, dinner is a very profuse and sumptuous affair, and as it is a good scene for display, it has fallen naturally into a custom to dress gaily for the table. of these altogether a scene, at the very day table of three o'clock, scarcely inferior to a Lord Mayor's dinner.

— Correspondent of the Morning Ghroniele.

— Sebring Situations in London.—There are always some thousands of young persons seeking situations in preference to anything else?

in the Great Metropolis, without friendlos REMOVAL OF THE CONVICT SMITH TO THE MILLBANK PRISON.—In the course of the afternoon of Saturday, Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, received from the Home Office a reprieve, and also the order for removal to the Millbank prisonfor John Smith who was found guilty of the wiful murder of the course of the afternoon of Saturday. Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, received from the Home Office a reprieve, and also the order for removal to the Millbank prisonfor John Smith who was found guilty of the wiful murder of the power nor intention. Take my Smith, who was found guilty of the wilful murder of have neither the power nor intention. Take my Susan Tolliday, at the Guildhall Coffec-house, on Saturday, the 1st of August. Although it was genebut answer advertisements and make enquiries of respectable parties in your trade or profession, who, though perfect strangers, will give you good advice. I have known lately of swindlers advertising to get muted to a milder punishment had not been previously received.

Accident Caused by the Whistle of a SteamExone.—On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, an accident, attended with serious consequences, hap- swindled out of £5, which, perhaps they had raised

> for, not being forthcoming; whilst one of the relieving officers is a defaulter to a considerable amount. One of the Gloucester Railway Police, has been committed on a charge of felony, for stealing severa the company, in their capacity as carriers.

CONCEALED TREASURE .- Some alterations bei found necessary to an ancient dwelling-house in by Iligh-street, Andover, the workmen, in remong the bricks from the bottom of a chimney, yet agreeably surprised by several gold coins of the antiquity. It is conjectured they were concealed by the removal of a brick and replacing it nearly two centuries since. Two of the pieces are about the size of the present half-crown, but much thither; they were coined in the reigns of James I, and Charles I, and are in good preservation, having ap-

other implements, a wood barn full of wood, shelter hovel, a stack of wheat, the produce of six acres, a dove house and thirt, the produce of six acres, a dove house, and thirty tame pigcons. A searching | PROPERTY LEFT IN PUBLIC VEHICLES -Since the investigation was made by Superintendent Jebbett | 22d of May last, up to the 8th inst., 69 umbrellas, 63 immediately after the fire, which being closely parasols, 61 coats, 7 parcels, 3 pocket books, 11 collowed up, and the prevaricating stories of the ser-closes, 8 opera glasses, a prize oar, and 326 articles

Education of the Poor in Lambeth .- Last Monday, two new schools were opened for the gratuitous persons above ten years of age.

The Marquess of Sligo, Earl of Lucan, and five other noblemen and gentlemen have come to London for the purpose of obtaining interviews with Lord John Russell and the heads of the government relative to the potato disease in Ireland, and the most effectual method of employing the famishing poor-

PROGRESS OF THE NEW PALACE.—In the House of A Good Example.—At the audit appointed for the Lords, to which, more particularly, attention is now payment of the rents by the occupiers of the allot-directed, the works are making rapid progress. The ment land at Redditch, the Hon. R. H. Clive, the ceiling and upper part of the walls are finished, and proprietor, very generously ordered that one-half of carvers and joiners are occupied in every corner of the amount of rent should be returned in consequence the place in fixing the wainscot fittings, both in the House and lobbies. Those in the former are most WILFUL DAMAGE TO PUBLIC BATHS. -At Maryle- elaborately carved out of the solid, and reflect great bone police effice on Saturday, William Bardwell, an credit on the workmen. The decorations will be architect, was fined £4 for having wilfully damaged gorgeous—dazzling. The ceiling, formed into deeply sunk panels, is covered with gold and colours. sculptured canopy and niche, solidly A case of some interest to the Theatrical profession shrished, between which occur the windows, to be was tried at the Southwark Court of Requests, on filled with stained glass (six on each side) and compartments for fresco. - The Builder.

There have, in the present month, been, or are to to be, no fewer than five congresses of scientific men or artists holden in various parts of Germany, where it has not yet been considered a sign of wisdom to laugh at such things. At Jena, the meeting of philologists and archæologists, the literary congress at Dresden, that of scholastic professors at Mayence, the assembly of architects at Gotha, and that of the naturalists at Kiel, are so many testimonies to the spreading conviction in favour of these forms of mental association .- Athenœum.

ROMFORD.—INCENDIARY FIRE.—We regret to state that another incendiary fire took place on Friday ast, on the premises of Mr. Shuttleworth, of Great Warley, containing three stacks of corn. Three men are in custody, and there is strong suspicion attached to them, as they were seen near the stacks a few minutes previous to the fire breaking out, by Mr. Shuttleworth himself.—Ipswich Express.

INCENDIARISM AT WADHURST, SUSSEX. - Hannah Baldock, 16, was fully committed by the magistrates at Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday last, on a charge of setting fire to a wood lodge and faggot stack, the property of her master, Mr. Overy, of Little Dart-

fate's farm, Wadhurst .- Maidstone Gazette. FATAL ACCIDENT OFF BATTERSEA .-- On Tuesday morning, the following distressing accident occurred on the river Thames, near Battersea. Four persons ones. Some chesnut trees in the Place Royale afford hired a small boat at Westminster for the purpose of the singular spectacle of ripe fruit, yellow leaves, proceeding to Richmond for a day's pleasure. It was also observed that the parties did not thoroughly understand the management of a boat. They, however reached as far as Battersea, when they rowed the Clays in the neighbourhood of Caister, Lincoln athwart a barge, named the Sarah, which was lying shire, that from upwards of one hundred apple trees at anchor. One of the parties moved from his seat, in one orchard, the owner has not obtained a single and the little boat instantly capsized, and the men were thrown into the water. Their shrieks at the moment were truly dreadful. Two of them suclunatics and idiots chargeable to the poor rate in ceeded in grasping hold of the cable, and were rescued by the bargeman, named J. Packer. The other two, named James Gascoine, aged 24, and George James, aged 32, residing in Clerkenwell-green, almost instantly sunk, and were never seen to rise again. The

> CHEAP NEWSPAPERS .- A well-wisher to the Lon don Pioneer asks us which is the cheapest newspa per. Our reply is, the News of the World. We be lieve it to be not only the cheapest, but the bes general newspaper in the united kingdom. Its price is threepence. The Northern Star is an excellen paper, as a political newspaper. It advocates the rights of labour with a zeal and honesty that do credit to the writers, whoever they are. We are sorry that it cannot reduce its price to subscribers. The Northern Star is sold at fivepence. We believe the time is not far distant when nearly all the weekly newspapers will be sold at three-pence or threepence halfpenny .- London Pioneer.

THE "GODLESS" COLLEGES .- A paragraph has been pretty generally copied from an Irish newspaper, to the effect that the Council of Cardinals had denounced the colleges commonly known as "the Godless;" and that there was no reasonable doubt that Pope Pius himself would concur in their measure of condemnation whenever the subject was officially brought before him. This statement, however. has been contradicted by the Nation; which affirms, "on the highest authority," that the heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have received no communication to this effect, or "tending to that direction," and that, judging from the liberal policy of the Pors, such a decision is wholly improbable.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON. - The sea, at a short

distance from the coast here, has presented some re-Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, part of a plot of ground, on which the previous about low water, the sea, for about thirty yards from season, the whole potato crop had failed, and lite- the shore, and along the coast from the cove to the tinued to darken as the afternoon advanced. Our informant, who, with a large number of fishermen, from any reflection of the sky, went out in a boat and examined the water. To his astonishment, he [The Duke seemed to have been very well received by the party, although the way in which he proposes to meet the new circumstances in which leads to the right side, and over the eyes." Ramon Cabrera is thus described:—"Born at Tortosa (Cata. season, are curious pictures of life. At least, they lonia), age 38 years, height 1 metre 63 centimetres would be curious to European observation. The lotels, at this season, are curious pictures of life. At least, they water of a glutinous nature, containing so much season, are curious to European observation. The other means of redressing the injury that may there- dark complexion. His cycbrows are bushy, and come town, and its entries and corridors are thronged like darker and darker. Next afternoon the same apfrank and generous offer of "His Grace" is, in fact, over the left eye; legs slightly bent; never looks a supplied under its vast roof. Its basement is occu- extent. We wish some of our scientific friends would afford us a cine to the cause of this phenomenon. Nothing of the kind seems ever to have been observed in this quarter before, although, perhaps, in other places such appearances may have been witnessed. We may state that, on Monday, the fishermen between this and the cove observed the nished in a style of sumptuous elegance, disregard sea, at about 70 or 80 yards from the shore, breaking of expense, "Hops," or house-balls, are given by the proprietors during this gay season, and few of the multiplied and magnified till they presented the ap-DESTITUTION.—At the Petty Sessions of this town, on Tuesday last, a wretched looking girl of the name of Bridget Spelman, appeared to answer the com-A ROBBERY FRUSTRATED THROUGH FEAR.—The examples of Bridget Spelman, appeared to answer the complise-office connected with the Lochrin distillery in all without any extra charge in the bill. To a peoplaint of Charles Blake, Esq., of Merlin Park, for ple as gregarious as the Americans this kind of thing a malicious trespass. Mr. Blake's woodranger, is exceedingly captivating, and, to come to New Campbell, stated that a few days ago he caught the York and "stop at the Astor," on their way from the girl stealing three turnips, one of which she was in springs, is to the many the best feature of the sum- the act of eating when caught by him. He also stated mer's diversion. There are private parlours to be that the girl was after going through the potato their exit they would seem to have been attracted by had at these hotels, or course, at three dollars extra fields, and trying to pick up any small potatoes that

per diem, but they are little called for. The regular price is two dollars a day, all things included; — she was crying, and said she had not caten any and whether you are on the first floor or the seventh, food that day, and only took the turnips to eat in a room by yourself or with six others, the price is them." The magistrates, after reading the half-the same, the best rooms being only reserved for starved girl a lecture on morality, so far as concerned ladies and those who travel with them. The daily the protection of the rich man's property, dismissed the case.—Galway Mercary. [Thus it is always! "Protect property" is the leading idea of the age. For mere wealth there is everywhere a superstitious

FROM THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER,

THE EXPRESS.

THE TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the "DAILY NEWS" has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish an Evening Edition, containing Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on Prices and Proceedings in the Working Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIwill contain, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE which may arrive on the day of publication. THE EXPRESS will have the advantage of Foreign Expresses
Correspondence and other postly abstractivities of a Markets of Prices and Proceedings In Prices and Pr Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared RE-PORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS will be the marking

As, however, the interest in such a paper must necessarily be limited to a Class, or a Locality, the Proprietors cannot hope that either the sale or the advertisements will be so extensive or remunerative as those of a Morning Paper. They propose, therefore, that THREEPENCE shall be the price to the public of THE EXPRESS.

The Proprietors believe that every respectable news-agent will transmit the new Journal, on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 19s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. Henry Wallbeidge, 90, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

THE EXPRESS will be published every Afternoon, at Four o'clock, with the latest details of the Markets o

New ready, Price One Shilling. THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE. OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem. by ERNEST JONES, Barrister at Law.

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to Continue his memoirs.—Literary Gazette,

An unequivocally strange and eventful history—Ossiani in its quality.—Morning Herald, Lady Caerleon and her Lord are portraits true as any

that Lawrence ever painted. Beautiful in description, tender, pathetic and glowing in the affections of the heart, the author's pen is not without a turn for satire .-Nipral and Military Gazette. It bears forcibly and pugnently on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes.—Court

In every page before us may be discovered some fresh. vigorous and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's

eye.—Morning Post.

This work gives its author an immediate and very high rank in literature.—Court Journal.

Full of wild dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inspirations seem to gush fresh and sparkling from Hippocrene. He will want neither readers nor admirers.—Morn-

It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of lyric power, more, in fine, of the truly grand and beautiful, than any poetical work, which has made its appearance for years. We know of few things more dramati-

cally intense than the scenes betweer Philipp, Warren and Clare .- New Quarterly Review. Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Mostimer-street, Cavendish-square.
Orders received by all booksellers.

In the Press and shortly will be published.

MY LIFE, PART II. By the same Author THE WOOD SPIRIT;

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols. In reading "The Wood Spirit," we would, were it pos sible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in his own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of th weary travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigou to continue their course.—Bury and Suffolk Herald.

Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and start-ling features of romance, it abounds in situations the mos dramatically effective. The ruthless deeds of war, and the kindest affections of the heart, are majestically, sweetly, and harmoniously blended. It is, in diction and

imagers, poetical, beautiful, picturesque, and fascinating
—Cheltenham Journal. The phenomenon of nature, the war of elements, the various changes of the animated world, the feelings and them has the author of the Wood-Spirit founded his tale, Wild, yet beautiful conceptions!-Hull Packet.

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, HALF PRICE, at 148, Fleet-street, opposite the late "League" office.—Mr. EGERTON begs to inform the public, that from the great improvements he has made in the art, he is now able to furnish exquisitely finished portraits at half the usual price. Minature likenesses for broaches, rings, lockets, &c., and the requisite gold mountings, furnished by Mr. E: equally low .- Pictures any description copied.— \*\* The improved German and French Lenses, Apparatus, Chemicals, Plates, Cases, and all other requisites for the art to be had, as usual, at his depot, 1. Temple-street, Whitefriars. A complete book of SENTATION, as Mr. O'Connell has pronounced the instruction of this art, 7s. 6d.—Descriptive price lists sent gratis.—The art completely taught for £3.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. AY still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'Goway London; through any respectable bookseller in town or country; or at any of the agents of the Northern Star. The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED. BSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up a complete Suit of Superfine Black, any size, for £3; Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or Liveries equally cheap-at the Great Western Emporium. Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The a. t of cutting taught.

TO TAILORS.

LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1846-47. By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London; And G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand; May be had of all booksellers, wheresoever residing.

By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print, richly coloured and exquisitely executed View of Hyde Park Gardens, as seen from Hyde Park, London. With this beautiful Print will be sent Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns, the n west style Chesterfield, and the New Fashionable Double-breasted Waistcoat, with Skirts. The method of reducing and increasing them for all sizes, explained in the most simple manner, with Four extra Plates, and can be easily performed by any person. Manner of making up, and a full description of the Uniforms, as now to be worn in the Royal Navy, and

other information,-Price 10s., or post-free 11s. Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting. in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats, Waist. coats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one part, may have the two others for 15s.

A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, Eight Shillings, the set; the greatest improvement ever introduced to the Trade. Patterns to measure, of every description, post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coatson, Boys' figures Foremen provided. Instructions in cutting as usual. N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will privilige, and unconstitutional favour in return for (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being

RAILWAY METROPOLITAN TERMINI.—The novel sight will soon be witnessed of many hundreds of men employed in the very heart of London in the construc-Company have now got possession of nearly all the property necessary for the extension of their line to Hungerford-bridge, and the most active preparations are making for commencing the construction of the works without delay. There will be a magnificent station at Hungerford-bridge. The extent and style of the erection may be inferred from the fact, that of London. its cost will exceed £100,000. The expenses of censtructing the extension line from Nine-elms to Hungerford-bridge, including the purchase of property, will not, it is supposed be under £600,000, making with the station £700,000, or the enormous sum of £350,000 per mile. The South-western Company, though making their principal station at Hungerfordtheir line to London-bridge, where means will be adopted to connect their station with that of the London and Brighton, the South-eastern, and the various other companies, which have their termini Nine-elms into the centre of London, upwards of £1,000,000. The extension to Hungerford-bridge is expected to be finished in eighteen months, and that to London-bridge in three years.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BRIGHT .- A paragraph has appeared in the papers stating that the testimonial to Mr. Bright already exceeded £10,000. This statement is incorrect; the sum already subscribed does not exceed £4.000. The Rochdale committee, with having as yet been received except from Wray, an agricultural village; they have sent nearly £4, sub-

scribed in shillings and sixpences.

THE PRACTICE OF THE COURTS. Under the 9 and 10 Vic. Cap. 95. FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS With Notes, Comments, and Decisions, on Analogous By John Jagoe, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,

London: V. and R. Steven, and G. S. Norton, Law Book ellers and Publishers, Successors to the late J. and W. Clarke, of Portugal Street.

CRIMES AND CONTRADICTIONS OF DANIEL O'CONNELL ESQ., M.P.,

In a series of letters, addressed to the Irish residing in Great Britain, by Patrick O'Higgins, Esq. Printed and published by W. H. Dyott, No. 24, North King-street, corner of Linen Hall-street, Dublin. Price Also the Rev. John Kenyon's letters: and Mr. O'Hig-

gins's letters to Lord Elliot, Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Most manufactures and trade are liable. Rev. Dr. M'Hale. &c.. &c.. &c.

boroughs.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1846.

"THE NATION" AND "THE CHARTER." " We have received a printed address from the Chartists of England to the Irish people, with a request that we should insert it in the "Nation." We desire no fraternisation between the Irish

some of their five points are to us an abomination, and the whole spirit and tone of their proceedings, though well enough for England, are so essentially English that their adoption in Ireland would neither be probable nor at all desirable. Between us and them there is a gulf fixed; we desire not to bridge it over, but to make it wider and deeper." From the "Nation" of Aug. 15, 1846.

ABOMINATION No. IV.-EQUAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

This "point" of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER appears so indisputably just and right, that, but for thering his views than with short hours. necessity of treating of all separately, before we make a summary of the whole, common sense would spare us the trouble of comment. However, as this may be the one damning spot, the " Nation's" principal Abomination, we shall consider it in its proper place. Of course our observations are intended for the conversion of the "Nation," a journal which we believe to be sincere in its advocacy of A REPEAL OF THE UNION, and, consequently, should be directed to the attainment of EQUAL REPREinadequacy of Ireland's representation according to her population, to be one of the main necessities of The fine weather has done much for the grain crops in once, that a just scale of representation would render the REPEAL unnecessary; and has, over and a drawback on the goods for the home market. over again, quoted the more extensive representation of Wales, in proof of the injustice under which Ireland suffers. We should be extremely sorry to use the Liberator as an authority when defending a principle, but, as the " Nation " has also used the argument, and as that journal is our present antagonist, it is quite appropriate to our subject. We shall now, however, argue the question upon the score of for apparently new principles, it should be underfully justified in arguing that rights exercised by our send such ridiculous contradictions to the world. ignorant ancestors may be safely and prudently entrusted to the wisdom of the present more enlightened ing the hands of the Court in the Commons, precisely as the royal prerogative has been unscrupulously and unconstitutionally used by a new creation of subservient Peers, for the purpose of intimidating and swamping the refractory Lords. One of our Monarchs, James, created no fewer than FORTY of those rotten Boroughs, all of which received an equivalent in the shape of some peculiar charter of

The agitation for the Reform Bill was mainly based upon the inequality of the suffrage, upon the absurdity of old castles and rookeries being enfranchised, while Birmingham, Manchester, and the recently populated towns were deprived of all share bridge, do not mean to stop there, but are to extend in the representation of the country. Did we require proof of the folly of the present unequal system of representation, we need but point to the facility with which the minority of to-day may be turned on the east side of London-bridge. It is calculated that the expenses of extending the South-western Railway from Hungerford-bridge to London-bridge a few COW SHEDS or PIGS' STYS to the now inwill be about £400,000, making the sum altogether competent holding, by the timely creation of a few expended by that Company, in carrying its line from 40s. freeholds, by a few faggot votes, or by the erection of a sufficient number of £10 houses in a weight of disappointment upon those for whom the tising a monarch with whom OUR QUEEN is at borough, to turn the scale, or even by the ju- war of bread was waged? We see not only in the

their subserviency. Thus, the Monarch became

possessed of unconstitutional support, while the

rotten horoughs enfranchised by his order, were re-

naid with unconstitutional privileges. And the repe-

tition of this practice, more than any other circum-

stance, led to the several beastly squabbles between

Kings and Parliaments, which ended in Charles the

First losing his head; and, subsequently, to the con-

descension of William, in accepting these realms as

dicious co-trusteeship, or co-partnership, of some na- above announcement of terror, but in the recent ing a course more suiting to the taste of the age. tional building, school-house, warehouse, store- effusions of The Times, a warning, a strong and un- Espartero is in constant communication with Lord house, dissenting church, or old barrack. The mistakeable warning, that the free traders must Palmerston, to be used for Whig purposes, if Narmajorities of ministers now a-days are supposed to now wage war, so to strengthen their weak po- vaez should prove intractable; and what we recomwhom the testimonial originated, expressly state in denote confidence, while Harwich, with its two sition as to secure peace in the midst of famine, mend, as there is no foul hunting a fox, is, that Estheir circulars that they do not ask or wish for large | hundred electors and scant population neutralises | profit in the midst of poverty, and class luxury and | partero should take advantage of the present godsubscriptions, their object being only to obtain an the county of Cork, or the West Riding of York- aggrandizement in the midst of national degrada- send, land in Spain, under a salute from our expression of acknowledgment of the services which their townsman has rendered to the cause of free shire, with a population of nearly two millions. The tion. The "demagogues" and "mob orators," trade. The £4,000 already subscribed has been re- voice of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and who welcomed the measure as a means of popular marriages, and as a means of securing the Spanish Trinity College, with their migratory population of union, and as the destruction of the cherished and people against the disasters of either, to raise the

tions; but what is still more unjust and unconstitu- Cobden has prudently run away from his own tional is the fact, that those who least need protecthunder, while The Times is compelled to take tion have a plurality of votes. How many of the shelter in the dust that it can kick up from its corn electors of the several colleges have five, ten, and and market correspondence. even more votes; any of whom may turn the scale in several elections, and a combination of whom is equal to that displayed by the Times newspaper capable at any time of resisting the most reasonable upon the question of Free Trade, and there is no fipopular demand. We presume that equal electoral nesse and wriggling more contemptible than its present districts also means equality of electoral rights, that is, attempt at escape. We told the people, and circum that no man shall have more than one vote, and that, stances have not changed our mind, that it was imaccording to the principle laid down in the new possible to knock the keystone out of so old an arch, constitution for which the people are now contend- before it was propped by timely and necessary con then, as a legitimate right, we demand it as the compelled to strike his centre before his work was means of satisfying electoral requirement, as the finished. As we predicted, he carried the profitmeans of giving equality to the votes of all repre- mongers' principle, but he forgot the INDUSTRIAL sentatives, that people may secure the principle of PROP by which alone it could be supported. Not delegation as well as representation; as the means withstanding the apparent calm now manifest, we of destroying the injustice of the startling inequality | hold to our oft-repeated assertion—that the capi-

JUPITER FRIGHTENED AT ITS OWN THUNDER.

Whatever be the state of trade in the approach ing winter months, the fullest reliance may be placed in the integrity and good sense of the labouring tion was popular confidence ever so complete in poclasses. Having thrown aside the demagogue leaderships that formerly influenced the masses, and fully instructed now as to the designs and objects of moborators, they are prepared to meet, in a becoming spirit, any of the reverses and fluctuations to which properties of the rich, nor is the following conun-

The following is from the Times of Tuesday :-THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LAN-CASHIRE

(PROM & CORRESPONDENT.) MANCHESTER, SEPT. 21. The state of this district is anything but satisfactory and although the evils of partial employment and dearness of provisions are at present but slightly felt, yet fears are justly entertained that they will soon be greatly increased with the rigour and privations of the coming winter. Short time, with short wages, has alrendy commenced; and it is not improbable that if business continues as at present, a reduction generally in the hours of labour will be adopted. The extensive firm of Messrs. people and the Chartists—not on account of the Lees and Sons, of Ashton-under-Lyne, who possess 2,000 bugbear of "physical force," but simply because power-looms, commenced working short time on Monday last. Doubtless, the shortening of the hours of labour just now will surprise many people, when it was expected that with the partial repeal of the corn laws would come an abundance of labour for our operatives; but, with the exception of the American grain erop, the scarcity in most of the grain districts of the world will furnish a sufficient reason for the depresssion in the manufacturing districts which induces a reduction in the hours of labour. Bad as it is, it is far better to shorten the hours of employment than to reduce wages and continue full work. That mode, too prevalent in former seasons of depression, would merely damage the operative, and could no

> cotton-speculotor would also have a better chance of furtrade at this period, comprising all its branches, I should say that it is one of depression; there is a paucity of demand, and profits are greatly reduced. In consequence stocks have considerably accumulated. Perhaps the chief, if not only, exception to this is the best class of printers, which have been in good demand and at profit

benefit trade, as the production would be quite as great,

and the depreciation of prices continue as before. The

In the yarn market there is a fair demand for most de scriptions at low prices. If the present price of the raw material be continued, without a corresponding advance in yarns, spinners in many cases will produce to a

I may add that our home trade generally is good, and the excellence of the English wheat harvest will give an impulse to this branch of our mercantile transactions. REPEAL. Indeed, he has declared more than the hilly districts in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire; still some of the inferior crops have partially failed. The badness of the potatoe crop may also prove Whatever be the state of trade in the approaching winter months, the fullest reliance may be placed in the integrity and good sense of the labouring classes. Hav-

ing thrown aside the demagogue leaderships that formerly influenced the masses, and fully instructed now as to the designs and objects of mob-orators, they are pre pared to meet, in a becoming spirit, any of the reverses and fluctuations to which manufactures and trade are Who is there that has not witnessed the ecstatic

justice and right. While the people are contending frantic countenance of the wild harem-scarem school. boy, transformed by the sudden appearance of the change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; stood that every single point of the Charter, with master; into the sheepish and down-cast look of the the single exception of the ballot, has been a part detected offender. Here then is the language, here is of the constitutional machinery. Of course it the subdued tone, here is he prophetic future was the departure from those principles that gave from the Free Trade prophet. Short time rise to their several names. We read of no such is preferable to reduced wages. Better for thing in English history as equal representation, and the operative to pay seven days rent, upon three no property qualification, it is true; but that arises days' labour, and to fatten for seven days upon the from the fact of both being practically existing, and produce of his scanty employment! This has been the demand for them now cannot be resisted upon the former practice under restriction, full work and the plea that we know of no such names, while their reduced wages, with the enemy surplus daily inexistence is a matter of history. In the outset we creasing; but the magic wand, the inspiring spirit, stated, that we should not rest our claim to any one the increased competition, and active speculation of the points, solely upon the fact that they did caused by the annihilation of restriction, has led to previously constitute the basis of the constitution; the more wholesome maxim of working short time. no-we took higher grounds we based the claim What a pity that journalists, who undertake to inupon existing necessity and right. However, we are struct the world, and controul its energies, should

Free Trade was the one thing required to extend our commerce with all the nations of the habitable globe. age. Formerly, then, EQUAL REPRESENTATION and food was the commodity, the necessary, that we mother's lust, that old bawd hired a procuress, a did exist, and its former existence is yet manifest, in were to have in return. Well then, surely common the fact of counties sending Members to Parliament sense tells us that the greater the demand for food, the with the delights and joys of matrimony, surrounded according to their extent. The first inroad was greater incentive to activity and industry; but alas her with all the appliances of delusion and excitemade in this wholesome system by a profligate we want the food, and the Thunderer tells us, that, Monarch, who required aid in his struggles with the in the midst of circumstances which were to test country party. And subsequently, we find the prac- the value of Free Trade, that the millowners of the larger stroke of policy—the prostitution of her tice frequently resorted to as a means of strengthen- north are only saved from the horrors of the experi- younger daughter to the embraces of a French ment by the prospect of a remunerating home trade, prince. Woman ever has been, and ever will be, roconsequent upon an abundant harvest; while they are obliged to protect themselves against the reality international treaty, the descendant of Eve having of the promised blessing by working short time.

Robert Peel, we took it, firstly, with the industrial taste it. clauses to which he was pledged as a portion of the measure, anticipation from which had caused such a gift from a handful of the Liverymen of the City AND DEMAGOGUES."

Will the mob orator, who foretold the evils of the measure, and who prophecied that the weakest vore would have furnished more than grounds for a would be the first sufferers from it, he now less acceptable with proof of their wisdom than the interested speculators who trafficked in their credulity, used them for faction's purpose, and then threw the has ventured to suggest its modus operandi for chas-

There is no instance upon record of ignorance We demand EQUAL REPRESENTATION cessions. Even Peel, the tool of the capitalists, was

in the present electoral system, and as a means of talists of England will drive the country to a revomaking laws and conducting the government by the lution, to insure the complete success of Free Trade majority of voices, instead of a majority of close principles. And it rests solely with the people what the result of the struggle shall be-whether bloodshed in honour of capital's triumph, or a fair day's wage for a fair day's work in honour of labour's victory!

Notwithstanding the exultation of the Times in the diminished power of "mob orators and demagogues," we assert, that at no period of our agitapular leaders. Ireland is not likely to be longer governed by antiquated buffoonery, or baronial sessions, instituted for the protection of the lives and drum of the blessings of free trade likely to satisfy a starving people. At a recent meeting at Castlebar. Dr. M'Hale, the Archbishop of Tuam, saidand we find all in the same column of the Times; The young and the old, the rich and the poor, the landlord and the tenant, should all join in the great object which we all have in view-the prevention of the dreadful calamity which may, and must, occur, in the starvation of the people, unless timely and effectual re-

lief be afforded. In Clenmel, the sufferings of the people are great; and, in a letter from there to the Examiner we learn that "an order has been received here this morning for the transfer of the reserved ammunition laid in here in 1843."

Mayhap, the use of the ammunition, the sight of which kept the unarmed volunteers in subjection in 1843, may fail in keeping the starving people in

DISTRESS-PUBLIC PRAYERS. The Evening Post says :-

We have reason to believe that directions are about to e issued for the preparation of a form of prayer to be read in the churches of England and Ireland, in consequence of the distress existing in this country and in Scotland. MARCH OF TROOPS TO THE PROVINCES.

The 59th Regiment, at present forming part of this garrison, has received orders to proceed by forced marches to Limerick. The first division leaves this to-morrow morning.

We now think that we have furnished as complete a glossary of Times ignorance, free trade blessing, and Whig imbecility, as time and circumstances permit, leaving to the Times, the League, and their government, to deal as best they can with the disappointed feelings created by short time, starvation, plague, pestilence, and famine; and the prospect of and short reckonings.

THE WAR OF THE BABIES.

Who is there that has not witnessed the sudden irruption of the whole household, the frantic screams of the mother, the terrified countenance of the father, the scampering of the servants, the tumbling of furniture, the smashing of the crockery, the ringing of the bells, and the midnight alarm of the affrighted neighbours, and all occasioned by the sudden start or squall of a sickly infant. There is really something so natural, nay, so charming, in the hubbub created by such an exciting cause, something so reasonable in the enlistment of the excited feelings of the household and the neighbours, that we can pardon the commotion; but when we think of two little girls, quite old enough to sleep without rocking, setting nations by the ears, who have no interest in their feelings of passion or excitement, the case assumes a more important character, Column after column has been filled with the speculations of all nations upon the subject of the marriage of the Infanta of Spain, the sister of the

Queen, with the son of the King of the French. The poor little Queen herself, about sixteen years of age, is decrepit in frame, weak in constitution and an abortion in intellect: infirmities no doubt inherited from a dissipated mother. This young woman, this pitiable girl, felt no inclination for the marriage state, but intrigue marked her as a fitting instrument to fight the battle of French diplomacy Being weak of constitution she lacked the natural feelings of woman at her age, and the surrender of her will being necessary for the gratification of her kind of "teazer," to fill her youthful innocent mind ment, and thus wrung from her a reluctant obedience, which was to be made subservient to her mantic, and such a union being forbidden by an the same longing as her parent for the forbidden When we praised the commercial policy of Sir fruit, has been provoked into a romantic desire to

The marriage of the Queen's sister-a very comely whole, while we hailed it, as we then stated, as the and amiable little girl of fourteen years and a half old precursor of popular union, caused by the failure of -to the son of Louis Philippe, is considered sufficient rightly. provocation to set all Europe by the ears. French gold disunion in our ranks. We repeat that the benefits and female cunning have been enlisted to carry out of this measure were principally intended as a safe- the plot. A French fleet, under the command of guard against famine, and as a protection to enable the Prince de Joinville, brother to the bridegroom, the labourer, by remunerating wages, to secure after is to guard the coast of Spain, while a more numeliving a larger amount of his own profits than he rous English squadron occupies a position sufficiently could possibly do under the laws of restriction. We near to inspire the rebels against the union with were not led to anticipate any of those casualities, confidence and ultimate hope of success. While the incalamities, uncertainties, or jumping changes, for tentions of the English Cabinet are cautiously withwhich The Times and the unmitigated free traders held, the newspaper scribes are waging terrific war. had not prepared us during the discussion of the Our Thunderer put forth its feelers for a share of the question. What, then, we would ask, has tran- French marriage portion in a series of fishing arspired from the first working of the experiment, so ticles; but the King of the Barricades having reto rivet the affection and confidence of the disap- fused the bait, our moral force cotemporary, throws pointed slaves in their disappointing masters, to se- off all further disguise, and has raised the bloody cure the peaceful rule of suffering all upon the one Narvaez as the standard around which Spanish side, from the intervention of "MOB ORATORS patriotism is to rally for the defence of Spanish

The article of the Times of Wednesday, in days of European war; but, thanks to the peaceful progress of the democratic principle, war is now a game at which monarchs hesitate to play. However, as the Times perfect peace, we are surely justified in recommend-Masters and Bachelors of Arts neutralises the city of dangerous privileges of a careless and ignorant standard of the Charter; and our life upon it that

against their future conspiracies.

One thing is quite certain, that if this marriage litical purists. does take place the fate of Spain is doomed. unless our proposition be carried into effect. If the Oueen of Spain should have an heir it will be the cause of eternal jealousy between France and Spain, and we know that royal jealousy always ends in war. On the other hand, if the Queen should not have an heir, the crown of Spain will devolve upon a French prince, and Spain, as a matter of course, will be to France what Ireland is to England, HER DRAW FARM, her nursery for soldiers and sailors, her battle ground. We have little doubt that the King when he enclosed Paris as a hot-house for its reception, but we have as little doubt that the first shot fired in such a war would be answered by the joy bells announcing the establishment of a republic and the destruction of all those silly, womanly nion expressed last week on this subject, unless the squabbles by which nations are convulsed. It appears plain that Louis Phillipe will persevere

it appears probable that the Whigs will be guided by the amount of confusion they can rally in Spain, while, to us, it appears certain that the Spanish people, aided by French republicans, will now take advantage of the intrigues of faction for the establishment of popular rights. If there is a physical struggle, and if blood is shed, we trust that that of the two prime sinners, highest offenders, and greatest criminals, the prostitute Queen-mother and the butcher Narvaez, will be the first victims to their own intrigue and lust.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE state of affairs in Ireland becomes daily more ominous and alarming. All classes of its population calamity so severe and so extensive as to be wholly Birmingham, per W. Thorn without a parallel even in the annals of that ill-fated country.

It does not always happen, however, that "there is active in a multiplied of councillors" the proposed wakefield, per W. Farrand ...

is safety in a multitude of counsellors," the proverb of the "wisest man" to the contrary notwithstanding; especially is the requisite safety unlikely to be obtained when the great mass of the "counsellors" have been unaccustomed to the practical consideration of the subject, and moreover come with a decided personal and class bias to its discussion.

That this bias has more or less influenced the conduct of all parties in Ireland, must be evident to impartial observers. By the Labour Rate Act passed immediately before the close of the session, Parliament threw upon the landlords of Ireland the duty which in sequity has always pertained to Two troops of the Royal Scots Grays left Portobello their class, namely, so to use the land as that it Kidderminster, per G. Holloway barracks this morning, en route to Newbridge, in the should supply the means of employing and supportportant principle, and recalling to the recollection of the owners of the soil a primary duty, which we fear too many of them 'have utterly forgotten, or never learned, the British Legislature at the same time proffered its help to enable them to practically act | New Radford upon it. It offered loans of money, which might | Westminster - Worsborough Comotherwise not have been procurable, on the simple a disastrous winter, with the certainty of short nights | condition that the properties improved in value by the expenditure of this money should be rated for its repayment. Farther, in poor districts, where the preponderance of hill and bog land, and the absence of wealth and cultivation, prevented the application of this principle, it provides that free grants should be given to employ the people on works of public

> For immediate and temporary purposes this was, perhaps, all that could be looked for, though far beow what we think requisite; and Iwhat we know to be imperative before the sister country can be placed in a condition approaching to healthy. But the immediate question is, whether the owners of property in Ireland have generally responded to the appeal of the Legislature in the same spirit in which it was made? The answer must be in the negative. They pleaded poverty. Mortgages, settlements and annuities, they say, reduced many an apparently large income to an exceedingly slender amount, upon which the nominal possessor of thousands finds it very difficult to make both ends meet: and, in short. they have no money to spare. They are, in fact, the owners of the soil only in appearance, they maintain their position only by the sufferance of others. Their parchments are always in the hands of the money dealers; and, with an eye to self-interest. which would be amusing were the circumstances less which would be amusing were the circumstances less geo. Allen, Dunrobin .. .. serious, they gravely propose to the Government Boory's Foundry, per W. Pleths plans by which public calamity will be converted into plans by which public calamity will be converted into private advantage. In brief, most of the proposals we have seen, divested of the deceptive phraseology in which they are presented, amount to simply this: that the people of the United Empire shall improve their estates for them, and make them a present of the money expended in the improvement.

O'Connell talks of £10,000,000 being required to meet the present awful visitation. We have, individually, no objection to twice the sum being so ap- Bury olied. We paid that much for West-Indian Negro | S. C. Emancipation, and Irish Emancipation from perrennial destitution is, surely, worth that, or double the amount, if necessary. But, whether it be ten, twenty, or thirty millions that is required, we do demand, that as the nation is called upon to find the means, the nation shall be benefitted. If the lands of Ireland are to be converted from barrenness to tertility by the application of national capital and Irish labour, let the nation and the labourer be the parties benefitted. It will not do to allow a third party, who have contributed nothing to the result. to step in and snatch away the advantages from both If the landlords of Ireland cannot perform the duties of their situation, the Legislature should enable them to quit it, and put the land in the possession of those who have the means and the will to use it

It is a monstrous anomaly, that so many millions of people should be living in a state of almost unexampled destitution and misery, in an island capable of giving employment and subsistence to three or four times its present population. It the anomaly be probed to the bottom, we believe its origin will be found in the manner in which the land is appropriated, and the relative position of the landed and Meanwhile the danger thickens apace. Despera-

tion follows fast on the heels of hunger-gathering of excited, suffering, and reckless people multiply. Deeds of violence increase. Deputation after deputation cross the channel, to confer with the Government; and, on the other side, the officials of the Castle are almost smothered in the correspondence which pours in upon them. Some Minister or other will surely be found some day

wise enough to take a plain, simple, and manly view of this question, and save himself and everybody else a great deal of trouble by settling it in a straightforward way, despite of the outcries of those classes. whether priests, landlords, or trading agitators, who think they benefit by the present system.

The Registrations are now occupying the attention of the factions pretty generally throughout the country. So far as we have seen, the Chartists have not bestirred themselves with that activity which an approaching general election should have inspired Duncomus, we repeat, wants more supporters within the walls of St. Stephen's, and the Chartist body should be ready to give him them. The Anti-Corn Law League seems to have so thoroughly innoculated its agents with the mania for manufacturing votes, that even when its object has been fulfilled, and the League itself is dissolved, they go on in the old track, seemingly for the pure love of the thing. London, and Ludlow neutralises the city of West- aristocracy, but who foretold its failure, are now in the Spaniards, once in possession liberty, will tected at the City Registration, in a flagrant for-

minster. Now, surely, these are crying ahomina- unopposed possession of the field of agitation. banish the whole tribe of murderers and miscreants brication of a vote. The ignorance of the individual from their nation; and without French or English upon whom the benevolent Mr. Smith wished to coninterference—without the protection of the Debats fer the privilege, led to the exposure of the whole or the counsel of the Times, will guard their frontiers affair, which is, doubtless, a mere index to the fact of the wholesale manufacture of such votes by these po-

A remarkable document appeared in the leading columns of the Post this week. It will be found in another column. This is no less than a "declaration of Conservative policy," which, though the Post declines to guarantee or coincide with, must, from the prominent position it occupied have emanated from some of the leaders of that party. The points involved in the "declaration" are too numerous and too important to be incidentally discussed in this oursory "review;" but its appearance places the Protectionist party in a somewhat better position in the event of an election. They are no longer liable of the Barricades had an eye to this ripening fruit to the taunt of having no definite policy. Right or wrong, some of them have shown that they have brains enough to construct a scheme—on paper.

The rumours of a meeting of Parliament in November grow louder, though we retain the opi-Irish measures should prove to be decidedly inefficient to meet the emergency, the Whigs will manage to rub on till the beginning of the year.

The prices of provisions of every kind are rising rapidly. Ere long the cry of distress from the other side of the channel will be echoed on this.

The free trade nostrum will be subjected to an early and a severe trial. The Cobden tribute is perhaps as premature as the peerage and pension to Lord Keane for taking Ghuznee, which was immediately retaken and kept. It would be better to 'wait a little longer." Let us not halloo till we're out of the wood.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. 0 1 6 2 0 0 4 2 0 2 0 0 1 13 7 Halifax, per C. W. Smith 0 13 6 5 6 3 2 10 17 2 Manchester, per J. Murray £35 13 3

SECTION No. 2. Robert Blackie, Edinburgh .. Teignmouth, per. J. Edwards . Halifax, per C. W. Smith Clackmannan, per G. Patterson 14 3 1 3 10 1 1 8 5 15 16 0 5 0 0 2 19 0 Bury, per Mr. Ireland ... Norwich, per A. Bagshaw Birmingham, per W. Thom Nottingham, per J, Sweet Swindon, per D. Morrison Aberdeen, per J. Fraser Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson

4 4 2 11 10 0

2 17 6

£85 18 6

£58 3 5

35 13 3 52 6 4

£87 19 7

£144 1 11

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1.

- 0 18 3 Lambeth, omitted- 29 0 0 Do. - - 1 6 0 Westminster -- 0 7 0 Glasgow-£52 6 4 SECTION No. 2. Chancellor, 0 2 0 H. Yarmouth ames Hall -William Fletcher - 0 2 John Knight -Daniel Hopkins - 2 Clitheroe Elderlie -Mells, W. H. -Westminster -Horsley, per Chapmes Morris . Stevenson . man - rthur Menson - 2 12 Jeorge Marsh mon J. Miller, Grant-Hammersmith, per Stallwood -

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1

Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler,

PER MR. O'CONNOR. The Chartists of Liverpool, per J, Farrell

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. per E. Wells • 1 5 0 Lambeth Grant - 1 5 0 Lambeth William Fletcher - 0 0 6 Leicester, Shaks-George March - 0 0 10 perian - - 0 10 0 Sheffield - - 0 3 7 Liverpool - - 0 9 VETERAN, ORPHAN, AND VICTIM FUND. Sheffield, a friend- 0 0 3 E. Wells FOR MR. PROST.

- 0 11 3 FOR WILLIAMS AND JONES. Rotherhithe CROWN AND ANCHOR MEETING.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.
The sums announced from Bushey last week should have been from Busby, per M'Godkin. T. M. Wheeler. Sec.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

CAUTION TO DAN .- We give the following just as we re-"Gosport.-I have enclosed ten postage stamps for

two Stars. The Irishmen are beginning to see through Dan. A sergeant of the 3rd Buffs has got a Starsent him, which has been read and heard read by manyof them. They yow vengeance against the traitors." 7. ROWBOTTOM .- Yes; to be had at the Printing Office, Harding-street, Fetter-lane, London, at 11d. per sheet. Apply to any bookseller in Hebden Bridge, or Halifax, to procure it.

IMROD .-- Mr. William Bennett, late of the Exeter Hotel, has taken the Duke of Clarence, London-road, long celebrated for the Derby and St. Leger Sweeps. Mr. RICHARDS, the veteran Chartist, is requested to send his address to John Gray, Darnton-square, Burnley,

SHIPWRIGHT,-What National Union? If you mean the National Association of United Trades, send two post-stamps to the Secretary, 30, Hyde-street, Blooms-

MR. JOHN KIRK, Oadley .- The clergymen of the parish can charge the amount he claims. MR. JOHN ARNOTT, Pocklington. - You are right, all orders for the Northern Star ought to be made payable at the Post Office, Charing Cross.

Notice.-All communications for Mr. John Murray, secretary to the Manchester branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, must be addressed-No. 21, Turner-street, near Shude-hill, Manchester.

We have received the following correction of a paragraph sent us for insertion in our last :- "Sir,-A paragraph appearing in last week's Star. stating that a deputation of the silk glove makers of Duffield. Belper, and Holbrook, waited upon Mr. Gimblet, and stated that Messrs. Ward had reduced wages, by imposing extra work on the gloves, thus occupying more time without giving a corresponding remuneration, so far the paragraph is correct, now with regard to Messrs. Brittle's firm, the paragraph is not correctthe fact is it was currently reported, providing the men on strike submitted to this extra work, for Messrs. Ward's, which Messrs. Brittle did not require, that firm would reduce their hands six pence per dozen. By inserting the above we conceive it will correct the mistake of last week, and you will much oblige the

men on strike. MB. WM. Johnstone, Liverpool.—As we do not supply the agent you allude to direct from the office, we cannot interfere. Our charge is two-pence each, which, with postage, would cost you four-pence. SEVERAL COMMUNICATIONS received on Friday, came too late for insertion.

. BRAMPTON .- We have no room. W. C. MELBOURNE.—We believe the price of Cobbett's "Cottage Economy" is 2s. 6d., published Mrs. Cobbett, Strand, opposite St. Catherine-street.

charge.

person who advertised.

F. FELTHAM.—You receive the latest edition. BERMONDSEY .- Our friends in the neighbourhood of "the Borough," Bermondsey, Horselydown, Dockhead, &c., are informed that they can be supplied with the repairing the damage which has been done. Northern Star by Mr. French, news-agent, Snowfields. Bermondsey-street, who is also agent for the democratic and cheap publications.

#### IRELAND.

Reports of relief meetings, resolutions, and speeches continue to pour in from all corners of the kingdom. The newspapers, are literally swamped with the allengrossing topic of general distress and the best means for its alleviation. There was a numerous jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion meeting of the magistrates of the county of Limerick, on Saturday last, when a committee was appointed eagle stated that they had unanimously adopted a series of resolutions. They were to the effect that the meeting was deadle in the meeting was deadl the meeting was deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of providing employment for the poor of the country and that the country and the country are country and the country and th the country, and that they were of opinion that the act aiready in force was inadequate to that object; The last of these meetings was held on Wednesday, they therefore were of opinion that it was desirable that her Majesty should immediately convene parliament for the purpose of passing such measures as should be best adapted to the relief of the popula-

Similar meetings have been also held in Sligo and Tipperary, (South Riding.) At the latter all the leading proprietors of the district were present.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL. The Cork Reporter publishes a lengthened account of an interview between a deputation from the county of Cork and Lord John Russell :--

The deputation consisted of Mr. E. D. Freeman, High-Sheriff of the County of Cork; Sir James Anderson, Bart.; the Very Rev. D. M. Collins, parish priest of Mallow; the in the house. I have had bad health from time to who knew him perfectly well as a person frequently tra-Rev. H, Somerville, rector of Doneraile; and the time since I have been an inmate. This is quite Rev. C. B. Gibson, Secretary to the Mallow Relief Com-

The deputation was received by his Lordship and the day, the 15th inst. The interview lasted for an hour and a half, His Lordship and the Chancellor of the Ex- The broth they give us is nothing like this. -chequer gave patient hearing to each member of the deputation, and appeared not only disposed and anxious to hear their statements respecting the condition of the county, but also to receive any hints they were prepared to offer respecting future and more permanent legislation. In the course of the conversation, the Rev. Mr. Gibsow directed the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the rule of the Lords of the Treasury, requiring that the wages in connexion with resheds. I get 4d a day and a pint of strong beer lief works shall be 2d. a day under the general wages of the district.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the rule on the principles of political economy, and referred to cases where harvest work had been interfered with it, and also to the case of men leaving work on the Shannon, where they were receiving 1s. 6d. a-day, for 10d. a-day relief work.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson denied the truth of such statements, and said that farmers and landlords were combining to keep down wages; that this was one it that he obtained an allowance, observed as the witreason for the opposition to public works experienced ness was leaving the room, "That man evidently reason for the opposition to public works experienced ness was leaving the room, "That man evidently at presentment sessions; that the government did wants an allowance out of the house instead of not approve of combination in the labouring men in it." a ne rule of the Treasury respecting wages as any- on Jones, the report statest ing short of combination to depress them; that there is no place in the workhouse, in which the great evil of the country was the low rate of the paupers are employed and lodged, which can be wages, and that the social condition of the country designated a shed; that there are two rooms in the could never be improved till wages were improved. basement story of the main building appropriated to Mr. Gibson proposed that wages should in no case be the use and separate location of the female refractory

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that 10d. was a high rate of wages generally in Ireland. English gentlemen that 10d. was a sufficient daily and, with the exception of the damp appearance of a remuneration for an Irish labourer, God help the

people.

The Chancellor—God forbid we should think so. I merely mention 10d as a high rate of wages in the

read a letter from his father, commenting on the present distress, and the various plans proposed for and strength; that the refractory paupers in Statis relief. The letter suggested the appointment of Pancras workhouse have the same allowance as the deputations at each presentment meeting to assemble other able-bodied poor, with the exception of meat in Dublin, in order to organize the best plans for ob. three times a week, and one ounce of sugar and one taining Government and local relief, during the im- ounce of butter in the case of the females,-that the pending calamities of famine and pestilence, and to dietary of this workhouse is equal to that of any embody, in practical form, their suggestions to Par- similar establishment in the kingdom, and superior to liament for laws suited to the emergency.

such a meeting would be to address the ministry, dietary of the refractory paupers, and the state of and, if necessary, the Crown itself, to call together, separation from the other inmates in which they are without delay, the Parliament, and, he thinks, that kept, affords no ground for censuring the system of such a demand, coming from such a body, would be

Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P., declared his adhesion to the "moral force policy." Mr. LAUGHNAN, town councilman, in handing in some money, expressed a hope that ere long he would see a reconciliation between the "Old and Young

Mr. O'Connell said that they would be most happy to effect a reconciliation, but, as he had often stated

before, it lay with the Young Ireland party to make the move, as they had swerved from the rules of the association, and could only be again connected with it palatable as can possibly be desired, and that no blame by a determination to agitate by moral means alone. (Cheers.) They had erred, and they were the parties to repent of their error. The rent was £61 16s. 4d. STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The accounts from the

provinces are very disheartning. The peasantry are starving in thousands in severals districts in the south and west, and although the gentry are doing all, and perhaps more than their means admit of. a considerable period must elapse before the destitute can be furnished with employment. The following are from the Borrisokane correspondent of the Evening Packet:-"The combination, now so general most alarming. There were half a dozen or more seizures for rent in this neighbourhood, and all were defeated on the days fixed for sale, by large bodies of men, summoned from distant parts of the country, to stop the sale." The Waterford correspondent of the same journal says :- "On Saturday morning last several cars, laden with corn, were stopped on their way to Waterford and Dungarvan, and obliged to return home." The Tullamore correspondent

It is but a few days since I informed you of the uprise of the working classes in the Killoughby and Parsonstown districts of this county, for whom nothing has yet been done. I have now to inform you of another uprise in the Ballycumber district, where large bodies of his intention to punish her, struck her a violent blow on wretched looking beings assembled on the 18th being wretched-looking beings assembled on the 18th, being petty sessions day, to make their heart-rending situawould be taken to relieve them and their families from tions known, in the hope that some immediate steps Starvation. The magistrates and gentlemen assembled assured them of their wishes to do everything in their power to alleviate their distress, and for that purpose had already made their wants known to the Lord-Lieutenant, by petition through the Earl of Rosse, Lieutenant of the county; and that they every day expected a favourable reply. Whereon they all dispersed quietly, but in a downcast, melancholy, gloomy manner; many of them declaring that they had nothing to keep them alive but the diseased potatoes chopped up with cabbage, with salt

store him to the commission of the peace for the county of Limerick, and that the Hon. Gentleman

#### FIRE AT THE CROYDON RAILWAY TER-MINUS.

attended with a serious destruction of property, broke and positively refused to press the charge. It was sworn Railway. It appears that the fire broke out in the lamp door was fastened before the husband came home, and room of the terminus, and the flames soon broke through was also found to be fastened after the prisoner Byrne the roof of the carriage depot, a spacious building, up-wards of one hundred feet long, and which was filled with in the truth of Spiller's assertion, he afterwards, on findcarriages of the first and second classes. By the time ing the depositions would be taken against him, volunwas enveloped in flame, and upwards of a dozen first and had been admitted by the husband himself. frightful rapidity, and when the flames shot through the corroborated by the policeman, and a strong caution from diate district, but the principal portion of the metro. during the interval between the two examinations, the Polis. For some time the greatest difficulty was experi- wife now, on her husband and Byrne being brought up enced in obtaining a supply of water; meanwhile the for final examination, in an agitated manner expressed flames progressed with such rapidity that before four her conviction of her husband's innocence, admitted 9'clock both the stations (the present atmospheric, and that he had promised to be a better husband to her than the old locomotive) presented an immense body of flame, ever, besought the magistrate to reflect that he was the which roared as it issued from the several windows, like father of her children, forgave him the violent assault he

a number of furnaces in full operation. By leading the hose of the engines through the sitive and energetic determination not to appear against windows, the military and firemen were enabl to pour him, at the same time wavering and altering her former a limited stream of water upon the destructive element, but it had obtained too firm a hold to be easily extinguished, and carriage after carriage fell a prey to the fury of the fire; it was not until the whole of the combustible articles in the two buildings were burnt, that the ticket station and booking offices.

Mr. John Casson, Clifford, near Tadcaster. - Write to the Registrar, at Lancaster. The expence will de- all further apprehension of its extension. By that pend upon the length of the document. Four shil- period the old locomotive depot was burnt down, and an lings and sixpence per sheet is about the regular immense number of first and second class carriages destroyed; the atmospheric carriage shedding was likewise MR. WH. ROBINSON, Bolton .- We are unacquainted with consumed; the electric telegraph was also displaced, and the conditions. We will leave your letter with the a large number of the sleepers on the line were burnt, and the metal tramways were forced into various slopes so as to prevent the regular transit of trains.

There has been no stoppage to the traffic on the line, and a great number of workmen are busily employed in

#### TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN ST. PANCRAS.

The suicide of a young woman, aged 19, named Mary Ann Jones, late an inmate in St. Pancras work house, and on whom the Jury returned the following verdict :—That the deceased Mary Ann Jones drowned herself rather than return to the workhouse, being driven to distraction through dread of the treatment she would be subjected to in the "shed," and the that the discipline there is unnecessarily severeresulted in a lengthened inquiry into the treatment when by way of refuting the charges made against the provisions given the poor, specimens of the rations served to the inmates were placed on the table. The rations consisted of porridge, meat, bread, potatoes, beer, soup, and cheese.

All the witnesses were required to taste the porridge, broth, and beer, and their attention was called to the quantity and quality of the other articles of food,-

meat, bread, potatoes, and cheese. The evidenc went to show, that these rations were of a superior kind to that habitually served. The examination of one witness may be given as a specimen of the depositions of the whole.

John Witt, examined: I have been about 4 years different porridge to what we have; ours is not so as this. We don't get half this quantity of potatoes, more like Sharp's-alley meat than this. (A laugh.)

By Mr. Clark: I have reason to complain of the say one wordhere to preach.

Wit: I came here to tell the truth, and nothing beyond the ordinary rations. Mr. Clark: Have you any reason to complain of

the quantity or quality of the food?—Why you give us nothing but what I call a galloping starvation. (Laughter.) Upon which Mr. Howarth, one of the Directors who had previously stated that he had visited the house, and had examined the food, with the quality of which he was perfectly satisfied, and further that he had tasted the soup, and was so well pleased with

and mechanics to raise wages, and that it should not therefore set the example, by combining with Irish landlords and men of property, to keep down the saddled by the meeting. It serves to show through landlords and men of property, to keep down the rarge of the neonless that the could not look upon his sister's what very different mediums pauges and directors of the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner had foolishly been about with the female drinking, until adopted by the meeting. It serves to show through the first slender means, to support him, he abused her in the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner had foolishly been about with the female drinking, until lecture here on the 27th instant.

HALIFAX.—Mr. B. Rushton will deliver a public foot, and declared he would demolish every article of furble what very same subject: referring to the very same subject: referring to the very same subject: referring to the very same subject to raise wages, and that it should not foot, and the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner had foolishly been about with the female prisoner.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. William Diote the ferring and the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner had foolishly been about with the female prisoner.

The Report of the Committee was presented and the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner had foolishly been about with the female prisoner.

Whill control the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was again sent for. The male prisoner is adopted the surgeon was vages of the people; that he could not look upon view the very same subject; referring to the verdict

paupers, and building consisting of a ground floor working room with a sleeping room over for the male refractory paupers; that the rooms appropriated to Mr. Gibson replied, that if it were the opinion of the female paupers, although not lofty, are spacious, small portion of the wall of the sleeping room, more comfortable than the ordinary dwellings of the la-

bouring poor. "That it is essential to the preservation of decency, country. I think the wages should be improved, and order, and good conduct amongst the paupers genethe minutes of the Lords of the Treasury requiring rally, that the idle, deprayed, and refractory should that the wages should be 2d. under the standard of be kept separate from the aged and well conducted, the country is not law, and, if necessary, it may be and that those who, but for their dishonest and vicious propensities, might maintain themselves, should not The weekly meeting at Conciliation Hall, on Tuesbeek kept in a state of idleness or supplied with a day, was very thinly attended. Mr. J. O'Connell greater quantity of food than experience shows to be fully sufficient for the preservation of their health the generality of such dietaries, a copy of which is Mr. O'Connell conceives that "the first duty of annexed to this report; that the distinction in the workhouse management established in his parish." After recommending classification, by which the vicious refractory paupers, and indirectly censuring Mr. Cooper, the parish surgeon, for having given an and Co., solicitors to the Bank of England, stated that unfavourable opinion. The Committee conclude their self laudatory report by saying, that they are nuities in the names of George Edwards and his wife, fully satisfied that the dietary of the house is sufficient both in quantity and quality, and that with the addition of a portion of peas to the broth, and two pints of milk, instead of one to each gallon of the oatmeal porridge, it will be rendered as nutritive and attaches to the authorities of the parish in conseauence of the death of Mary Ann Jones, provided she did in fact commit suicide for the reason stated by her previous to her death.

## Police Entelligence.

WORSHIP STREET.

AN INFAMOUS SCOUNDREL .- On Wednesday, Edward Spiller, a middle aged man, of respectable appearance, described as lately a publican, was brought up on a waramongst the occupiers of the land not to pay rent, is rant before Mr. Broughton, charged with violently assaulting his wife, Caroline Spiller, and also conspiring with another man, now in custody, named Thomas Byrne, to effect a capital offence upon her person. The substanc of the charge against the last name prisoner was published about a week since, and it is only necessary now to state that the wife, a well-dressed modest-looking woman, of 30, deposed, that in consequence of her husband not returning home about a fortnight since, she went to seek him at the house of one of his relatives, where she found him in the company of two prostitutes. This naturally led to reproaches and unhappiness on her part, and threats of personal chastisement from him. At one o'clock in the morning of Tuesthe mouth, and another in the side, and then forced her into the street, where she fell senseless, and was picked Being advised by her brother to seek the protection of a magistrate for herself and three children, she did so, and awaited the arrival at home of her husband, until ten at night, when he returned in a state of intoxication, and told her he understoed she had got a warrant out against him, and would do something that she should get a warrant for, at the same time seizing a kuife off the table and threatening to and pepper to kill the bad smell, and give them a counter tion, and she being afraid to go to bed, laid down with part of her clothes on and fell asleep. About 4 o'clock Mr. Surrn O'Bures.—It is reported that the Lord in the morning, however, she was awoke by the other Chancellor's Secretary has written, by direction of his Lordship, to Mr. Smith O'Brien, offering to restore him to the commission of the peace for the alleged against him. She instantly called out for the protection of her husband, who was lying at the foot of by a policeman belonging to the company, he moved the bed, pretending to be asleep, but the latter, instead gently away, and endeavoured to make off, by going unof displaying any anger at the other prisoner's infamous conduct, merely advised him to escape, and afterwards, when the wife, who was overcome by her feelings, insisted upon Byrne being taken into custody, denied all About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire, knowledge of him, or that he had let him into the house, out at the Croydon terminus of the London and Croydon | that only the Spillers lived in the house, that the streetthe engines arrived the whole of the old locomotive depot tarily acknowledged to the second clerk that he really second class carriages were blazing away with the most Notwithstanding this convincing testimony, partly roof they completely illuminated, not only the imme- the magistrate not to allow herself to be tampered with

had committed upon herself, and finally expressed a potestimony as to render it almost valueless if she did so. Mr. Heritage having forcibly addressed the magistrate

on behalf of his client, Spiller, Mr. BROUGHTON at once ordered Byrne to be fully committed for trial on the charge of a criminal assault, the conflagration was cut off, just as it was attacking with intent, &c., upon Mrs. Spiller; but said that with that at t' aree different periods, three separate payments on Sunday next, September 27th, at two o'clock preregard to the charge of conspiracy against the husband, were made by assistants in the shop to the prisoner. eisely.

By eight o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to allay it would be utterly useless to send him for trial with the prisoner, he said, had he been a day later he would meeting of Lancashire miners will be held at the house of the prisoner, he said, had he been able to take him. The prisoner was house of Mr. Charles Glover. Lord Nelson language that the beauty of the present institutions. any jury upon the evidence the woman now gave. It was quite obvious, and he entertained not the slighest doubt of the fact, that Byrne had been admitted into the house for the worst of purposes, and he could perceive but very little difference between this case and another recorded in the State Trials, in which Lord Audley was charged with aiding another person in the commission of a rape upon the person of his lady, and upon conviction of it was sentenced to execution. He regretted the course he was compelled to pursue exceedingly-that of refraining from sending the husband for trial also; but there was no other open to him, and he could only therefore, to insure the wife's future protection, order the husband to put in good and substantial bail to be answerable for his peaceable behaviour for the next six

always so to woman." Such occurrences as that related Monday morning for an answer. The property was given members are requested to attend. A meeting of the always so to woman." Such occurrences as that the property mangurer and property mangurer above, prove that in spite of our boasted civilization, the back to him and he went away. As soon as he was in shareholders of the above locality will be held in the same room on Sunday (to morrow) at two calcal. always so to woman. Such observed condition, the above, prove that in spite of our boasted civilization, the above, prove that in spite of our boasted civilization, the back to him and he went away. As soon as he was in above, prove that in spite of our boasted civilization, the back to him and he went away. As soon as he was in the same room, on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock of compromise, regarding the Holstein Schligwing in the afternoon.

The prisoner at first hesi-line the afternoon. pressed faithfully the relations of the sexes. Until an tated, but afterwards acknowledged the charge, and said Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Daniel immense change takes place in the social position of he had either been instigated or assisted to commit the Donovan will lecture in the school-room of the Workwomen generally, they will always be at the mercy of such robbery by Attwell. The other was then taken into cus- ing Man's Hall, at six o'clock in the evening. Subbrutes as this Spiller. Law is powerless in their case. Institutions which will free them from helpless dependence for the mere necessaries of life, and consequent virtual slavery to all the brutality and caprices of their "lords and masters," are the only cure for this crying

SOUTHWARK.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS .- On Saturday, Mr. T. Robson, a merchant, was charged with refusing to deliver up his ticket at the South-Eastern terminus: also with assaulting Charles Brown, one of the railway servants. Brown stated that on the arrival of the mail train from Dover, at four o'clock that morning, he was employed in collecting tickets. On opening one of the first wife. class carriages he saw the defendant, and asked for his ticket. He exhibited a second-class ticket, but would not give it up, although he paid 2s., the difference of the fare. He told the defendant that the ticket must be given up, and showed him a copy of the regulations. On attempting to take him into custody, the defendant committed the assault complained of. The defendant contended that he had been grossly ill-used by the railway authority. velling on the line. On the present occasion he took a return ticket for Tunbridge Wells, and on the arrival of thick as this by half. The bread we get is the same the train at the latter place, his ticket was taken from him by one of the company's servants, who went Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Chesham-place, on Tues- and they are not half so good as these. Our meat is away and did not return to him. He made his complaint at the station, but they refused to convey him unless he paid his fare. The station clark at the same time told him not to give up the ticket at the London-bridge terwhole of the food we have. Will you permit me to minus, unless he had a receipt, which could be shown to the secretary, who would order the money to be restored. A Director (interrupting): No; you don't come | He thought the company's servants to blame in not returning him his ticket after presenting it in the usual manner. It was admitted that the defendant had made a similar statement at the terminus, and the magistrate said the Company's servants were not justified in the cause they had pursued. He dismissed the charge. The defendaant expressed his intention of entering an action for false imprisonment against the above company. WESTMINSTER.

A RUFFIAN. On Tuesday, John Lynn, a determined fianly assaults. It appears that defendant, who is upwards of twenty years of age, is a worthless idle fellow. who, instead of supporting himself by his own industry, insists upon his aged parents 'who are poor hard working people, maintaining him, and in return ill treats them. He returned home at about two on Monday afternoon, and when his mother told him that he ought to endeavour to procure some employment, as they could ill afford, out in the place. His mother interfered to prevent him carrying his threat into execution, when he struck her male prisoner was discharged, and the female remanded large room, Bull Close Lane. his father came from his bed to see what was the matter. after. the defendant assailed him with a torrent of abuse of the most disgraceful character. The mother's screams attracted the attention of the neighbours, and one of them Mrs. Moore, who had an infant in her arms, having said to defendant as he passed her door, "Oh, John, how can you use your poor mother so?" the fellow struck her a desperate blow on the left eye, and upon her husband inquiring why he did it, the defendant rushed towards him and gave him a severe black eye, and then, entering his house, endeavoured to break open his room door in order to tion, consisting of 6,000 members, is now complete; he police, however, fortunately the members in it hold, among them, nearly ten he in the Oddfellows' Hall, Todmorden, on Tucsemade their appearance at the moment, and defendant, thousand shares, upon which they have paid day, the 29th inst. The North Lancashire Green the consisting of 6,000 members, is now complete; he in the Oddfellows' Hall, Todmorden, on Tucsemade their appearance at the moment, and defendant, thousand shares, upon which they have paid day, the 29th inst. after scrambling over the roofs of several houses in a vain endeavour to escape was secured. At the stationhouse he swore he would serve them (those who complained of his ruffianism) out, if he suffered six months

that he should not have struck Mrs. Moore, but she Mr. Bond said his conduct was like that of a wild animal, and he fined him 40s. or twenty one days, for the assault on his mother; 80s. or twenty-one, for the assault on Mrs. Moore, and a similar penalty for the assault on her husband.

Defendant was, in default of payment, committed to prison for nine weeks.

MANSION HOUSE.

FORGERY OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- On Saturday, Joseph Jones was charged with having forged a transfer of a stock, which was deposited in the names of George Edwards and his wife. Forrester received the warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner at a quarter past five o'clock, traced him to Greenwich immediayoung would be separated from the older and more tely, and placed him at the bar at a quarter before seven o'clock. Mr. Henry Freshfield, of the firm of Freshfield the sum of £3 10s, per annum, standing in the Long Anhad been taken out by the prisoner, who represented George Edwards, with whose wife he lived, and for that purpose forged the name of Mr. Edwards. Evidence to substantiate these statements having been adduced. Alderman Gibbs asked whether the prisoner wished to account, or the "transfer made in the books?" The prisoner-"No. it will be all found right." Alderman Gibbs-And I shall remand you till Friday. The prisoner-"That's a long time, It will be all right, I know, when it's all heard. Will you take bail for my appear- at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at halfance?" Alderman Gibbs-No. The prisoner-"It will be all right." The prisoner was then remanded.

GUILDHALL. SEDUCTION BY A SURGEON .- On Saturday, Mr. Alderman Hunter and Mr. Alderman Musgrove were for some time engaged in investigating a case of affiliation, the parties being a young woman named Shepherd, and Mr. Dacent, of 4, Pall-mall, one of the surgeons of the Ophthalmic Hospital. The defendant was not in attendance, though a summons had been left at his house. Mr. Cope stated the complainant's case. About two years since she was afflicted with a diseased eye, which made it necessary that she should apply to the Ophthalmic Hospital. She was placed under defendant's care, and he suggested that she should attend at his house. She consented, and he then succeeded in seducing his unfortunate patient, who subsequently gave birth to a child. The complainant, who had left Mr. Dacent's house applied to him for some assistance, and, after she had parted with everything, he gave her £26, and agreed to settle on her £20 per annum. He did not fulfil his promise, and on his (Mr. Cope's) application, defendant said till nine.—Bristol: at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight he could come to no arrangement unless he saw Miss o'clock in the evening.—Darlington: at John Moss's. Shepherd who called on him, when his conduct was in every degree disgraceful. Miss Shepherd was then examined, and her evidence corroborated the statement of Mr. Cope. Since her connection with Mr. Dacent he had married a lady of fortune. Mr. Alderman Hunter said, O'clock. that as Mr. Dacent had not attended, they must make out an order for 2s. 6d. per week on the defendant. Miss Shepherd here said, that when she called on Mr. Dacent o'clock .- chelseu: Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, relative to the settlement, he wished to continue the in- at eight o'clock. Whitechapel: Brass Founders' timacy, and because she refused, he declined to fulfil his engagement. The parties then retired.

MARYLEBONE. William Hatherston was charged with having robbed Miss Harriett Lillewhite of a purse containing a £5 Bank of England note and 13s. in silver. On Saturday evening, at a quarter before nine o'clock, there was a great bustle on the platform on the arrival of an express Newcastle train, and while the passengers were in a hurry to Hive Tavern, Cobourg Road, at eight. look for their luggage, the prisoner was observed to be look for their luggage, the prisoner was observed to be sounding" the pockets of several ladies, one of whom Bilston will be held on Sanday, (to-morrow) evening, was the prosecutrix; on observing that he was watched at half-past ten o'clock, it is particularly requested by a policeman belonging to the company, he moved that every well-wisher of the cause will attend

instant, and given into custody. The prisoner, who refused to give his address, on ac- visited O'Connorville, has promised to attend, and count, as his solicitor said, of the respectability of his give a description of the Poor Man's Paradise. onnexions, was sent to Newgate for trial. A COUNTRYMAN'S ADVENTURE IN LONDON .-- On Mon-

day, Mr. Henry Briery, a respectably dressed man, was room of the Woolcomber's Arms, Hope-street, at five charged before Mr. Long, by a constable of the S division, who stated that, on the same morning, at an early hour, he found the prisoner lying drunk in Seymourstreet, near the terminus of the North-Western Railway. He was conveyed to the station house, and he there complained of having sustained a serious loss, viz., that of his greatcoat, in one of the pockets of which were notes to the amount of £35.

The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said, that after leaving the Railway station, he got into a cab, which came in collision with another vehicle, and Le was Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held in thrown ont; he was for some time insensible, but he Mr. Acklam's large room, on Monday evening, at 7 denied that he was the worse for liquor. He was dis- o'clock, respecting the levies, and other important charged.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. as cash taker in the Louse of Messrs. Lewis and Allanby, (to morrow,) at 7 o'clock in the evening. mercers, Regent-street, was brought before Mr. Hardprisoner, rea aested that three clear cases might be se- can be supplied with cards on application to Mr. J. ected, and the evidence on these would render it unne- Sweet. cessary to, go into other charges. It was then proved | Sowerby Helm.-A delegate meeting will be held

not have been able to take him. The prisoner was house of Mr. Charles Glover, Lord Nelson Inn, Hindcommitted.

the trustees of Messrs. Evans and Co., booksellers, Old men. Bond-street. A gentleman, who said he was one of possession of the property in Bond-street on behalf of half-past seven precisely; subject-Education. rare books and prints had been offered for sale to a book. on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, in the Charseller in Soho-square, he went by appointment to the tist Association room, Mill-street, Rochdale. shop, and on seeing the property immediately recognised ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .-- A meeting of the members to take to a bookseller and sell for a stated sum. Att- to receive subscriptions and to enrol members. well denied all knowledge of the affair. Mr. Hardwick stolen property was there.

. LAMBETH.

MADDENING EFFECTS OF DRINK, -Mr. Daniel Miller, baker, residing in Crown-row, Walworth, was charged with violently assaulting and attempting to strangle his

Mrs. Miller, after detailing the nature of the charge, said, that when her husband kept sober there could no be a more quiet or better conducted man, but when drunk he was little better than a maniac, and she feared that some day or other he would carry out his threats, and her life be the sacrifice. The prisoner was ordered to find surety for his good

behaviour for six months.

WORSHIP STREET. DESPERATE SUICIDAL ATTEMPT .- Ellen Le Beau, young woman of loose character and faded personal attractions, and a young man named James Wilson, were charged on Monday, under the following circumstances. the male prisoner lying on the grass in Love-lane, Clap- forward. ton, and the female prisoner standing over him, both in a state of intoxication. The female walked away on seeing witness, and the male prisoner said he was merely taking a rest, being fatigued. The witness then went to the end of his beat, and on his return found a number of persons standing about a gate, and the female prisoner ying on the ground with her arms stretched out, helpess and insensible. The male prisoner said that she was | tend. dead, and that she had hung herself to that gate, and he handed to the witness a handkerchief, which he said he had cut from her neck. The witness lifted her from the ground in his arms, and she appeared so stiff and breath- evening, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock. less that he thought she was really dead. In a short holding with both hands. She appeared nearly dead postponed,) will be brought before their notice. about the arms, and seized her by the throat, and when for a week, in order that her friends might be enquired

#### Forthroming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

SHARES, £2 10s.

The first section of the above flourishing Institu- place.

The second section advances rapidly towards completion, it numbers at present four thousand members, who have subscribed upon their shares £2,000. Thus, although the society has been but fifteen Defendant, in a sullen tone, said he was sorry, and months in existence, it has enrolled ten thousand members, and created a capital of £15,000.

The following are the benefits which the society guarantees to its members; holders of one share, a) house, two acres of land, and £15; helders of a share the luty of the people." Chair to be taken at halfand a-half, a house, three acres, and £22 10s.; holders of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. Leases for ever will be granted to the occupants. The society affords facilities for enabling members to purchase their allotments, and thus become freeholders. The rent of the allotments will be moderate, as it will be regulated by a charge of 5 🔂 cent

upon the capital expended upon each. The society having been called into existence for the benefit of the working classes, the rules enable the poorest to avail themselves of its advantages, as the shares may be paid by weekly instalments as low as three peace.

Meetings for enrolling members are held as follows :-

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road: at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn again-lane: at six o'clock. - Westminster: at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane- at half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven .— Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: past seven. Gray's Inn Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street.—Hammersmith: at No. 2, Little Vale place, at ten in the forenoon.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from seven till nine.-Leicester: at 87. Church-gate, at six. - Bradford: Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Hope-

street, at five. MONDAY EVENING. Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. -Cumberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely. — Kensington: at eight clock, at the Duke of Sussex.—Limehouse: at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at 8 o'clock Leicester: at No. 17, Archdeden-lane, at seven o'clock. — Chepstow: at the Temperance Hotel. Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock .- Armley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, Armley Town-gate, at eight o'clock .- Liverpool : at eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. - Belper: at the house of George Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field-head, from seven No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven .- Chorley Wood Common : at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock,-Rickmansworth: at the Cart and Horses, at seven o'clock.—Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven

TUESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight Arms, Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Aberdeen: the office-bearers meet at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill-lane Hall .- Brighton . No. 2, at No. 3, Charles-street, at eight o'clock.

THURSDAY EVFNING. Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Church street, at eight o'clock. O'd Kent Road, at the Bee-

BILSTON.—The members of the Chartist Land Soder the pole of an omnibus, but he was stopped on the ciety are requested to meet on Sunday, to-morrow,) evening. One of the successful members who has BRADFORD, -A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, will be held in the large o'clock on Sunday next. A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-ope-

rative Land Society, at the same time and place. On Sunday, October 4th; a public discussion will take place in the large room of the Woolcombers' Arms, Hope-street. Subject. "The benefits which the working classes have derived from the repeal of the Corn Laws." The discussion to commence at 7 soner in the hands of one of the neighbouring o'elock.

BARNSLEY!-A meeting of the members of the business.

The adjourned discussion of the Chartist agitation, EMBEZZLEMENT .- John James Knight, a lad employed will be resumed in the Chartist room, on Sunday Nottingham.—The Election Committee will meet at five o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday next, at a prevent their return, if properly distributed and kept wick, for final examination, charged with having emark at live o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday next, at bezzled various stams of money amounting to upwards of the Fox and Hound, Old Basford, and the Land So-belonging to his employers. Mr. Hardwick, underciety, at the same place at 6 o'clock. The Sublinging to his employers. Mr. Hardwick, underciety, at the same place at 6 o'clock. The Sublinging to his employers. Mr. Hardwick, underciety, at the same place at 6 o'clock. The Sublinging to his employers. Mr. Hardwick, underciety, at the same place at 6 o'clock. The Sublinging to his employers. Mr. Hardwick, underciety, at the same place at 6 o'clock. The Sublinging to his employers. standing that here were a great many cases against the secretaries to the Land and Charter Associations,

ley near Wigan, on Monday, October 5, chair to be ROBBERY OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—On Tuesday John taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. A public Hudson and John Attwell were charged with having stolen some valuable books and prints, the property of addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentle-

Whiteenapel.—Mr. John Gathard will deliver a Messrs, Evans and Co.'s trustees, stated that Hudson was lecture at the Brass Founders Arms, Whitechapel employed as porter, and Attwell had formerly been in road, on Sunday evening next, September 27, at the trustees. Having received information that some MR. DANIZE DONOVAN, of Manchester, will lecture

it as having formed part of the stock of Messrs. Evans of the National Charter Association will be held in and Co., from whose premises it must have been stolen. the Chartist room, Bentinck street, on Sunday (to-) the French people. [Well might Byron say "man to man oft unjust, is The prisoner Hudson, who left the property, called on morrow), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all the

> tody. The two books produced were black letter copies ject-"The difference between Young and Old Ireof an Edward the Sixth's Prayer Book and Bible. They land, how far the difference may be made available were worth in the trade about £25. The prisoner Hud- to Chartism in this country." The Land Society son said the books had been given to him by Attwell, meet every Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, BRADFORD. - A public meeting of the members of remanded the prisoners, with an instruction to the the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held police to search their lodgings, to ascertain if any more in the Land Office, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect Officers and Auditors for the ensuing quarter,

and finally arrange for to commence receiving subscriptions for the Juvenile Land Society.

The members of the Chartist Association will meet in their room, Butterworth Buildings, to elect a Petition Committee, and other business of the Association.

The Committee of the Land Association will meet on Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock, to receive contributions and enroll members. LEEDS.—On Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at 7 o'clock, a Discussion will take place in the Back Room of the Bazaar, on the following question:-

Whether is the Chartist Land Society, or the Redemption Soiety, best adapted to promote the interests of their respective members. Mr. Forth will open the subject. A full attendance is requested. On Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock, a Meeting of the Members of the Land Society will be held in the Policeman Davit said that on Saturday evening he saw above room, when important business will be brought

Mr. Doyle's Route .-- Monday, Parkhead; Tuesday, Rutherglen; Wednesday, New-mills; Thursday, Galston; Friday, Darvil.

BRIGHTON .- A special general meeting of the Chartists of Brighton, will be held at the Artichoke Inn, on Wednesday evening next, September 30th, when the whole of the members are requested to at-

BRIGHTON.—The members of the Chartist Co-ope rative Land Society, No. 1 locality, hold their weekly meetings at the Artichoke Inn, every Wednesday PROGRESS OF THE CHARTIST LAND SOCIETY .- EXtime, however, she revived, and as soon as she saw the TENSION TO IRELAND .- A district has recently been looking powerful fellow, was charged with a series of ruf. male prisoner she began kicking at him. They were opened at Belfast, and is progressing most prosboth detained at the station house. Her neck being perously; its meetings are held every Sunday mornstrongly marked by the ligature the police surgeon was ling a the house of Mr. Walker, 7, Bradley Court, off sent for, after which the prisoners were locked up in Shankle-road, every Sunday morning at ten o'clock. separate cells. About an hour afterwards a heavy fall llrywoop.—A member's meeting will be holden on was heard in the female's cell, and the witness found her Sunday evening, 27th instant, at six o'clock, when lying ou her back on the floor, with a piece of bed ticking it is requested that all the members will be present. bound tightly round her neck, the ends of which she was as business of importance (which cannot possibly be

also, ruled sheets for signatures, by applying to J.

HULL.—The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend at the Ship Inn, Churchlane, on Sunday next, at two o'clock precisely, on business of importance. The Chartist Co-operative Land Society hold their weekly meetings every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at the same

singers are specially engaged for the occasion. Tea to be on the table at 5 o'clock, P. M. MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Council has appointed John Nuttail to be secretary, and John

O'Hea, treasurer for the National Petition Fund for the Manchester Locality. MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) Mr. Thomas Tattersall, of Burnley, will lecture in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Ancoats. Sub-

past six o'clock. BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting will be held at the Shir Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday (to-morrow) even-Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. Business of the utmost importance will be laid before the mecting. HEXWOOD. - A public meeting of the working

Hartley-street, on Monday evening, the 20th inst., when Mr. William Dixon is requested to attend, and either prove or retract the charges he made against our townsman, Mr. Bell, at the Middleton Camp meeting. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. COVENTRY .- The quarterly meeting of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be holden on Tuesday ovening next, September 20th, at

eight o'clock, in the Infant School-room, bottom of Greyfriars-lane, when business of great importance will be laid before the members. Briston. -It being intended to reorganize a Branch of the National Charter Association, in the City of Bristol, a Preliminary Meeting of our friends, will be holden at Mr. Charles Rebbeck's, No. 16,

Horsefair, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street.—Mr. Thomas Clarke will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening next. Sept. 27, at ha'f-past seven precisely. South London Chartist Ilall, 115, Blackfriarsroad.—Dr. M'Douall will deliver a lecture, subject— "The Poor Law as it is and as it ought to be," on

Sunday evening next, September 27, at half-past GREAT METROPOLITAN MEETING TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION FOR THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, WILL be held at the Crown and Anchor Tayern, Strand, on Monday evening, September 28th, chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely, to which we are informed the following distinguished reformers, are invited, and expected to attend. The Earl of Stan-hope, T. S. Duncombr, M.P., T. Wakley, M.P., J. T. Leader, M.P., J. Fielden, M.P., General Johnson, M.P., C. Hindley, M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., W. S. Crawford, M.P., Colonel Thompson, Feargus O'Convey Fee, Level, Starge Fee, George Thompson O'Connor, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., George Thompson, Esq., Lawrence fleyworth, Esq., and the Rev. J. Burnett. The following distinguished advocates of the rights of man, will also take part in the proceedings :- Messrs. P. M'Grath, Thomas Clark, T. M. Wheeler, Ernost Jones, Julian Harney, Dr. M'Douall, Samuel Kydd, and other advocates well known to public fame. This meeting bids fair to be one of the most numerusly attended, and important, ever held in the metropolis, and which will doubtless prove the precursor to meetings of a similar description, in every city, town, village, and hamlet, of

# Colonial and Foreign Review.

the least importance in the United Kingdom.

By extraordinary express letters and papers have been received from Calcutta to the 7th ultimo bring-INDIA

and China. Anarchy reigns throughout the Pun-liab. Gholab Singh is evidently meditating the seizure of the sovereignty of Lahore. The Several Hill chiefs are in a very discontented state. Letters from the north-west contented state. from the north-west state the general belief that a large army will be collected upon the frontier immediately after the rains, and some do not hesitate to express the opinion that another march to Lahore will take place next Christmas. A serious riot had occurred at Canton, (China.) The natives having attacked some of the English and other foreign residents, the latter defended thems lives with fire-arms. and in the conflict several of the natives were killed and wounded. News from ADEN

to Sentember 1st, announces the break-up and dispersion of the large force of Arabs, which had invested that place for nearly three weeks. Their leader, a fanatic named Shaik Ismail, is now a pri-

Letters and papers to July 12th, have been received from the

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

It appears that the marauding parties of Caffres, who for the last two or three months have caused so much alarm, and done so much mischief in the frontier districts, were nearly, if not altogether, expelled. and that a sufficient number of men had arrived to

As regards European affairs, we have but little to communicate from

FRANCE. Spanish question. Our readers will remember that

was that perfect free discussion was a France was free, and the governmentitima representative of a free people. White Rund: Reform dinners were to have taken he deferent arrondissements of Paris, the deferent arrondissements of Paris, the deferent arrondissements of Paris, the house with the property of the paris of Paris, the house with the property of the paris of Paris, the house was a paris of the property of the prope ever, stopped by the Police. Vol hor tree ?" Contrast this unbloshing search with the "great fact" of the festival of the Fraternal Democrats in London, which took place on Monday last and an appele report of which will be formal. last, and an ample report of which wil be found in our seventh page. It is monstrous that after two revolutions, Frenchmen should be densed that liberty in their own country which they exercise in this. There is one consolation the yoke of the money mongers is too galling to be borne much longer by

the King of Denmark will respect the rights of the German confederation; at the same expressing a hope that the several governments Germany will take measures to stop the agitation an excitement which this question has caused. O this subject we direct the attention of our reader to an important "Address" in our seventh pag from the German Democrats in London to the G man people. This "Address," was sent to the Tij which has all along opposed the German nation party, but that honest journal refused its inser-The "Address" tells too many truths for The Tir the very reason why it is inserted in the Norticry The Austrian Government is demanding more laws against the German press, which the D probably assent to. It is said that the anadopted a resolution, according to which the Communist association is declared revolutionary, and every one adhering to it is to be prosecuted for high treason! The late Minister of the Prussian Finance office has laid down his office, because he declared h mself incapable of defending the financial measures which, by the imperious command of the king, he was obliged to adopt during the to nor of his office. The Minister of War, General Boyer, is likewise about to lay down his office. This veteran, though a man of character and energy, shrinks at the sight of the new spirit rising not only in the ranks of the

i-ons of Rhenish Prussia. Intelligence from IT LLY epresents the Pope as being engaged in concecting chemes of Educational Reform. It is also stated that the Pentificial Government has resolved to disband the Swiss troops in its service, and that a special agent had left for Switzerland to negotiate a reaty to that effect with the Helvetic governments.

Prussian militia, but even among the officers of the

regular army. Revolutionary tendencies, and even

connexions with the Communists have been dis-

overed among the officers, especially of some gar-

There are indications from EGYPT f progress in that quarter. Mehemet Ali is introducing innovations in dress of a semi-European character. Ibrahim Pacha is directing the cultivation of his farms. It is said that he passes the warmest culogiums on Great Britain. He has said that England is far advanced of the other Powers, and is making rapid strides onwards, whilst the latter are very slow in their progress. The chiet Rabbi of the Jews died at Cairo recently. An intimation of this event having been given to the Gevernment, Ibrahim Pacha, with a degree of toleration and freedom from bigotry which, considering that his Highness is a Mussulman, is deserving ofgreat praise, sent a company of 100 soldiers and a military band to join the funeral procession and to do

is by this time, in all probability, the scene of a West Riding.—Sub-Secretaries and others can be bloody convulsion. It is lamentable to think that a supplied with printed heads of the National Petition; whole nation should be given over to the horrors of miliarry havoc, through the miscreantism of ruffianly nings and beastly licentious queens. We announced last week the escap of Don Carlos, his son, and the Carlist General Cabrera, from France. The two latter arrived in London some days ago, and if not by this time on their way to Spain, are no doubt maturing their plans to make another dash at the Spanish throne. The "Pretender" (Carlos's son) has published a proclamation, calling upon all Spaniards to rally round his standard. He says, Let there be an end of hatred, outrage, and all evils. Institutions suitable to the times in which we live, the holy religion of our ancestors, the free course of justice, security for property, and a cordial fu-ion of parties, will guarantee to you the happiness which you so ardently sigh for. I will accomplish what I promise and offer to you, and at the moment of triumph nothing will be more agreeable to me than to find that there have been neither onquerors nor vanquished .- Charles Louis." This s the usual humbug of princes fishing for partisans, but Spain has no faith in the despicable son of the despicable Carlos. Another "Pretender" is likely to appear in the person of Don Enrique, who has addressed to the Presidents of both Chambers of the Legislature a protest against the marriage of the Infanta Louisa with the Duke DE Montpensier. He has done so as a member of the Royal Family of Spain, and as such, interested in the question of the eventual succession to the Throne, decreed to his family classes of this town will be held in the Chartist Room, by the constitution, in cases of the failure of direct ssue from the daughters of Ferdinand VII. He protests against the rights about to be acquired, at the expense of the family of the Infant, his father. by the house of Orleans, in consequence of the marriage of the Infanta Maria Louisa with the Duke of Montpensier. The protest is, it appears, founded on the fundamental laws of Philip V., by which the Princes of the House of Orleans, and their descendants, are excluded from the throne of Spain; as well as on the 47th article of the constitution. The deputies to the Cortes elected under the terrorism of that butcher Narvaez, show themselves, with the exception of a few members, the willing slaves of the Afrancesados. Addresses to the Queen against the marriage of her sister with the hated spawn of Louis Philippe have been sent from Madrid and nearly all the provinces. Every effort is made, however, to prevent these addresses being signed by the people. The police seize the petitions by force, many of those sent from the country are seized at the post office, and persons signing them are threatened with vengeance by the Government agents. The Opposition press is seized regularly every day; in fact, the press exists only in defiance of the authorities, yet each journal continues

undauntedly to proclaim the most furious denunciations against Christina, Louis Philippe, Montpensier, &c. Universal hatred of the French seems the order of the day in Spain, a most lamentable state of public feeling, but which has been caused by the infamous intrigues and bare-faced rascality of the precious 'King of the French' French residents are insulted and the French couriers mobbed by the populace. The vilest epithets are applied to the French ambassador, who finds it unsafe to appear in the streets. This anti-French feeling is rife in the army, The military at Madrid, Jamarilla, and Badojoz, have protested against the marriage of the Infanta. In an address from the military at Jaramilla is this remarkable passage .- "Your people feel a repugnance against anything that comes from France, a repugnance which, without going back into remote periods, is founded upon a conviction that it was by this power that the throne of St. Ferdinand was trampled under foot, and that war and desolation have been spread throughout Spain. In fine, Madame, this aversion is supported by our still seeing the ruins of thousands of houses destroyed by conflagrations lighted by the hands of descendants of St. Louis, and by our having among us the sons of Spanish mothers who were violated by French soldiers." The whole country is in a state of the greatest excitement, and a wide spread insurrection is almost certain. One of the London daily papers announced as from authority that the 25th (yesterday) was fixed as the day for the commencement of a general rising. If this report is correct, blood is now flowing once more in unhappy Spain.

Woe to the vile enemies of nations who have caused

The steamer Arab arrived off Vera Cruz on the toth August with Santa Anna on board, He immeliately placed himself at the head of the movement in that department. The departments of Pueba and Mexico have declared for Santa Anna, and Paredes has been taken prisoner. The revolt at the capital was headed by General Salas. Before Santa Anna oft Havannah, he took letters from Gen. Campbell to Com. Connor, and avowed himself in reply to some inquiries as to his intentions, as follows:-" the people of my country are for war, then I am with

them, but I would prefer peace." A letter dated at Vera Cruz, August 16, says that advices have been received by express of the formal annexation of California to the United States -- that is, the United States forces have taken possession of California. This news came to the British Censulate

at Vera Cruz. From THE RIVER PLATE,

news has reached us of so recent a date as the 28th of July. Matters still continued in an unsettled state, and there was little prospect entertained of a speedy adjustment of differences between the opposing parties who remained in the field without any lecisive movement on either side,

THE SMALL DEBTS ACT .- We have before us the practice of the Courts to be established under this Act from the pen of Mrs Joyse; published by Stephens and Norton, Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn; from the high character of this gentleman as a practical lawyer, we are confident it will give satisfaction to the profession and the public. In our next publication we shall notice some of the provisions of publication we summented on.

CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST. On Tuesday morning, at ten o'cleck, the inquiry into the mysterious murder of police constable, George Clarke, was resumed for the sixth time, before C. C.

Levis, Esq., Coroner for Essex, at the Cross Keys Tavern his village. Tripingniry, although upwards of two months havelant lines the perpetration of the murder, excited consider ble interest.

Mr. B. W. Rawlings, solicitor, of Romford, appeared on the part of Sergeant Parsons (who is still under the swict streillance of the police,) whilst the Police Commissioners were represented by Mr. Superintendant Pearce, of the F division, and Mr. Superintendant Mac quard, of the K division.

Police constable George Dunning, K 397, was the first witness.—He said, I have been on duty at the Dagenham station about nine weeks. I recollect the night of the 27th of August. Between eleven and twelve o'cleck on that night I was at the station in the back room, and I eard quarrelling between Sergeant Parsons and his iter, who were at the time up stairs. I do not know that they were quarrelling about, but I heard her accuse him of something. I could not distinctly understand what it was, but the reply Parsons made to thatwas. "De you mean this affai: ?" What affair he alluded to I do not know. When he said, "this affair?" she replied, "Yes, this affair, and others too." Parsons then began to cry, and I heard to more. I know that he was two examinations, which elicited those extraordinary was of course directed to saving Mr. Pickles' (the Sovererying, for he cried aloud so that I could hear him. I spoke of this to Sergeant Pearson, who was at the time in the charge room, and to Acting Sergeant Corvan.

By the Coroner-I heard Parsons and his sister quarrelling when I was in the street, and I then heard Parion, threaten to throw his sister down stairs if she did tot gold her tongue. I heard no other threat. I have playon all I heard, to the best of my recollection, and all I reported to Sergeant Pearson.

The Coroner-Do not you know that you reported to Bergeant Pearson that you heard Parson's sister say, "You know you are guilty of it ?" Witness-No, I did not report those words,

George Corvan, police constable 100 K, said I am acting sergeant of police stationed at Dagenham. On the night of the 27th of August I was on duty at the Dagenham station. Between the hours of twelve and one. Dunning, the constable, called me to the stairs to listen to Sergeant Parsons and his sister quarrelling. They were up stairs, and the door closed. I could not hear one word distinctly that they spoke. Dunning stated to me, while standing at the stairs, that Sergeant Parsons' sister had said, "You know you are guilty of it." That Sergeant Parsons made answer directly, "In this shair;" and the sister replied, "Yes, and many more." Sergeant Parsons then called her a b----b--and burst out crying. That is the report Dunning made to me. I am certain every word I have stated is correct. By the Coroner-I heard a noise as if some one was

not tell if it was a man or wo nan crying. Dunning was recalled, and said be had no recollection of making use of the word 'g nilty." The Coroner-Why, you repeated to me, word for word, in the yard of this house, that which Corvan has

orying when I was at the lottom of the stairs. I could

now stated. I was very particular in questioning you, and the statement now made by Corvan is exactly the report you made to me. Dunning-I don't recollect making use of the word

"guilty." Sergeant Pearson was next called, and declared that Dunning said to him, that Parsons' sister had said to him, "You know you are guilty,"

Julia Parsons, the sister was here called in and sworn -She said, I recollect being at the Dagenham station on the night of the 27th of August, I was with my brother upstairs on that night. His wife went away from him at her father's, at Barkingside. We had a few words on that night concerning our own family. I don't know how long we were quarrelling, but should say about half Coroner-Do you happen to recollect what you said to

him during the quarrel? Witness-I said very little to him during the time we were quarrelling. There was no allusion made to the death of Clarke. I was in a passion, and do not recoilect saying anything about the murder of Clarke. I did not left this room on the last inquiry, he touched you on the say that he knew that he was guilty of it. Coroner-Will you undertake to swear that you did

not say so ? Witness-Yes, I will. I do not remember having said anything like that.

Edward Langley examined-I am a sergeant of the detective police, and came to Dagenham on the 16th of August. I recollect going to the spot where Clarke was murdered, in company with Sergeant Parsons, on the 18th, two days after I came hare. On my return I picked up a handkerchief (produced) in a meadow adjoining the field where the murder took place. On attempting to pick it up it stuck to the ground, and then I found that it was clotted with blood, as it is now.

(The handkerchief was here produced to the Jury. is composed of silk, having a blue ground, with a figured orange, yellow and crimson border, very old, and much torn. There was a great quantity of blood stains upon

By direction of the Coroner, Kimpton, Fams, Hickton, and Butf y, the constables, who are under the serveil withstanding the fact, that if the facts alledged be lance of the pelice, were here sent for from the Dagen-

Kimpton was first called in, and, in answer to the any disagreable or expensive object out of the way "for a the last evidence he gave was the truth. The other men said, they had nothing to say in addi-

Coroner, said, he had nothing furth r to state, and that consideration." tion to their previous testimony.

The Coroner proceeded to address the Jury. He said opened, and that the charge, which they had so long in hand, could only be viewed as a murder of a very atrocious and mys- have been disclosed, and of which until just now I was terious character. The unfortunate young man, George perfectly ignorant, the Jury as well as myself feel that a Clarke, was but twenty years of age. He had only been further adjournment is necessary in ord.r that evidence pected the note to be false, and at the same time rein the po ice about six months, and had come to Dagen- may be obtained, which will in all probability prove of a ham but six weeks before his death, in company with very important and conclusive character. Hickton, from the poli-e-station in Arbour-square. Nothing particular occurred until the 29th of June (the night of the murder). On that evening it was proved that the deceased went on duty at nine o'clock with his brother constables, and proceeded to his beat. The last constable he was seen in company with was sergeant Parsons, about half-past nine o'clock. The sergeant was then in the road on horseback, and Clarke on foot, week at the New Inn, Barrington, Gloucestershire, before and at this time the wife of Sergeant Parsons and his J. Barnet, Eaq., coroner, and a jury, regarding the death sister came along. Mrs. Parsons complained of being of Reuben Bushby, who died from the effects of a blow tired, on which the poor fello v, Clarke, who was in good spirits at the time, offered to lift her on the sergeant's rural police, at the Fox Inn, Windhurst, on the 6th inst. horse, but did not do so. Clarke and Parsons were left together, and the former was not seen again until half. past ten o'clock, when he was met by a man named Luke White. That was the last time, so far as the evidence went that the deceased was seen alive. He was missed at one o'clock in the morning, and at six o'clock he was reported as missing. The body, as the Jury were aware, together a large number of the labouring inhabitants of was not discovered until four days after, when it was found in the corn-field where the murder took place. In question a party of these were in the parlour of the Fox reference to the medical evidence he (the Coroner) wished Inn, but there was no riot among them during the time, particularly to draw their attention to that portion of the nor were any of them drunk. The deceased and another case, as it was most important, clearly proving that the man of the name of Clifford were of the party, and on murder was the result of revenge. The murderer was some dispute arising in reference to a broken glass, which not satisfied with killing his victim, but mangled him in the men who broke it refused to pay for, the landlord of a frightful manner seen by the Jury, and detailed in the the inn called in the police. A Sergeant Adams and the him a single blow or cut, such as had been described, over the voluminous evidence, commenting on it as he | deposed as follows !proceeded. With reference to the evidence of the police, he said it appeared clear that during portions of the was t Great Barrington on Sunday, the 6th instant. der, but if he did not, then there must be some suspicien other person having been struck but myself.

would come to a proper conclusion. The room was then cleared of strangers, and after con-

ciple means by which the ends of justice had been de-

every thing in their power to suppress the truth. In

dence enough to warrant them in returning a verdict of

wilful murder against some person or persons. If they

did not think the circumstances sufficiently strong to

incul; ate any person or persons on a charge of wilful

murder, then it would be their duty to return an open

verdict. With these remarks he (the Coroner) would

Mr. Rawlings, on the part of Sergeant Parsons, wished I found. I consider the stuff a dangerous weapon for o know whether Parsons was to remain under the surveillance of the police any longer.

Mr. Superintendant Pearce said, he had no authority to newer that question. The Coroner said, he would undertake to say that not only Sergeant Persons but the whole of the men who had for trial at the ensuing assizes. sworn falsely would be indicted forthwith for perjury. The proceedings in this most extraordinary case then terminated.

POISONINGS IN ESSEX.

Last Friday, an adjourned inquest on the bodies of Joseph and James Chesham, alleged to have been poisoned with the hose reel, was on the spot. Owing to the comby their mother, was resumed at Clavering.

The following are the circumstances of the case, as

sworn to in the evidence adduced, which we briefly recapitulate. because considerable time has elapsed since the first apprehension of the prisoner, owing to the long adjournments of the investigation :- In the beginning of rocks, Miller, and Co., were on the spot a short time August a farmer, named Newport, was brought before the afterwards, but a considerable time elapsed before magistrates at Saffron Waldon for the affiliation to him either engine was got into play, and a still further time of theillegitimate child of Lydia Taylor. Pending the short discussion which attended the business, surpleions were accidentally created that the child's life had been tampered with, and the inquiry was sufficiently pushed trolled dominion of the flames, and it then became evi at the time to warrant the apprehension of Sarah Ches- dent that no portion whatever of the stock or property ham, the prisoner, upon charge of this attempt. After beyond the bace outer walls could be saved. Attention particulars of which the public is already in possession, she was committed to take her trial. The gossip of the neizhbourkood, however, fed and stimulated by these re- | mill proved impervious to the fire, and that property was markable proceedings, soon took such a turn as to lead saved, as were also the cottages adjoining. The close to further investigations. Rumours were current that vicinity, not only of the Sovereign mill, but of Mr. Paley's the prisoner's own children had died by poison, and so and the extensive premises of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller. probable was the tale that the coroner issued his warrant and Co., gave to the fire, at one time, a very threatening for the exhumation of the bodies of her two cons-aged aspect. Towards half-past ten o'clock, however, owing ten and eight years respectively-which had been interred to everything combustible in the premises having been in one coffin in January last. These bodies were found burned, the flames abated. to contain arsenic enough to kill a whole family. An inquest was accordingly held upon them, which was ad-

journed till last Friday. In the interval the investigations tirely destroyed, and nothing but the bare wall remain of the police resulted in the obtaining of some extraordinary information, which seem to impart a deeper shade of atrocity to the transaction than was at first believed. Among the witnesses examined at the adjourned inquest, was Philip Chesham, the eldest son of the accused woman, who answered the questions put to him with such evasion and evident reluctance, that the Jury openly expressed their conviction that he had been tampered with and had perjured himself. A similar suspicion was entertained respecting the evidence given at the previous inquest by another son, John Chesham, who was again called in and sulject to an examination, which elicited the following circumstances. Susan Green stated that on the Thursday night previous to the last sitting of the Jury she heard the boy John Chesham (supposed to have been tampered with on the

former occasion) talk to Cole about the evidence he was to give at the inquest. The boy replied, "Oh, I know what to say, for my master has told me." The Corener.-Where does Cole work ! Witness-At Mr. Thomas Newport's. (Great sensation.) The boy, John Chesham, was here confronted with the witness, and denied that he the flames, and falling through the fourth and third made such a statement. Coroner-Do you mean to say stories alighted on the second floor, uttering as he went you do not recollect speaking to Cole in the presence of Mrs. Green? The boy-No, I con't; but Cole spoke to hid the unfortunate man from the sight of Wilson, but me. The Coroner-What did he say? The boy-He on its subsiding the latter saw the body of his master told me to mind what I said at the inquest. The Co- stretched on the iron floor below, then glowing with a roner-What did you say then ? The boy pertinaciously white heat. This agonizing sight was, however, soon denied having made any reply, and no persuasion or concealed from him, by the falling of portions of the roof threats could induce him to say another word on the and flooring, and the rising of a dense column of smoke. subject. The Coroner, addressing him, said-It is very evident to me that you have been tampered with in the most unjustifiable manner, and it is confidently stated burned; the arms, legs, and face being dreadfully that your master is the person who has interfered with scorched, the latter, indeed, beng almost wholly obliyou. It appears that your master is a person named terated. Wisbey, and at the present moment sitting in this room as a member of the Jury. (Much sensation here manifested itsel in the Court. Wisbey declared that he had done nothing with the boy, further than counselling him to tell the truth. Mr. Spencer, a Juryman, said-Mr. ale a liberty with you which no servent of mine would dare to take with me. When that boy, John Chesham, arm, looked upin your face and smiled. You then said, "Well done, boy, you did it very well." The Coroner (to Wisbey)—I have nod ubt you made that remark to the Company of Belgium, and, in consequence of the boy, and that could not have been done without an object. It was a strong remark to make, because it was the conviction of all present that the boy had committed perjury. ing for a passport, which there was reason to suspect In answer to other questions Wisbey prevaricated very was intended to facilitate the escape of a forger. much, and Mr. Spencer expressed his conviction that the On searching her house at Passy, a press, with tools conduct of Wisbey had been disgraceful, and that his and materials used in making false notes, were soized

Juror, he had sworn to do justice. The Coroner (addressing the boy)-Now, can you fell me who it was who spoke to you about the evidence you should give in the course of the inquiry? The boy persisted that he had forgotten all about it, and as it was found impossible to draw from him any-

thing that would tend to the clearing up the mystery, the Coroner dismissed him. Similar unwillingness to give evidence was shown by almost every witness examined on this occasion, notfounded on truth, the accused woman seems to have had the reputation of a professional prisoner, ready to put

The Coroner summed up the evidence, after which the Court was closed, and the Jury remained in deliberation

for an hour and a-half, when the Court was again The Coroner said-From certain circumstances which

The investigation was adjourned for five weeks.

## MANSLAUGTHER BY A POLICEMAN.

A protracted inquiry has been held during the past given by James Probert, a constable belonging to the Some particulars of the occurrence have already appeared

The inquest lasted five days, terminating on Friday last, and from the voluminous evidence adduced, it appeared that the unfortunate affair happened on the evening of what was called Barrinston feast, which brought the neighbourhood: and in the evening of the day in medical evidence. Had the deceased been killed in an accused man Probert entered the room, and shortly ordinary quarrel, or in the performance of his duty, his afterwards Probert, without, as the witnesses declared. assailants would have been satisfied with inflicting on any provocation whatever, struck Busby on the head with his staff, and felled him to the ground in a state of inand there left him, but when the Jury reflected on sensibility. On being removed, and a surgeon sumthe horrible way in which the unfortunate man moned, it was found that Busby was severely injured by was mutilated, they could come to no other conclusion the blow, and, in fact, he never rallied, but expited the than that this most atrocious murder was the result of re- next day. Probert also struck Clifford so as seriously to renge. The Learned Coroner here proceeded to read injure him. On being called before the coroner, Clifford

I am a pig and sheep dealer at Great Rissington. night of the murder Sergeant Parsons was not on duty, went into the parlour of the Fox, about six o'clock. What became of Parsons between half-past ten o'clock was not tipsy. I remained about half an hour. I went and twelve on that night and between one and six o'clock out, and on my return, about nine o'clock, I went into the next morning did not appear, nor did Parsons exhibit the parlour. I had not been there two minutes, when a any disposition to inform the Jury. Again, the constable young peliceman struck me a blow which stunned me. Butfoy endeavoured to maile it appear that he was not on I recollect nothing afterwards. I do not know where I duty on the night of the murder, having, as he said, got had the blow. When I went into the parlour, at nine frunk at Romford, and that he was in bed from five o'cleck, I saw no row. There was loud talking, but no elelock in the afterneon of the 29th of June until six fighting. I was standing up filling my pipe, and was o'clock the next morning, when he heard that Clarke was about to light it, when I received the blow; I did not missing. Now, this was a sirively contradicted by Kimp- nake any noise, or threaten any one; there was no fightton and by Parsons limself, who said Buttoy came to the ing while I was in the room; I am sure I had done station at twelve o'clock and said "All right sergeant." nothing to provoke the policeman. I heard no words If Butfoy could prove that he was really in bed, why then pass between the policeman and any one else. I did not his time would be account door on the night of the mur know the deceased Busby, and I am not aware of any

attaching to his conduct. They had it proved that on the Mr. Cheatle, who was called in to attend on deceased attaching to his conduct. They had reproved that on the informing after the murder, when Clarke was reported to be missing, that Parsons left the station house with contract to men will be acquainted with their agrarian rights, and then there must be a change. (Much applause.) drawing in of medicinal vapours to the lungs themselves, and the station house with contract to men will be acquainted with their agrarian rights, of a room, as is sometimes erroneously imagined, but the station house with contract be missing, that Parsons left the station house with constable Kimpton, and before he had proceeded 200 yards

| America, was already awaking to that knowledge, by means of a glass apparatus, invented for that purpose, and conceived for the first time the idea of imitating deate attendance at the Fox Inn, Windrush. I went there them. But the difficulties he had to contend with were them. But the difficulties he had to contend with were them. But the difficulties he had to contend with were them. from the station, he proposed to Kimpson what tale they immediately, and on arriving saw the deceased, Reuben so great that he was for two years working assiduwere all to stick to in reference to his being on duty on Bushy, in a state of collapse, and insensible, labouring the night of the murder. Now, that had struck him (the under some injury of the brain. I proceeded to ascer- simonious manner upon one of the notes being obliged Coroner) as being a very strong and suspicious circum- tain the nature of his injuries. I found on the top of stance in the case. With reference to the conduct of the the head a confused wound, about two inches in length. police generally in the case there were no words strong. The wound was from the crown of the head, and dienough to express the disgust which every right minded rectly across from the centre extending down on the person must feel at their conduct. He applied his obser- skull bone, which was exposed to the touch. I could not and in three days exchanged twenty-six of them for various to those policemen who had been guilty, to say then trace the extent of the fracture of the skull. I disthe least of it, of wilfal and c rrupt perjury. The unior covered it was a compound fracture. From the nature then stopped, till he saw the effect produced upon the tunate circumstance was, that these very men, the serof the symptoms I considered the injury to be of a fatal rants of the public, had in the first instance been engaged character. I had recourse to all the expedients which in tracing out the perpetrators of the deed, and in forwere in my power for the relief of the patient, who was accomplice, Knapps, in manufacturing a greater then labouring under compression of the brain, and appropriate of notes of the Bank of England, with the which were cultivated in a superior style by shoe-ciples we adopt in other cases; for if any external part warding the ends of justice, but they had been the prinparently in a dying state. I had no hope of saving his lintent, as he says, of raising 100,000f., with which fcated. They had been engaged to ascertain who were life. I found there was great excitement, and I did what the perpetrators of the diabolical deed, and they had done I could to allay the irritation. I attended also on Clifford, who appeared to have received several blows. He consequence the greatest: ifficulty and mystery had been had an injury on the left eye, another on the nose, and thrown around the case, but it would be for the Jury to another on the right side of the head. I left at two Institution, Mr. John Paley, jan., presented, on consider whether there was suspicion founded on the evio'clock on Monday morning, and returned between seven | Tuesday last, to the museum of that seciety an autoand eight. I found Reuben Busby was dead then. I graph letter of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. made a post mortem examination of the head of the de- The advice contained in the characteristic and piunder the fracture, the existence of which alone produced "London, Feb. 13, 1843.-F. M. the Duke of Wel-experience, on a plot of land he kel by himself at Solby, the symptoms which occasioned death. There was ex- lington presents his compliments to Mrs. C-........... He that a man and his family could be maintained from leave the case in the hands of the Jury, knowing they travasated blood between the skull and the periorabium really regrets much that he has not been able to read the produce of one acre of ground, in a tar superior which are broken out into a state of abscess, can be com- to the chair. In the course of the evening, the con-

BODY AT EDINBURGH. any man to strike another on the head with. The Coroner having summed up, the jury consulted

for some time, after which they returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against James Probert, the policeman," who was accordingly committed on the Coroner's warrant respectably attended. Mr. Archibald Walker was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. John Grant appointed Secre-

> tary, pro tem. The CHAIRMAN, in a brief, but comprehensive adnamely, to take into consideration the best means of reduction of wages, and dear bread. (Much ap-

flames soon got to an alarming height, illuminating the neighbourhood to a very considerable extent, and being The Victoria engine, and the engine of Messrs. Herextracts from the Hand-Book of the Association, entreating the meeting to give the subject their serious consideration.

In the mean time the fire gained a rapid ascendancy, every portion of the building being soon under the unconeign) mill, the west wall of which is close up to the size house. The very thick substantially-built walls of the tion of the United Kingdom their political rights and privileges. proposed the following resolution :-

The size-house, in which the fire originated, is entirely gutted. The whole of the apparatus, stock, &c., is enstanding. It would be difficult, as yet, to estimate the loss, but we understand that there was a considerable quantity of warps on the premises. The stock and building are insured to pretty nearly their full value. The cause of the fire is not ascertained, but it commenced in the top, or fourth story—a room used for drying warps,

The most melancholy part of this unfortunate ocur-

rence is the untimely death of Mr. Pickles. He was

which is done by means of steam pipes.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT PRESTON.

About half-past eight o'clock on Friday night an

alarm was given by various fire bells that the size house

of Mr. Hibbert, in Stanley-street, was in flames. Imme-

diately on the fact being announced, the fire brigade,

bustable nature of the materials used in the works, the

visible in almost every part of the town.

before they were effective.

feeling naturally anxious for the safety of his property, was in his mill when the fire raged most violently. From the fourth story of the factory is a passage over a portion of the size house to the 'Devil,' or blowing room, a detached building. This passage was fire-proof excepting the floor, which was flagged. Mr. Pickles was standing at this passage with an overlooker at his mill, of the name of Robert Wilson, when, stepping forward, the flag upon which he had placed his foot immediately snapped, having been cracked by the intense heat, and Mr. Pickles was at once precipitated into the midst of down only a faint "oh!" A spiral flame for a moment After the flames had subsided the ruins were searched and the body of the unfortunate man was found, sadly

Forgeries on the Continent .- Ten years ago the Prussian government made application to the French inquiries. But all the exertions made were fruitless. Early in 1842, a despatch from London made known the emission of forged notes of the Commercial criminality had been increased by the fact that, as a and a man who called himself Pressel, an architect. a native of Stuttgardt, who had been introduced to the woman Danelle at London, by a man named Romanzow, with whom she lived as his mistress, was arrested. It was soon discovered that the notes of the Commercial Company of Belgium were forged by the same hand that produced the false Prussian notes. This was Romanzow, who was in Danelle's house at Passy when it was first entered by the police, but made his escape to his own private lodgings in the Rue des Fosses Monsieur le Prince, where he destroyed every trace of his malpractices, and then made his escape. In the course of the searches at Passy, as in the Rue des Fosses Monsieur le l'rince, a strong likeness of Romanzow in oil colours was found. Of this portrait the police had lithographic copies made and distributed, and the Bank of England published a large reward for his arrest and conviction. Two years elapsed without any recurrence of these forgeries. At last a man calling himself Linder, went to M. Bouchon, a money changer in the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, and asked for French money for an English bank-note for £100. M. Bouchon susmarked the strong resemblance between Linder and the portrait of Romanzow, of which he had a copy. The man, perceiving the suspicions of M. Bouchon, at once rushed out of the shop, leaving the bank-note behind him, which after all proved to be genuine. The declaration made by M. Bouchon of this strange occurrence, led to a conviction that Romanzow had returned to Paris, and the Perfect issued orders to is officers to redouble their vigilance in seeking out this able and dangerous foreigner. Suspicion soon afterwards fell on two men, living in opposite quarters of Paris, under the names of Rene and Germain. Warrants were issued, and a commissary of police went with one to a small apartment, at No. 35, Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, where he found the man living under the name of Rene, but who was at once recognised to be Romanzow, who did not attempt to deny either his identity or his culpability, for flagrant proofs of his crime of forgery lay all around. He is young and of prepossessing person and manners He protested that he never meant to do harm to individuals, but only to avenge himself of governments for having been despoiled of his own fortune by an iniquitous judgment. In his possession were found thirty-two Bank of England five-pound notes. and twenty-five sheets of water-marked paper, which he declared he had himself manufactured, beside various tools and implements for forging, including several engraved copper-plates, one of which was for notes of the Bank of France, not finished Whilst this seizure was being made, another officer went to the abode of Germain, whose real name is Knapps, at No. 5, Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne. This man, as well as his accomplice Romanzow, is a native of Rhenish Prussia. He was in bed, with loaded pistols within his reach, but the officers came upon him so suddenly that he could not use his arms against them or himself. He also made a full confession, and gave up many papers, &c., which will greater amount than 40,000 f .- Gulignani.

become evidence. If the two accomplices are to be believed, they have lately issued false paper to no The Two Forgers, Theodore Herweg, alias Romanzou or Raumanzow, and Knapps, have un der gone several interrogations before the examining magistrates, and several witnesses have also been examined. It appeared that Romanzou scarcely ever remained in one apartment more than a quarter of a year. The preliminary proceedings are likely to occupy several months, on account of the evidence which will be required from several foreign countries. Both the prisoners have made a full confession. Romanzou states that, after having so narrowly escaped from arrest on the 6th January, 1832, he made his way into Italy, where he lived for four months upon a sum of money that he took with him. Fearing an application for his extradition, he returned to France, thinking he would be able the more easily to conceal ously before he could succeed; living in the most parto keep the other as a model. At the end of the two vears he found that he had produced a perfect forgery, but not daring to trust the uttering of his false notes to any third person, he issued them himself, £100 each at different money-changers' offices. He Bank of England. At the time of his last capture, Romanzou was engaged, with the assistance of his

sulting for upwards of an hour the Court was re-opened, when the Coroner announced that the Jury had agreed casioned such a fracture and injury. A right-handed Chronicle—[We beg the especial attention of our entered into a most minute and lucid statement of

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CHARTIST

tion of the Chartists of Edinburgh was held in Cranston's Temperance Hotel, on the evening of the 10th instant. The meeting was numerously and

desirable object they had all in view was, the establishment in Edinburgh of a branch of the National Charter Association. He then read copious

A highly interesting discussion ensued, in which many of the tried friends of the Chartist cause took part. A number of young and new friends were also of the National Charter Association, stating it as their conviction, that nothing short of a national

Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in an energetic speech.

That it is the decided opinion of this meeting, that the place the people on the soil, and thus raise an home Charter Association; and being convinced that, by this was well illustrated by James Silk Buckingham, in Britain alone. means alone, our political rights can be obtained, this his ably lecture on the six states of America, wherein meeting now agree to form themselves into a Branch of he showed that the possession of a small quantity of the National Charter Association. land, brought with it, not only food and clothing for

He remarked, that one cause of the anathy which the body, but for the mind also, (hear, hear,) then had characterized the working classes in reference to look to Jersey, there the people had no dread of being the enforcement of their political claims was the season of comparative prosperity which marked the premiership of Sir Robert Peel; but this indifference lave plots of land to cultivate for themselves, (much he considered highly criminal. Instead of relaxing applause,) and never would the people of this countheir exertions in seasons of prosperity, it was the try have permanent happiness, until such times as sacred duty of the working classes to bring their they re-possessed their natural element—the soil. pretty early on the spot after the alarm was given, and resources to bear with greater effect on the important (Loud cheers.) The Chartist Co-operative Land Soquestion of their political enfranchisement. After a ciety, gave a great security, to its members, by alwarm appeal to the meeting in support of the prin- lowing them to select its officers, and by means of ciples of the National Charter Association, Mr. its trustees of whom their able representative, T. S. Anderson concluded by again moving the resolution. Duncombe stood at its head, (great applause) they Mr. John M'Donald cordially seconded the resolution. It did his old heart good to witness the presence of so many young and enthusiastic friends, fused. Mr. Duncombe had obtained a new act, but they would find themselves all the better by an since the passing of that they had again applied through a Barrister-at-law, but with no better sucnfusion of the old blood amongst them.

Mr. Morron was willing to abide by the decision cess, however they were still resolved to have all the of the majority, but for his own part, he thought security the law could give, and they had come to that a great national movement would end in a the determination of Registering it under the Joint great national failure. (The speaker then alluded to the declining state of the Odd Fellows' and Rechabites' Sick and Burial Schemes, and argued that it who wished well to his fellow-men, to come forth, was in consequence of their grasping at too wide a and join the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and sphere that they fell so much in the confidence of resumed his seat amid the most vociferous cheering. the public.) He thought the machinery too un- Mr. Daniel Horkins, a Teetotaller, said he much wieldly and unworkable; but he trusted that his approved of the principles of co-operation, and by fears would prove visionary, and, for the sake of sobriety and co-operation, he had obtained a house the good cause, he would offer no opposition to the | near the White Conduit, and was so well pleased with Mr. M'Grath's lucid and able address, that he was resolution.

Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT then addressed the meet- ready to put his money down for a share in the soing. He remarked that the preceding speaker had ciety. (Cheers.) sadly confounded cause and effect. Even admitting for the sake of argument that all were fact which had been stated in reference to the Odd Fellows and Rechabites, he denied that the alleged event of suc- his questions, and removed his objections, and now cess was in consequence of the schemes being the pleasing duty devolved on him of moving a vote national, their decline did not occur through but in of thanks to that gentleman for his very able dis-Wisbey, it seems to me that you allow your servants to authorities to aid in discovering the delinquents, and spite of their existence as National Associations, course. in 1841 sent to Paris a special officer to make, in [le thought the machinery of the National Charter | Mr. Marriot in seconding the motion, said he had Association admirably adapted for securing the listened with peculiar pleasure to the discourse of cnactment of the People's Charter, and he was more M'Grath, and he trusted, that the lecture would to the working classes their legitimate share of Parliamentary representation. As to the alleged unworkableness of the machinery, he confidently gave it as the result of the experience he had in matters of the kind, that five hundred members could be menaged as easily as five dezen if proper business habits were adopted, and strict attention paid to the minutest details of the scheme. He was convinced that the present was a peculiarly favourable for urging the claim of the Charter. The repeal of the Corn Lawshad occupied public attention in places of the more important question of the Repeal of class legislation; but since the fate of the Corn Laws was considered as setled, for three years at least, what other question so fit to engage the attention of the working classes as the question of their political freedom-the question of their complete and constitutional right as men and citizens, in opposition to their present degraded and abject state of political slavery. He was assured that they would acquit themselves in the struggle with that intelligence for which they had obtained credit, and which certainly could not be devoted to a nobler and lottier

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously.' Upwards of fifty individuals were immediately enrolled as members of the Edinburgh branch of the

National Charter association. to the appointment of members for the management of the affairs of the branch; the meeting proceeded to the election of nine members to form a general council, and the apointment of a sub-Treasurer and sub-Secretary.

It was carried unanimously, that a report of the proceedings of the meeting should be forwarded for insertion in the Northern Star; the People's Journal; and Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Walker for his efficient conduct in the chair, and to Mr. John Grant for his valuable service as Secretary to the

The meeting then broke up at a late hour, highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening, and in high hopes of the ultimate success of the People's

## THE LAND.

densely crewded on Sunday evening. September the radically cured, so that the patient may live free from 20th, to hear a lecture from Mr. P. M'Grath, on the the disease to a good old age. This is not theory, but 'Land and its capabilities." Mr. T. Shorter was the sober and deliberate conclusion of long experience, manimously called to the chair, and briefly intro- ardently devoted to a consideration of this destructive duced the Lecturer-whose first appearance at this in- malady, and a minute investigation of all its symptoms stitution, was heartily welcomed by the enthusiastic and morb d characters, backed up by a successful treatgreetings of the auditory. The lecturer said, preju- ment of the most critical cases, on the principles shortly lice had instilled into the human mind from infancy, that the land was the property of a few aristocrats, and hence the difficulty of inculcating the great truth, | any shape can stem the torrent of disease; for here. disthat the land was the property of the whole people. Loud cheers.) Yet true it is, at least so says history, that about the year 1066-a certain royal person came over to this country, took the land by force from its peaceable legitimate possessors, the people, and divided it amongst his retainers, who are now called Barons-(hear, hear)-but he (Mr. M'Grath) would ask, could rapine, spoliation, and bloodshed, give either right or title to the lands of this country? (Loud cheers.) Yet some twenty or thirty thousand did claim and hold the broad acres of this kingdom, to the great detriment and injury of the toiling millions-(hear, hear)-and in Scotland the whole land was held by some three thousand persons, and there one of those parties, more valiant than his fellows, (the Duke of Hamilton) had not scrupled to state how he held it, he did not profess any right divine, or heavenly patent, no, he drew his sword, and flourishing it, said, 'tis by that I hold it,' and he (Mr. M'Grath) belived that was the only right by which any of them held it. (Cheers.) But was not this a scandalous perversion of the right God gave to man. (Great cheering.) At me is coming when and would doubtlessly soon obtain her social rights. and differs altogether from any plan which requires the (Great appliause.) Mr. M'Grath next proceeded to slightest operation. Remedies thus administered, esshew the great capabilities of the soil, and in so cape the change that would otherwise be produced upon doing, quoted largely from Mr. O'Connor's work on them, by being taken into the stomach, which causes Small Farms, which was much applauded. He next them to undergo the various processes of digestion, proceeded to demonstrate that a man could support absorption, &c., and thus lose their active property himself and family in comfort, from the produce of before reaching the sent of disease; but by being inhaled two acres, and illustrated his subject by living facts, at once into the lungs, they come unchanged into immemuch to the satisfaction of his audience. The lec- diat contact with the organs affected, precisely in the turer said he was aware, that some held, that any same manner as the common air of the atmosphere is land effectually, but this was entirely fallacious, as alteration. This mode of proceeding is the only one that makers, under the presidency of Dr. Faber. Again, of the body has received an injury, or become ulcerated,

he hoped to get over to America, and there live an at Sheffield, a Mr. Ledley, a mason, is cultivating a we apply an ointment, lotion, or other substance, to the small plot of ground on the system propounded by immediate seat of the maindy, and thus speedily effect its A "CHARACTERISTIC" NOTE.—The president of the Mr. Feargus O'Conn or, and producing 2 000 fold care. Now, that which the ciutment effects for any outmore than his neighbours. Well, if shoemakers, and ward part, inhaling performs for the lungs. The system masons, made such good agriculturists, what was to of Innatation, therefore, involves no theory difficult to prevent the mechanics of London, or any other large be understood; it is merely plain, common sense, di- Conoxer.—On Tuesday evening, a few friends, who town, from following their example. (Loud cheers.) vested of all mystery and uncertainty; for when the case Mr. Linton, a large man wacter at Selby (York-) of any patient is curable at all, it must surely be by those Gilbert's the "Royal Oak," Charles-street. Fieldcensed on Tuesday, the Sth instant: There was an offu- quant epistle is so excellent, and so generally appli- shire) had recently written a letter in the Leeds Times, means which gain a direct access to the very parts which sion of blood on the substance of the brain immediately cable, that we present our readers with a copy of it :- in which he offered to prove from his own practical require the remedy. By the certain and powerful action of medicines intro-

travasated blood between the skull and the pericravium really regrets much that he has not been able to read the produce of one acre of groun u. In a lar superior place of the chair. In the course of the chair. In the chair. In the course of the chair. In the chair. I when the Coroner announced that the sury had agreed castoned such a fracture and injuries and in

lity, and was rapturously applauded. The League other parts of the system, and this circumstance renders and free trade papers, had been most virulent auxiliary measures sometimes necessary, in order to corin their opposition to that Society, whilst the rect the constitutional error; but without inhalation, it A meeting of those favourable to the re-organization of the Chartists of Edinburgh was held in notwithstanding this, they had extended its emancipation to almost every part of the United Kingdom, almost every instance, of the methods hitherto pursued. It may here be observed, that Asthma is treated like. and their barque was now floating onwards, over the stream of popularity. (Much cheering.) The wise on this plan, and with the same beneficial results

delusion of increased trade, by means of foreign order, had not diverted the people from their righilteous object. true they had been promised medicines formerly used were not adapted to the end plenty to do, high wages, and cheap bread," instead required; its efficacy now entirely consists (as was dress, introduced the business of the evening, - of which they had obtained scarcity of employ, notice observed at the outset) in the employment of remedies which modern chemistry has discovered, and which were of resuscitating the Chartist cause it. Edinburgh. plause.) The present manufacturing system appeared totally unknown forty or fifty years ago. These reme-He was willing to adopt any means that might be to him a most murderous one, as the Census showed, dies are now acknowledged by many eminent men to be thought best by the majority of the meeting for that in the manufacturing districts, 500 out of every their sheet anchor (when used by the way of Inhalation) giving new life and vigour to the cause, but was of 1,000 persons died before they arrived at the age of for the cure of Pulmonary Complaints. It would be easy opinion that the only effectual means for gaining the five years, and the average duration of human life to record a long list of powerful advocates for the system. was only seventeen years, whilst in the agricultural dis- but it may be sufficient to mention the names of Willson, tricts, to which the Chartist Co-operative Land So- Copland, Corrigan, Coxe, Murray, Scudamore, Cottereau ciety wish to send the people, the average of human of Paris, Elliotson, Harwood, Ryan, and Thompson. life was forty-five years, this had been proved by the The bare enumeration of such individuals as these, who British Association for the Advancement of Science, are at the very head of their profession, is surely sufficient at their recent meeting, and how was this? why, the to convince every unprejudiced person of the superiority wretched mother was compelled to go to slave in the of this method over that which has unfortunately been unwholesome atmosphere of the mill, and leave her practised, with such loss of human life, up to the present child, to be murdered by another, consequently drugs time. Perhaps I may be allowed to add my own feeble present, who stronuously supported the opinion of the Chairman, and warmly eulogised the principles drugs frequently contained a considerable portion of which I have not found the Inhaling process fully equal poison, then was he not justified in denominating our to subdue; and reports daily received from patients who manufacturing system, a murderous one? (Great are now under my treatment, both here and at a distance. movement would secure to the unenfranchised por cheering.) The talk of creating a foreign trade was render my conviction firm, that this method is destined moonshine. There were several nations that could to accomplish such favourable results, as no other plans now manufacture sufficient for the whole world, and would warrant us to expect.

to use the language of Mr. R. R. Moore, "for the I consider it my duty to diffuse a knowledge of this moon as well," the only way to create trade was to system more generally among society; for it is certain, that Consumption is making greater inroads than ever Chartists of Edinburgh would advance the principles market, the people being at once producers and con- upon the population of these islands, it being known, contained in the People's Charter more successfully were sumers. (Loud Cheers.) The capability of the soil from authentic sources, that no fewer than sixty thouthey to unite themselves as a branch of the National to ensure happiness and plenty (said the lecturer) sand individuals die annually from this scourge in Great

Should you, Sir, think proper to aid my efforts, by inserting this in your paper, I shall feel myself highly obliged, and beg to subscribe myself Your obedient Servant,

DANIEL CARR. M.D.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-The perusal of the Star of the 12th instant must ave been a source of gratification to every member of the democratic body in the United Kingdom, and the knowledge of the triumphant entry and the enthusiastic reception of Labour's emancipator, our Liberator Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in Devonshire, should be a spur to the rousing up of any dormant energy that may exist towards a renewed agitation for man's natural birthright—the land and the Charter.

Among the mass of rubbish with which the press of this country teems from week to week, it is truly refreshing to meet with such language as the following, it is a green spot amidet the waste of waters,"-very "oasis the desert," and as Jerrold's newspaper will, in all likelihood be seen by a very limited number of the readers of the Star, I think that a portion of your olumns might be worse occupied than by its quetation. Under the title of "Wealth and Want," an article in the paper alluded to, says :---

"Among the social and political speculations which have engaged the attention of modern publicity, none are so interesting as those which investigate the relative condition of the different classes of a community with a view to remedy the glaring inequalities which obtain between property and labour. \* \* The extremes of wealth and poverty maybe traced up to political institutions, founded in usurped authority, soframed as to deprive labour of its just reward.

Mr. Walter Cooper said, he had been prepared to

the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Marriott.

Correspondence.

AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CURING THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-The subjects at the head of this letter are of

such general importance, that I flatter myself you will

allow me space in your valuable Journal to bring them

will act beneficially on the body, and aid materially in

But to the point-is real organic Consumption of the

as any other complaint. To be more explicit-I mean

to assert, that even after ulceration has destroyed a con-

to be mentioned. But with regard to the third, or last

stage, it would be madness to affirm that medicine in

organization of the lungs is so extensive, the ulcerations

are so deep and widely spread, that a sufficient portion of

substance is not left to perform the necessary function

of respiration. In such cases, all that medicine can

effect, is to mitigate suffering, not produce permanent

Now the means to effect the desirable results above

enumerated are not those which are generally pursued.

The established mode of treating this disease is avowedly

useless; even the advocates for it freely confess the fact,

and lament sincerely, that their efforts are, in ninety-

nine cases out of a hundred, completely futile. So

deplorable a want of power has led many first-rate phy-

sicians to reflect whether other means cannot Le adopted

to overcome this fatal complaint, and happily, their

labours and experiments have not been in vain; for they

now employ a mode of treatment, altogether different

from the usual one, and proofs are occurring every day.

that by this method, a very great majority of patients

may be cured, who, by the common routine of practise,

would have fallen victims to the disease; this method is

By Inhalation or Inhaling is not meant the fumigation

strengthening the general powers of the system.

prominently before the attention of the public.

The meeting then dissolved.

(Great cheering.)

tion of the Lungs.

benefit.

INHALATION.

ask some questions and make some slight objections, but Mr. M'Grath had already answered "Slavery, primogeniture, hereditary privilege, indirect taxation, electoral disfranchisement, these are not necessary conditions of social existence, but are various the pleasing duty devolved on him of moving a vote modifications of that system which has been called the 'law of the strongest,' Statisticians estimate the annual surplus of wealth in this country at Fifty Millions! but we place this amount to the cred we not entitled to put on the debit side the poverty and destitution of the great body of the people by whose laand more convinced by every day's experience, that be published and sent forth to the world, and if it bour this surplus has been accumulated? if the surplus nothing short of a national movement would secure were, he would be most happy to subscribe for ten is evidence of high powers of production, does it not copies, and sure he was, it would be reprinted in afford equal evidence of low powers of distribution? America, and thus illuminate both hemispheres. Suppose that the distribution had been equitable, so that the whole produced of labour had been the recompence The motion was adopted by acclamation.

Mr. M'Grath in responding said he would consider of labour (as it ought to be, and as Adam Smith affirms was the case before land was appropriated and stock accumulated) where would have been the surplus? Clearly it could not exist, but as full compensation for its absence, there would remain neither poverty nor privation among the working classes. Shall the bees annually consume the money they have collected, and thus sustain themselves in vigour, or shall it be hived up for the use of the drones? We perceive the productive classes are compelled to subsist on the scantiest ne-CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS AND ASTHMA, cessaries, while the non-productive classes fare sumptuously every day? Industry can no longer sustain itself ecause idleness abstracts its earnings."

This requires no comment; it proves that the Star is sowing the good seed," and will bring out those master minds of the present age who, seeing the existing state of society through its proper medium, have the manliness to acknowledge it and suggest the remedy.

It is strange, that in the middle of the nineteenth cen-There are two suggestions in the last Star, which I tury, when chemical science has made such brilliant think cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the brethren discoveries, and furnished us with such efficient remeof the Land Co-operative Society. The first is, the dies, there should still remain an impression on the caution emanating from the Chartist body in Glasgow, minds of many well-educated persons, and even on a against any infringement of the rules of the society, as great portion of the faculty, that Consumption is incura- such I am sure would damage the cause most vitally; ble. This opinion was quite correct about fifty years the other is, the propriety of getting up a subscription ago: for then, indeed, there was no known substance to defray the travelling expenses of our pieneer O'Cou-The Chairman having read the law in reference which we could depend upon for the complete eradication nor. It is truly disgraceful that he should be allowed of this insidious disease; but now the case is totally to be put to the expence he necessarily must in further. altered, eminent men, of first-rate talents, have drawn ing the cause of the people during the many years he from the world of chemistry the most valuable treasures, has laboured in their service, and never accepted a and placed within the hands of the medical practitioner, farthing of remuneration. How different from the Rea host of powerful remedies, which may be said to act peal Quack, old £. s. d., whom our lovite O'Higgins is with certainty and specifically on various diseases, and, opening up so beautifully. It is all very well for Mr. amongst the rest, in a preëminent manner, on Consump-O'Connor to think and know what a monument of gratitude he is raising within the breasts of so many thou-It is with reference to the impression above alluded sands of his fellow-creatures, whose position he is toiling, to, and with a desire to place the matter in a correct both bodily and mentally, so hard to elevate, still I would point of view, that I am induced to offer these observa- like to see a more sterling testimonial of the people's retions. The question is decidedly one of humanity; for, spect and gratitude, and I shall be most happy to learn f well-grounded hopes can be held out to patients, that I that the subscription is immediately set agoing, that I they can be restored to health, instead of leaving them | may contribute my mite.

to the gloomy anticipations of speedy dissolution, it is I was present at Mr. Doyle's lecture on Tuesday evemanifest, that this invigorating influence on the mind, uing, and I must say that I never heard a more able, clear and lucid explanation than what he gave, of the rise, progress, and present position of the Land scheme. Lungs curable? I answer fearlessly that it is, except in of primogeniture, entail, &c., &c., and his powerful dethe last stage: for if we suppose the disease divided monstrations against the system of robbery, tyranny and FINSBURY LITERARY AND MECHANICS into three stages, two out of the three are as easily cured oppression which has existed for so many centuries by as any other complaint. To be more explicit—I mean the aristocracy against the working classes, brought the aristocracy against the working classes, brought down the acclamations of the house, which was crammed The elegant lecture room of this Institution, was siderable portion of the lungs, they may be healed and to the very door. Mr. Doyle's reception must have been most gratifying; he mentioned that it was his first appearance before a Scotch audience, but it was such as ever to be remembered by him with feelings of

> Dovle is one of the right sort, and I am confident his lecture will cause many to think and join us in our re-I am, Sir, yours most obedient,

Glasgow, Sept. 16, 1846.

SINGULAR CASE OF RESTORED ANIMATION .- On Thursday last there was a regatta at Southend, accompanied with a variety of amusements of a rustic character. Shortly after the conclusion of the regatta a party, who had been out fishing in a boat some distance below the pier, discovered the body of a man, respectably dressed, floating on the surface. It was immediately taken on shore to the Ship Tavern. where, after using the usual restorative means for several hours, animation was at length restored. It appeared that Lieutenant Drake, R.N., had been walking on the pier, which is a mile and a quarter in length, and by some accident fell off unobserved by the spectators. He was borne away from the pier by the tide, and floated to a considerable distance till he was thus fortunately rescued, whilst in a complete state of insensibility. Lieutenant Drake is now con-

An Awful Case of Sudden Death occurred on Sunday morning last, in the demise of Mrs. Hendricks, the respectable wife of Mr. Hendricks, the omnibus proprietor, of Church-lane, Whitechapel, deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with her.

"RESPECTABLE" THIEVES .- CREWE SPECIAL SES-Thomas Moss, James Bland, and Benjamin Wild, all of Monks Coppenhall, flour sellers, were summoned to answer informations laid against them by the special high constable of Nantwich. for having in their possession unjust scales. The scales of Rodgers and Beech, were 3 oz. deficient in the balance, and Moss, Bland, and Wild, 2 cz. each. Rodgers, Beech, and Bland, were convicted in the penalty of 50s. and costs. Moss 20s. and costs, and Wild 60s. and costs. The fines were immediately man not bred to agriculture, could not cultivate the received into the lungs, without undergoing any previous paid. The latter person had been cautioned some time ago by the inspector. Great complaints have was well evidenced; by the Northampton allotmonts, is consistent with reason, and in harmony with the prin- been made by the mechanics employed at the Railway Company's works, at Crewe, against the breaddealers there, for not weighing their bread on being purchased from them in their (the purchaser's) presence, which would give them an opportunity of ascertaining who sold the most for money .- Liverpool

MR. WARLEY THE PATRIOTIC M.P., AND PEOPLE'S are in the habit of frequenting the parlour of Mr. gate-street, Commercial-road East, assembled for the purpose of considering the propriety of forwarding duced into the lungs by inhaling, we find that ulcers, release of Matthewson. Mr. Shaw, was appointed At the same time, it is to be observed, that internal day evening, when the subject will be entered into

## Foreign Mobements.

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

I think I hear a little bird, who sings Tae people by and by will be the stronger."-BIRON.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

THE SLESWICK AND HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The German Society for the Instruction of Working Men, in one of their regular meetings, on the 12th of this month, took into consideration the ques- a; ainst them that you may bathe yourselves in their tion of Sleswick and Holstein, which at this moment blood—and why? to extend the blessings of that freedom produces such a strange excitement in Germany. with which our fatherland overflows, to others, and to We may well say "strange," as the followin: make them participate in your extraordinary happiness! Short explanation will show. The present King of It is not you, brethren, who can wish that; it is impos-Denmark has only one son, who has no issue, and in | si ble for you to work yourselves into an enthusiasm for him, to all appearance, the reigning line will become an idea not capable of ameliorating your physical wellextinct. Now, according to the royal law of Den- being, or supplying one single mental want; you would mark, the crown, in that case, will pass to the next remain slaves as before, and would have erased the truth relation or agnat, whether male or female: who is springing from your hearts-"All Men are Brethren." accidentally a descendant from a female line ; a Behold! we, in a land from where we address these word Prince of Hessen. But in the two districts men. to you, call ourselves, not Germans nor Dan 8, though tioned above, though they both form part of the Germans and Danes, and almost all the other nations of distinguished patriots, both in England and on the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in force than 1 the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the people law is still in the Continent; and our "Addresses" to the Continent; and t law is still in force, though several centuries old, in tearing down all prejudices separating nation from nabecause never expressly abrogated in virtue of which tion, and involving them in mutual hostilities, we strive the right of succession is limited to male de- to approach nearer and nearer the standard of human scendants only. And if this law should be considered perfection and happiness. You will do the same; not to be still in force, then the successor in the two join in the ridiculous cry of your so-called "Representadistricts would be another than that for Denmark, tives," who more than your princes, are your oppressors, properly speaking; in other words, the present and will continue so much longer, if you are not on your kingdom would be partitioned, and placed under the guard. You will tear down in love the frontiers which Tule of two different princes. However, it may be separate you from your neighbours, and not, in hatred, twenty years before the question will assume a prac- wall them up higher and stronger than they were before; tical form, that is to say, before the old reign- you will lend a friendly hand to the Dane, as we have ing line will become extinct. But, already, these far- done here, and make common preparation against your sighted Germans move heaven and earth in order to real enemies. prevent the p ssibility of the integrity of the present | The nations, brethren, have always been cheated and kingdom of Denmark being preserved; they want it robbed of their inheritance, because they were ignorant to be partitioned almost now, when both the King and disunited. Thence, if you cherish your own—the and his Son are still alive. And what is the reason? welfare of mankind, be on your guard, and stand firmly Of these two districts, one (Holstein) forms part of together! the Germanic Confederation; but according to old treaties it forms a kind of unity with the Duchy of Sleswick, and both of them stands under a separate administration. The Germans new pretend, that if these two Duchies, in which the German population is more numerous than the Danish, were separated from Denmark and placed under a separate German prince, they would be more "Germanized," and become really German countries. In the same way, to Annual Festival, on Monday last, September 21st, adduce an illustration, when Hanover was separated | that day being the anniversary of the proclamation from the English crown, it became a really German of the French Republic of 1792. The festival, in country, by being placed under the independent rule the shape of a public supper, came off at the White of King Ernest. Under present circumstances, to Conduit House, Islington. Democrats from all the be a German may be considered as tantamount to European states were present, fully realising the being deprived of all political rights, and entirely at motto of the society—"All Men are Brethren." the mercy of arbitrary covernments. Yet, still, by The chair was taken by Dr. Berrier Fontaine, supastrange infatuation, the Germans think this inconported by Feargus O'Connor, J. A. Michelot, Julian

to be almost everything,
No person, in his sober senses, can perceive why rably served, and reflected great credit upon the the Germans should feel themselves interested in worthy host, Mr. Rouse. After the removal of the the prospective partition of the kingdom of Den- cloth. mark; which, moreover, will be settled, when the question really arises in a practical form, by an European Congress. The good Germans, probably, gles of the people for their rights, and the progress of oppressed of civilized Europe unite and demand, as with taken from them, for a time, at least, sing lustily of giving the first toast of the evening :-Fatherland," "Germany," and other such high-

in order to assert the part of clutch working sense; and especially to warn their fellow working fied beyond expression to witness this gathering of men truth and justice on our side we shall ultimately conquer, or even remote regions; it is the mind's travel in the control of the control of the logitimate throng, from which it has delusive and ridiculous declamations. Under this view the address subjained was proposed and unanimously adopted, in the way already mentioned. The address being clear in itself, we do not think further ezalanation is required.

ADDRESS OF THE GERMAN SOCIETY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF WORKING MEN IN LONDON TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GERMANY.

" All Men are Brethren."

Brethren, a short time ago our signatures were de

manded for a letter which the "German Reading Club" d directed to the inhabitants of Sleswick and Holstein. Hoistein," and was written with the intention of testiing to the latter the acknowledgement and admiration for the firmness with which they had proved their stiachment to the appellation of "Germans." You know, that this letter is not the first addressed to them: di Germany, from the shores of the East and North Seas to the f-ot of the Alps, from Poland's enslaved soil, to what a German poet has lately hazarded to call the "free German Rhine," as if seized by one delirium of enthusiasm, has applauded in a similar mode the

restionable acts of the Germans in Sleswick and Holein. And, as the German Reading Club here spoke in the Germans in the mother country speak in the name of the whole German nation, mostly, like the club, also not addressing themselves to the Estates, but to all the German Inhabitants of Sleswick and Holstein. Of ourse, they assumed, or feigned to assume, that the beonle was one and the same with the Estates, and that THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS TO THE he latter really were the representatives, the servants of the people, as they ought to be, and at all times only

ious for their welfare. Brethren, having followed with painful emotion the ement in Sleswick and Holstein, in its rise and developement, we see it now forced to such a heighth. hat we feel ourselves bound also to say a word, not in he interest of a private family or a single tribe or nation, out in the interest of all nations, in the service of mantind, The nations have always been cheated and obbed of their inheritance, because they have been disinited. Also ye, German brethren, they wish to cheat gain, as they have done so frequently before. They o arm you, in order to buy with your blood advanat war-hoop with which they desire to allure you toinvoking the aid of that very same confederacy ch keeps them in bonds; it is, in one word, the Germy, whose pretended unity has alreedy excited so en the laughter of the world, and if much-praised rmany were one united, great, free country, what uid it avail to us, brethren? Since when, have the and working-men had a fatherland? O, yes, the ll fed gentleman with the money bag has good reasons xtolling the country which has rounded his body—it se-but we do not remember that our fatherland has isoued us, driven us into exile; or if we were "well dren in hunger and misery. Should we, then, love it fatherland, devote to it our blood, nay, even as such to act in concert, and move at one and the same time own and acknowledge it? Indeed, if our good for the triumph of their common cause. berals" had actually hurled all their thirty masters a their thrones and placed themselves snugly upon n, instead of the others, the sufferings of our bre-, in England and France, those renowned scats of

ald not shine on our side of the hedge. By trick and delusion the nations have always been 30% guard, and firmly stand together.

Pill, inspires you with some timid allusions to the inalienrights of man; but whenever there appears a inger of consequences being deduced from your empty ords, which would not be altogether to your liking, then ou quickly advance your "historical right." Even now 's should hear nothing of your railings against the Danes, ren now you would be as silent as mutes, if you did not iere you were in possession of some musty parchment Offering on you the right of serving a German, instead, a foreign prince. Or why, you German address-heroes, Whi did you not open your mouths, when witnessing the Pression through which the once so noble people of taly degenerated; and which permitted the Poles to die ay in unsuccessful struggles? But the oppressors are mans, is it not so? The much more your honor as man, your innate love of justice ought to have driven 302 to interefere. And what did you do when Hanover's

extrampled your dear "historical rights," under his When the King of Prussia refused to redeem the Word of his father: that perjured father, whom he speaks "now reposing in the Almighty?" You see, brethren, it is only words they utter; a few

iose, perhaps, in the sincere warmth of their hearts. the great majority, were advantaged and the per central and rewards should be equal. Such is ige which the increase of commerce and, forsooth, per- our social creed. aps, even the "German fleet" may one day yield to

Therefore, be on your guard, and stand firmly together !

and, in as far as national pride, in general, is folly, a of each other, when they should have been working question they will find that the secret enem; which foolishly assumed another name, which again we day, neither war, nor domestic slavery have yet cured the

belongs to mankind. You are not born Germans, but men; and as men, belong to the human society, not to the German Confederation, which is but too well pleased if. clamouring for your rights as a nation, you forget your rights as men! Is this not clear, intelligible, and true? And now, brethren, it is you whom they want to teach that only the Germans are your brethren; you whom they wish to excite against men like yourselves; you, whose passions they want to rouse and arm, to send

#### THE FRATERNITY OF NATIONS. DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL.

The Fraternal Democrats celebrated their First venience more than counterbalanced by bearing the Harney, Carl Schapper, Colonel Oborski, Professor appellation of "Germans." We can say no longer, Sievers, and Samuel Kydd. The vice-chair was "What's in a name?" for to the Germans, it seems occupied by Thomas Clark, supported by Philip

M'Grath and Henry Bauer. The supper was admi-

also rendered eager by the long silence imposed on democratic principles since the eternally glorious 21st one voice, their rights, demand justice, they will get them; them by the censorship, now that the muzzle, for and 22nd of September, 1792. He concluded his remarks, aye, they will get them without having recourse to reasons best known to the governments, has been in the course of which he had been loudly applauded, by physical force, for when the people enlightened, united

> The Sovereignty of the People. ere long, "The Sovereignty of the People" will be established. This, Sir, is as it ought to be; the representatives of the United Democracy of Europe meeting together in the true spirit of fraternity. to pledge themelves anew to the glorious principles of the French Rewhich it has met with here this evening, convinces me most earnest wish of every individual in the room. (Cheers.) The people of England, like their brethren in other countries, have hitherto been engaged in fighting will struggle for themselves. (Cheers.) In England, the people enjoy many privileges of which our continental neighbours are deprived; and it is my anxious wish as the people of this country have the destinies of Europe, in a great measure, entrusted to their care. (Cheers.) The French Revolution gave birth to new ideas and developed a novel philosophy-all previous revolutions had been a mere transfer of power from one party to another; but the people of France, under the time, destroyed; and the "Sovereignty of the People" was in the ascendant. I hope, Sir, that we shall all live oppressors. (Cheers.) I respond most heartily to the Sovereignty of the People." (Cheers.) JULIAN HARNEY then rose and read the following

## DEMOCRATS OF ALL NATIONS.

" All men are brethren."

FELLOW MEN, Assembled at our first annual festival, on the anniversary of a day memorable in the annals of European progress, we think this a fitting occasion to briefly explain the origin, principles, and aims of

one society. To the founders of this society it had long been a matter of regret that the democrats of the several countries of Europe and America knew so little of each other. In all countries the friends of progress ages in which you shall have no share, and their belief are mainly dependent for their knowledge of passing still, that they may employ with the same success events upon the public journals, the great majority dose means again, through which thirty years since of which represent the interests of usurping governber so well accomplished their own ends. The words ments and privileged class, to the exclusion of the Fatherland, Honor, Justice," have again become the rights and interests of the masses. In Germany, Italy and Russia, the censorship suppresses or disay, as they once did your fathers, as twice they did your torts all intelligence of popular movements, at home ench neighbours, the brave champions of freedom and or abroad. In France the "liberal" absolutism of addity, and as they did the unhappy working classes the moneymongers has imposed laws upon the press England! "Fatherland!" forsooth, and what is that which render ruin and captivity the penalties for therland, for whose domination the one is to fight, and telling "too much truth." In Great Britain a other promises assistance? It is the German father- cunningly devised tax combined with the influence d, trembling before more than thirty princes, fettered of property, has made the press the venal slave of a confederacy of those thirty, and now, notwithstand- the aristocratic and profitmongering classes. In censors, penalties, and taxes accomplish in Europe. The oppressed and wronged millions have certainly some representatives in the press of Western Europe and America; and, in defiance of the censorship. even in Germany, but these honest journals have immense difficulties to contend with, and are in a great measure dependent upon the aristocratic and liber | neither oppressor nor pauper would have been found on the ticidal journals of the great capitals for their intelnourished, clothed, and educated him, and filled his ligence of passing movements. From this cause, the democrats of different countries have been comrished, clothed, and educated us. It has whipped us, paratively ignorant of each other's progress, and aved" it has permitted us to pine away with wife and sectionally, or even in opposition to each other, when there needed but mutual enlightenment to cause all

Impressed with these ideas, and seeing that in this great metropolis was gathered men from all parts of is no act of baseness or villainy that these precious reprethe earth, brought here by the pursuits of labour. science and travel, or driven here by the tyrannical edom," show us sufficiently that even then the sun persecution which has exiled them from their respective countries, the founders of this society saw in the friendly union of such men with the leading spirits of the democratic movement in Great Britain, the practicability of establishing a nucleus of thought has everywhere consigned them. Thus thinking we proceeded to act, and the present festival announces the termination of the first year's existence of the "Fraternal Democrats."

Our principles are expressed in the declaratory motto of our society-" All men are brethren." In accordance with this declaration, we dencunce "caste;" consequently, we regard kings, aristocracies, and classes monopolising political privileges in virtue of their possession of property, as usurpers and violators of the principle of human brotherhood. Governments elected by, and responsible to, the en-

tire people, is our political creed. We believe the earth with all its natural productions to be the common property of all; we, thereand natural law as robbery and usurpation. believe that the present state of society which permits idlers and schemers to monopolise the fruits of the earth and the productions of industry, and compels the working classes to labour for inadequate rewards, and even condemns them to social slavery, destitution and degradation, to be essentially unjust. the great majority, well knowing what they are The principle of universal brotherhood commands

We condemn the "national" hatreds which have hitherto divided mankind, as both foolish and ment describe their situation in his very words-"We wicked; foolish, because no one can decide for him- are a numerous people, and we want strength! We have not by what name you call the chief magistrate who and allow yourselves to be dazzled by the gaudy sign- self the country he will be born in; and wicked, as an excellent soil, and we are destitute of provisions! sits upon that throno, provided that he is the limited French, the Germans against the Danes, and only the and on which they have engraved the high-sounding proved by the feuds and bloody wars which have de- We are active and laborious and we, live in indigence! executioner of the most extensive public will, and and on which they have engineed the engineer of these national we pay enormous tributes and we are told that they are removeable at its pleasy are. (Tremendous cheering.) the other two races who have taken possession of Europe. The solemn memory of an who have taken possession of Europe, and the sufficient was the other two races who have taken possession of Europe, and the other

of public and private happiness. Such is our moral

Our one aim is the triumph of the principles above enunciated. In pursuit of that object we seek mutual enlightenment, and labour to propagate the principle of general and fraternal co-operation. Once for all we explicitly state, that we repudiate all idea of formthe emancipation of the people; and with this object in view, we shall gladly hail the adhesion of all convinced of the justice of our principles, and the purity of our motive. Whether few er many, we shall continue to act in accordance with the duties we believe we owe to our fellow-men, leaving them to judge of us by our actions. In the course of the past twelve months, our labours have been rewarded by the approving voices of the United States, have been published in the working men's papers of that Republic, and warmly responded to. In conjunction with the great Charist party we have defended the cause of unhappy Poland, and trust our efforts have been not altogether fruitless. Some of our members have returned to the homes of their birth on the Continent, or are at this time travelling in different parts of Europe. These, our brothers, will propagate our principles in the several countries they may visit, and willinforn our fellow-men of other lands, that in this capital of the British Isles is banded together a body of men

TION OF THE MILLIONS, AND THE FRATERNITY OF NATIONS. Signed by the Secretaries:-G. Julian Harney, native of Great Britain CARL SCHAPPER, native of Germany; J. A. MICHELOT, native of France; PETER HOLM, native of Scandinavia J. SCHABELITZ. native of Switzerland; native of Poland; Louis Ororski. N. NEMETH, September 21st, 1846. native of Hungary;

who, renouncing the crimes and delusions of the

mi-erable past, and yet unhappy present, desire and

work for that happier future which shall witness THE

TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE, THE EMANCIPA-

The "Address" was received with great applause. Mr. John Arnott sung his song, "All hail, Frater nal Democrats," which elicited much applause.

The Chairman then gave-The Fraternity of Nations. May the principles of the French Revolution have a speedy and glorious resurrection in France, and may that equality for which the French people so nobly struggled become established in France, and triumphantly propagated throughout the world.

Mr. J. A. MICHELOT responded to the sentiment in the French language. His energetic defence of the French Revolution was warmly applauded.

CARL SCHAPPER said-Sisters and Brothers, the fraand strong demand, no tyrant on earth will dare refuse. (Great applause.) The object of our Society is to extinguish national hatred, to remove national prejudices, and he French Republic of 1792. (Cheers.) And I am graticourage, for our principles are true and just, and with O'Connor, Mr. M'Grath and Mr. Clark were amongst us. and sanctioned by their presence the exertions and prin. to us. Mr. O'Connor and the Chartist Executive will soon be members of Parliament, and I hope the day is not volution. (Cheers.) The sentiment proposed by you, far distant when they will be the advisers of the crown, Sir, has often been toasted at aristocratic assemblages, and then hail to the oppressed, woe to the tyrants. serve the interests of faction; but the cordial response Revolution have a speedy resurrection throughout the world." Yes, I wish, I hope it, but fifty-seven years have that the triumph of the people's cause is the first and clapsed since this great revolution began, and now we will not be satisfied with what our forefathers demanded, we want more. We want not only to be freed from the oppression of priests and nobles, we also want to be freed the battles of faction and of party: but henceforth they from the oppression of Messrs. Rothschild and Co .-(Cheers)-in short, from Messrs. Moneymonger and Co. all-powerful, when she swaved the world, and then she the people united and overthrew her power; but after the victory the nobles took her place, and began beating the people with larger sticks, and gave them less food; the nobles were overthrown in their turn, and now we find the moneymongers governing the civilized world, direction of wise and able men, declared for man's right them. The people have fought for the church, the no--social equality. (Chears) Despotism was, for a bility, and the moneymongers, but they have been illtreated by them all, and the worst by the moneymongers they now begin to fight for themselves, they are struggling to see the people of every country triumph over their for the land, and they will get it. (Great cheering.) The worth of a man will and shall not be longer in his money-bag; we will no more say he is worth a thousand to his intrinsic worth; we will say he is worthy, as an honest man, or he is not worth anything at all. Sisters and brothers, let us unite, and right and justice will triumph, mankind will be free and happy, and the earth

will become a paradise. Onward, and we shall conquer. JULIAN HARNEY said-Citizen Chairman, twelvemonths ago at a festival similar to the present, in speaking to a toast almost identical in words with the one I now rise to speak to, I declared that the mission of the French Revolution was the destruction of inequality, and the establish. ment of institutions to secure to the people justice and happiness. On that occasion I observed, that viewing the Revolution in this light, there could be no difficulty in arriving at a correct estimate of the characters of the men who figured in that struggle. I showed, that tried by this test, the Constitutionalists and Girondists were not the friends to true liberty, which the ignorant have supposed them to be. That previous to the reaction of the 9th, Thermidor, the only men who apparently were honestly desirous of securing to the people the legitimate fruits of their sacrifices and sufferings, was Robespierre and his friends. (Applause) The rest of the parties, whether followers of Laffayette, Brissot, or Danton, were, of the most part, schemers, brigands, and humbugs; the best of them were half ignorant and timid men, whose negative virtues were positive vices in the circumstances in which they were placed. What was but indistinctly shadowed forth by the friends of equality, previous to the destruction of Robespierre, was afterwards put into shape and form by Babeuf and his noble compatriots; and had their glorious conspiracy but been successful, had they succeeded in establishing that Communist Republic, in which labour and enjoyments would have been equally apportioned, France would never have succumbed to the bayonets of the Holy Alliance; on the contrary, by this time broad surface of Europe. (Cheers.) The mission of the Revolution having not yet been accomplished, proves that the Revolution has not yet terminated. The imperial despotism of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbons, were but continuations of the reaction against the pure principles of the Revolution, and now France has the blessed rule of the money mongers, with Rothschild, the First for King, and Louis Philippe for his deputy. The composition of the present Chamber of Deputies, proves that the reaction has well nigh reached its climax. There such a crew of Deputies, and Paris enclosed in a chain of belief that their reign will be eternal; and Louis Philippe he has nothing left to do but to find thrones and principalicannot for long continue. It is not possible that the

" She has sons that never, never,

Whilst heaven has light, or earth has graves Will stoop to be such despots' slaves!" (Great applause.) I rejoice that the present deputies are, so bad as to render worse impossible. Depend upon it all political hereditary inequalities and distinctions great events are coming, and I perfectly agree with Michelot (the celebrated French author) that before the next struggle "Frenchmen should reconnoitre themselves well," but I perfectly disagree with him, that Frenchmen should "trust only in France, and notatall in Europe." Before Frenchmen engage in another revolution they will do well to reconnoitre themselves and ask to the surrender of all social, political, and religious what they are to combat for. If to establish the supremacy and "glory" of France, if to win "the boundary of fore, denounce all infractions of this evidently just the Rhine," if to abolish monarchy and the aristocracy of titles, if merely these are to be the results of a revolution then I would say to Frenchmen-that is to the working men of France-keep quiet, such a revolution is not worth to you the sacrifice of a broken head. Experience has proved-bear witness America-that kingcraft and lordcraft may be abolished and yet the people remain in defence of which millions would be prepared to practical slaves. (Applause.) The classes commanding the wealth of a country can always by force or fraud ensure the practical slavery of the millions. Our French brethren are just now in that position which Volney has Charter. Chartism means extefined republicanism, so beautifully described, and might at the present mo. (tremendous cheering,) and when the power behind

and, in as far as national pride, in general, is folly, a German nationalist must be a fool of the first degree. National pride is folly; and it is not only folly, it is pernicious and mischievous; for, like every other prejudice, it leads to fanaticism, and has already brought incalculable misery on mankind.

Of each other, when they should have been working question mey will find that the secret enem; which society repude the social organization of their common good, this Society repude the social organization of were obliged to purify, but now we have it an I we'll have not of the front society which permits vampire classes to keep it. (Tremendous applause.) It is sanctified by our songs, our hymns, our badges, our mottors the human race; and citizens of one commonwealth of mere forms of government will emancipate the people. (Cheers.) No national "glory," no changing and our persecution; our vows of faith are registered from this veritable slavery. That constitutions of their iolly. (!lear, hear.) But is there no rents, profits, and taxes, all sucked from the people. (Cheers.) No national "glory," no changing and our banners; it is endeared by our sufferings and our persecution; our vows of faith are registered from the two decess of and our persecution; our vows of faith are registered from the two decess of the transport; it is brother should do unto thee," as the great safeguard claimed in the address of the Fraternal Democrats. (applause.) This toast "pronounces" for the fraternity always as sensible. (Cheors.) When bad men conspire, good men should combine. The German diet has spotism, the law's elemency, or authority's mercy resolved to persecute the German Communists, and have leclared Communism to be high treason. The principles of the German Communists are the principles proclaimed we explicitly state, that we repart the first of the German Communists are the principles problem upon the statute book, but the progress and ripeness in our "address" this evening, we therefore must sympathise with our persecuted brethren. (Cheers.) As We have lighted the rush-light of liberty at the exthe German Governments have declared war against the people, the people must declare war against them. (Ap- ment with the twinkling stars of freedom, as so many plause.) While we sympathise with the Germans, let us plause.) While we sympathise with the Germans, let us beacon lights pointing the hesitating, the lagging, we them a few words of advice. Some fool in the Augsand the coward to the beaten track of the pioneers, burg Gazette, bellovi g for German nationality, has said and inviting them to follow. (Tremendous ap-Germany will proclaim war to the knife against Denmark; let us, however, advise our German friends to 1 t Denmark alone, and proclaim war to the knife against their own abominable governments, at the same time, f aternally inviting the Danes to follow their example. (Great applause.) The society of Fraternal Democrats is yet but in its infancy. It is yet but the acorn, but will is yet but in its infancy. It is yet but the acorn, but will clude by assuring you, and the outlawed of all na-become the giant oak. It is yet but the "little cloud no tions, that when liberty is the prize to be contended bigger than a man's hand," but that cloud will ultimately overshadow the thrones of the earth, and its thunderbolts strike prostrate the oppressors and ravagers of mankind. (Great cheering.)

The celebrated "Marseillois Hymn" was then sung by Joseph Moll, the whole company enthusiastically joining in the chorus :-

Aux armes citoyens, Formez vos bataillons. Marchons ga ira, Marchons ga ira. La République Un jour triomphera !

The Chairman thea gave— The Democrats of Great Britain and Ireland, may they, remembering that political power is only valuable as a means to social reform, speedily obtain the "People's Charter," and use it as an instrument for the regeneration of society.

Mr. O'Connor, on rising, was received with the most deafening applause, He said: Sir,-To me, coming from my cold, quiet home - from labour's calm retreat, this gathering of the outlawed spirit of all nations, is cheering in the extreme. (Cheers.) I have never sought to limit the struggle for liberty to country, erced, or colour ; for I have invariably declared that I cared not where the country, what the colour, or which the creed, of the patriot was-that if he loved liberty and struggled for it, I would call him brother, and take him by the hand. (Loud cheers.) Much that has been said here to-night must be inspiring to the friends at present outlawed by the tyranny of their several systems, and cheering to us who, in the midst of the laws's terror and authority's power, have yet preserved the field for discussion, and kept it open as the resting-place and hope of the struggling of all nitions. (I oud cheers.) Therefore, while you meet to commemorate an event glorious in contemplation and intention, but disastrous in result, bear in mind that to us, the Chartists of England, you are indebted 'or the privilege of being able to do honour to your principles. How many attempts have been made to drive us from the field of discussion-and yet all have failed. Graham would fain have substituted the policeman's truncheon for the executioner's rope. Sounding nonsense.

It is against this feverish excitement without end for aim, that the society above mentioned has risen. In order to assert the part of truth and common in order to assert the part of truth and common the French Republic of 1792, (Cheers,) And I am grati. quest of its legitimate throne, from which it has been long evicted by the barbarous ignorance of barbarous ages. (Tremendous applause.) That knowciples of this society, we can say that the future belongs ledge by which the old world was governed, was gleaned from celestial phenomena, cunningly conjured into despotic expediency, by some state astrologer, or gathered from the smoking entrails of wild birds and beasts, from the croaking of the raven. (Cheers.) "May the glorious principles of the French | the cawing of the crow, or the appetite of the vulture, interpreted by cunning priests or hired soothsayers, and transmitted to posterity in the mystic language of priestcraft and statecraft, which the improved mind of this day cannot translate into rational phraseology. (Tremendous cheering.) Yes, Sir, such is the ignorance-such the cunning mystery, that has held aspiring knowledge in subjugation and murdered truth for ages; until at length, (Cheers.) There was a time when mother church was knowledge snatched the dagger from the assassin's hand, and plunged it into ignorance—the assassin's scourged the prople, but she fed them. The nobles and breast. (Loud and tremendous cheering.) Sir, it was that ignorance that created feuds, and wars, and bloodshed; but I agree with almost every word that has fallen from my eloquent friend Schapper, not in denunciation but in his protest against the necessity of physical force. (Cheers.) He has very plainly pointed beating the people with iron rods, and absolutely starving out that strength, that moral power, which is the surest weapon of liberty; and perhaps it may be a conundrum, why governments and monarchs do not now go to war upon such slight and hasty provocation as they were won't to do? In days gone by the French monarch would have recruited his armies before now upon opposition offered to the marriage of his son with Liberty should proudly waive over the Tuilleries, as tyrants and desolators of their country. the trophy of Frenchmen's triumph, and lest the six \ points of the Charter should adorn the summit of the | the following is a translation of his remarks :new House of Commons, as the fruit of England's victory. (Loud and continued cheering.) Mr.

I think that man's chief and greatest enemy is disunion, an enemy which, if destroyed, would lead the moment they are demanded in one united and irresistible voice. (Cheers.) But in our struggle we must be cautious, and, while you love a republic because it is the watchword under which your mind has been marshalled, and around which your feelings

would rally, yet you must never ask us to surrender

the name in honor of which we have suffered, and

perish. (Loud cheers.) There is no guarantee, no

protection, that liberty could derive from a Republic,

that it would not equally derive from the People's

mind that we owe nothing to the toleration of de-That the law of treason, the law of libel, of conspi racy and sedition, stand as they did fifty years ago piring blaze of tyranny; we have studded the firmaplause.) I trust, sir, that my foot-mark will be found in the general ruck. I now feel the prudence of your wise limitation of the speakers; you have prescribed them within the rational limits of prudence, for I feel my Irish blood rising as 1 proceed with the exciting topic, and therefore I shall confor, that neither the dock, the dungeon, or the scaffold, shall have horrors for me, but, if stretched on the rack, I would smile terror out of countenance, and die, as I have lived, a pure lover of liberty ;-(tremendous cheering and waving of hats)

Mr. M'GRATH said, Mr. President and Gentlemen,

pourings of the spirit of Democracy, which we have heard here this evening. The pleasure which I feel upon this score is. I am sure, universally participated in by you. (Hear.) Gentlemen, it affords me unalloyed satisfaction to hear of the progress your society is making, and the amount of good which its diligence has effected. My ardent hope is, that it may go on increasing in strength; that it may become a great political light, shining on and making plain the path of duty, which must be pursued by the despot-cursed nations of the world. (Cheers.) Or adopting the mataphor of Mr. Harney, I hope that this little cloud, which has gathered in the west, will continue to increase in magnitude, and to shoot forth those electric discharges which must ultimately shake the throne of every despot in Europe. (Great Cheering.) Genlemen, I heartily respond to the sentiment proposed by our President for your adoption. The democrats of Britain are the only party in this country who are imbued with sincere desire for human progression. For while Young England cries out for retrogression, and the of the Charter, and may grinning infamy be the monu-(Great Applause.) That cause, I am convinced, must, the bonds of our fraternity, we shall sot an example to veritas et prævalebit, we may hope soon to see the cause of (Cheers.) Union has hitherto been our desideratum, let obstacles which tyranny will not fail to throw in their way, there is no power that can prevent the ultimate realization of their holy purpose. (Cheers.) We must applicase.) not be driven from the path of duty, either by the threats of open foes, or lured by the blandishments of pretonded friends. We must stick to the good ship, whether the storm menaces destruction, or the calm prevents her from making headway. In our progress to the port of success we shall, no doubt, be hailed by those sinugglers and pirates by which the political ocean is always beset. For these we have one reply-behold the banner of the People's Charter, proudly floating at our masthead; it is beneath it, until victory's gale shall wave it over the Mr. STRAUSS (German) delivered an excellent and elo-

quent speech showing the causes which had hitherto prevented the triumph of free principles, and urging the education of the people as their best safeguard against tyranny. Mr. Strauss was warmly applauded. The Chairman then gave-

May the patriots of Poland, acknowledging the supremacy of eternal justice, seek the liberation and re-establishment of their country through the recog- nish it with the declaration, "the fraternity of all nanition of the equal political and social rights of the the little simpleton of Spain, and England would have entire Polish people; may they, guided by such an money mongers and capitalists, not knowing that capibuckled on her armour as heedlessly to resist it. But aim, have the support of the patriots of every land, why are they now more cautious? It is lest the Cap of and may they speedily succeed in overthrowing the whose aid they could not live!" The latter a ntiment

Colonel Onousat responded in the French language, though you are assembled to commemorate the French | ing of the real life of a great people, when was performed grievances—they sought to destroy oppression and the it, we would commit a mortal sin against our sacrod A BLAZE," and who now loils in luxurious ease and Baron, Marquis, &c., "is covered with infamy." This prevails, but in my opinion he has made a mistake, fully by any nation. We must hope, brethren, that this must now struggle. I tell you that political liberty being animated by this hope, which is my only consola-Mr. Harney in his definition of man's secret enemics, and permit me, from the depth of my heart, in my turn to give a toast to the eternally glorious memory of the day we are now celebrating. " May all the nations, in reminding themselves of this glorious epoch, hasten their march applause.)

> The Chairman then gave-The Democrats of Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Russia, and Europe generally; may they abandon national prejudices, and speedily acquire the democratic institutions for which they are struggling.

Professor Sievers (who spoke in German) said-So jo'n in a bloudless crusade-a war against the inequality be it, brethren; down with all national prejudices, up of possessions—(cheers)—a war against robbery, wrong, with democratic institutions, (Cheers.) National pre- and error—a war against enslaving men for color, erred judices did not of late break out so generally and st ongly or birth. (Cheers.) We ask you to join us in our enas they do at the present period. From one end of deavours to regenerate all men of all nations claiming the throne is greater than the throne itself, I care Europe to the other there is but one outcry of violated the world as our country, and all men as our brethren. national honour. The Spaniards contend against the (Great cheering.) Slavonic race is striving to unite closely in opposition to

the numan race; and content of one commonwearth of the content of dearer by its weakness, and by the sufferings it has vated, and warmed? Yes, we admire these men and imposed upon us. (Tremendous applause.) Let us their magnanimity, we admire all those who act like of nations—would that Spanish pronunciamentos were go on then conquering and to conquer, hearing in them; but then, brethren, was it Greece for which they struggled ? was it their fatherkind ? No, brethren, it was not, for Greece was at that time but another name for liberty, as Persia was for tyranny. (Cheers.) But 1 ask you, brethren, is Germany, also another name for liberty? is Russia? is any other country in Europe? No, brethren, you say there is no country where liberty has been realised to its full extent. Well then, a principle, an idea, may throw enthusiasm into our breats, a bit of clay cannot. "Down with the national projudice 8 throughout Europe, up with democratic institutions," But, brethren, such institutions can only arise where the nations are united; nations fighting against one another are like to friends who, excited in the dark by a traitor, fight, as soon as daylight dawns they will find out that they are friends, will fall upon their foe and unite in peace and happiness. Thus "philosophy now begins to enlighten the nations, and soon will unite them, and they will embrace one another before the eyes of Leir dethroned tyrants, and earth will be consided and heaven tatisfied." (Applause.) It was a Frenchman who spoke these words, a brave fighter for the rights of men in the time of the Revolution, and Isnard spoke truth. Let the nations be united, and no power in the world can withhold from them any longer the rights they now ask in vain; no power in the world can withhold from them the democratic institutions which the second part of the presunt toast is devoted to. (Cheers.) But, brethren, these am unacquainted with language strong enough to express democratic institutions woul be nothing but a mockery, the delight which I have experienced at the elegant outpolitical equality a mere word, and oppression soon would tise again as it did in France, in spite of the republic, if social inequality were not rem yed along with despotic power. Real, sincere democracy can only be founded on the common possession of the soil and its natural productions, on community-(Cheers)-without community there is no sateguard for the people against a new oppression, and withou community there is no hope of elevating the moral state of human society in general. (Applause.) Is it impossible that nothing but making money should be nothing but man's destination on earth, it is impossible that man can ever be happy in such a pursuit. We; therefore, are convinced, that even those classes of society who are at present possessed of property cannot but see shortly that their own happiness, nay, their own dignity as human beings, will be much better provided for in such democratic institutions as are founded on community. (Great applause.)

> Mr. II, BAUER also addressed the meeting in the German language. The following is the substance of the Whigs for finality, the democrat's watchword is, 'onward speech !- Brethren, -Our festival of to-day has a twoand we conquer, backward and we fall." While other fold purpose; we not only celebrate the memory of parties are lounging in idleness, or busy in mischief, the the proc amation of the French Republic -we are lemocrats are diligent in the prosecution of some meri. assembled here also to celebrate the anniversary of torious work. (Hear.) European tyrauts trample upon the foundation of the Society of Fraternal Demohe liberties of their unfortunate subjects; who are they crats. It was the French Republic which proclaimed that sympathize with the rictims, and denounce the the universal fraternity of man; but the circumvrongdoers ?-the democrats of Britain. (Applause.) stances of the times prevented France from always Poland, the blood of whose brave sons has consecrated practising this principle. We proclaim the same prinper to liberty, writhes under the lashing of a triple ciple; and, behold, our society also practises it. If, as tyranny; who are they that endeavour to arouse British | yet, we are not many, nevertheless, a great principle does eeling in behalf of the oppressed ?-the demograts of not require numbers to force its acknowledgment. It Britain. (Cheers ) Every act of domestic tyranny, requires to be true-nothing more. (Cheers.) But the whether in the shape of an Irish Coercion Bill, the em- principle alone is insufficient, unless it be also put into hodiment of the Militia, whether practised by Legislators | practice-unless it become fact. Great were the diffiin St. Stephen's, by Ministers in Downing-street, or by culties which our society had to overcome before it as-Coal Kings or Cotton Lords in the north, is sure of expo. | sumed its present position; but we persevered; and now, sure to the world, and reprobation by the democrats of with pride, moving our eyes around, we can say: "Look! the country. (Cheers.) The Chartists of England make behold here a fact-the brotherhood of nations realthe establishment of the rights of man the grand aim of | ised!" (Applause.) Representatives of all the nations their labours-they have sworn allegiance to the cause of Europe are united here in brotherly affection and harmony; and, believe it, if we continue to improve ourment of the recreant who proves a traitor to that cause. | selves and our society, and to render closer and closer a the long run triumph; it has within it the elements of I the nations, which, in time, will find its imitation; and i success, being founded upon truth; and, as magna est added to the fact the practical example of our association-we spare no exertion, and miss no opportunity, to the Charter triumphantly culminating in the ascendant. | proclaim our principles before the world, if we do this that be supplied and our success is sure. (Cheers.) Let | united here as individuals from all countries of Europe, the millions fraternize, let their bond of union he love of so the nations of the world will one, and at no very disfather-land, their incentive to action the good of man- | tant, day, be banded together in the bonds of universal kind; and though their progress may be checked by the fraternity, forgetting their feuds and wars, all united for one purpose-to realise, through universal brotherhood, the universal happiness of mankind. (Great

> > Mr. Prænder also spoke in German; his speech was oudly cheered. The Chairman then gave-

The veritable Democrats of the United States, may they succeed in their noble efforts to carry out the principles of their famed 'Declaration of Independence," by abolishing the slavery of white and black-wages and whipping-and secure to every there nailed, and come weal, come woe, we will battle man his own rights and no more, social as well as

Mr. SAMUEL KYDD said, Sisters and brothers, as I have

calmly listened to the sentiments expressed by the vaexpressed by mankind generally, would change the whole arrangement of society, social as well as political, I have this night asked myself what will the press of England say of us to-morrow, will they pass by our assemblage in sombre silence, will they speak the truth, or will they dish up our sentiments in a ten-line paragraph and fitions is Chartism in disguise. These silly men rail at talists are the real friends of the labourers, without is the every day expression of men who pride themselves on their philosophy, and are glibly logical on that science they term political economy. I ask your attention, then, you, philosophical political economists, and is at the same time edifying and painful-Edifying, I also bespeak the attention of those gentlemen who can-Schapper has told you, and told you truly, that al- because it reminds us of an epoch which was the begin- not discover the difference between political and social Revolution of 1793, that yet the democrats of this one of the great acts of their noble efforts to attain an ment encourages social burthens, and shields the oppresday would not be satisfied with what in those days | end which providence has assigned to all the great | sion of money and capitalistic power, yet, do I make a the people struggled for. (Cheers.) Sir, it would families of mankind which is, that of being free, and not clean breast on this point, and assure you, that I conceive be but a poor tribute to knowledge, but a scant a mere passive tool in the hands of a despot or a rogue the mere political reformer to be a mere fool-at best a gathering from 53 years' harvest, if the democrats of to oppress their own brethren. (Cheers.) Painful, for discontented and half-informed man on the great evils 1846 would be satisfied with those changes sought for it reminds us that the result of the generous efforts of so of society in its present state. The political econnomist, more than half a century ago. (Cheers.) Our next | much heroism was anihilated by the combined action of and also the mere politician, admit that the earth is by demand, as he has elequently told you, will be the enemies of humankind. It is doubly painful to me, nature the common property of man. They lay down, for the Land. (Great cheering and clapping of as a Pole, because, two years after the epock which this as the basis of their theory that there must be labour, hands.) And hence, the superiority of the Chartist anniversary celebrates, my fatherland was crushed, and eapital, and exchange. That these propositions require movement over the French Revolution—the one was anihilated by the same enemies who, ... meditating labourers, capitalists and exchangers, of course, must a recourse to arms, and ended in the ascendancy of the destruction of France, wished before all to secure rollow as an inevitable deduction. I illustrate their the oppressor—the other defies all armed resistance, their rear, in order to be enabled to pursue their work of theory, as follows: - A., B. and C. - A. the la, and will end in the emancipation of the oppressed. destruction in the west-and they have succeeded in bourer, B. the exchanger, and C. the capitalist, and-(Cheers.) The French republicans waged hasty and their diabolical work. Shall it be for ever? They don't of course, the hoarder up of labour's fruits. Now inconsiderate battle against an accumulation of believe it themselves! and as to us, if we would admit skill and physical power exercised on the earth, or raw material produces the capital, and if the exchanger system that engendered it—but unfortunately they faith in the incessant progress of humanity, which gives in representative or money value 6s. for one day's were not prepared with a substitute, and hence they nothing can stop. (Applause.) The words of the toast labour to A, and sells the same to C, the capitalist and cuslost the spoils of victory. WE ARE PREPARED. just given are well adapted to present circumstances, tomer, for 8s it follows that B, the exchanger, who has added (Cheers.) We have created a new mind, which like for they encourage us Poles to pursue the same work nothing to the value of the commedity, must either have an epidemic has spread its contagion throughout the which the epoch we are now celebrating proclaimed, | paid 2s too little to A, or charged C 2s too much, except length and breadth of the land; and oh! Sir, would namely, that of recognising the equal political and these wise and elever advocates of the present system of to God that I could flatter myself that it had infected social rights of the entire people. Well, citizens, I can commercial policy, can show the advantage of keeping a the inert mind of my own brave, generous, hospitable, assure you that the tendencies of Poland have been for man idle for the express purpose of consuming without but oppressed countrymen. (Great cheering.) Oh! centuries past directed towards the fulfilment of this producing. But again Clooses nothing by the transac-Sir, while the growing mind of all nations is repre- very work, and that work she never will cease to pursue. tion-he is an exchanger of labour, a capitalist, and a sented here to-night, it is melancholy that there is (Cheers.) Allow me to cite you only two examples. consumer of labour's produce—and as such, buys in the no national representation of Ireland, and how W. Two centuries ago, on the 28th April, 1638, the Polish diet | cheapest market, and sells in the dearest. The labourer must loathe the name of the hoary sycophant who promulgated a law, by which every individual, accepting is the only party who can loose, "Oh!" but exclaims the has said "IRELAND FREE OR IRELAND IN any privileged foreign titles, such as Prince, Count, political economist, "he gets his wages." So he does, but we this evening ask our American brethren to look to secluded retirement, construing Saxon Acts of Parli- law was never repealed, on the contrary, its existence | England as an illustration of the state of society that ament, professing to feed his countrymen upon was several times asserted in the diet. But it will be America is fast advancing to, from this system of wages Saxon alms, telling them to be thankful for the sail, notwithstanding all that, there has always been a and capitalists. I ask our American brethren to look to step-mother's bit, and to humbly beg for more when privileged class in existence, the "nobles!" Yes, that is it is consumed. (Great cheering.) Sir, I often wish, a fact—yet if you only reflect a little, that, in Poland, and money power has produced. Some three weeks back, and especially when I read of the infuriate madness | this title, or rather this designation, signified nothing | cart-loads of rubbish from the Church Yard of Shoreditch, of some Polish peasants in the last revolution, I else but soldiers on horseback, men who were bound to in christian, pious, rich, and monied London, were heaped often wish that the Irish people had Polish lea lers, defend the country as soldiers of cavalry, and that for on a dunghill, and there was seen the ragged urchin sentatives of the 200,000 bongeoisie are incapable of. With or that the Polish leaders had Irish people. (Cheers.) their entertainment they received, instead of a salary in and the up-grown man gathering human bones patched But let us hope that the mind's contagion will yet money, landed properties for life, or only temporary, with the flesh of their once living brethren; a woman was bastiles, the money-mongers hug themselves with the reach that land, and that when the mental flash (which, those who did not go to war were obliged to gathering coffin furniture, and the bone merchan imight announces the coming thunder of popular anger and restore.) In fact, this was not a privileged class, it be seen weighing and buying bones of the dead from the in his last days, tottering on the brink of the grave, thinks popular union. that the sun of Poland may once was only in subsequent times that this class assumed degraded living. The poor wretches who gathered sculls more rise from the cold ashes and smouldering em- unequal privileges. Later, it is now fifty-six years ago, and coffin handles, got their wages, and bone merchants ties for his precious brood. But this state of things bers of her lightning struck oppressors, (long and on the 7th May, 1794, our immortal Koseinsko, acting and store dealers their profits. Such is the state of moral continued cheering,) Sir, we have lighted the rush- as dictator, proclaimed by a special law, the absolute feeling existing in England. American labourers possess The parameter of the masses we here and there find that an idea of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of a nation being inherited against their limits of the possibility of the death in any shape to participate in such a gala-day? humanity, that act of vile brigandage with which you are bourers were half naked; the agricultural seri and manu-Who wou'd not fall upon his own sword to witness such all acquainted, perpetrated towards our nation, which facturing slave produced wealth to repletion, and starved a hely reunion. (Indescribable applause.) Mr. Schap- prevented the accomplishment of this work and the in the midst of plenty. Yes, America has no state per has plainly shown you, that religious liberty now march towards an aim, which even up to the present church, no standing army, no expensive government. Sho exists in many countries where social inequality moment—I am sorry to say—has not been attained has slaves and slave owners—landowners and capitalista -labourers and wages. The last word, is the worst of when he tells you that it is for social liberty that you aim will at last be attained, and allow me to say, that all, 'tis another name for the whip. Wages is the whip for the white slave, and the capitalist is the slave owner. must be the precursor of social equality and religious tion in this world. I must here express my sincere (Cheers.) We say to our American brethren give to every freedom. (Cheers.) Nor do I entirely agree, with gratitude for the kind wishes expressed in this toast; man his rights and no more. (Cheers.) The eyes of the world's democrats are on you. You may lead the van in the cause of holy brotherhood. Your labourers may be capitalists, your labourers be exchangers, giving equal value for equal value, and claiming for their rights the rights, inasmuch as authority is ready to yield all towards their full and entire regeneration." (Great full share of all they produce, and keeping the principle of nature inviolate-the earth is the common property of man, and all men are brethren. Americans, when you achieved your independence, you set Europe a noble example; your physical power overawed the allied crowns of old states; your moral influence was great, because your physical power was dangerous to your unnatural step-mother; the voices of your Washington and Franklin were listened to with respect. But now we ask you to

The Chairman then gave— The solemn memory of all who have suffered and

see what we may call the dawning of the first day of would pay them for the additional labour? Oh yes, circumstances in which, as he was informed, the labour most for really if any one of the state of liberty, for, verily, if we look around us we may see that, in course, they said if I'd pay em something extra work at dyers' rovings was far more difficult and less however deel may be may see that, in course, they said if I'd pay em something extra work at dyers' rovings was far more difficult and less however deel may be may see that, in course, they said if I'd pay em something extra work at dyers' rovings was far more difficult and less however dark may appear the political and social sky, they would do it. Mr. R. "In course they did,"— profitable than the press work they had been hired reported the progress made in their several localistill we may discover symptoms of the approach of the now what did you say to that? Why I told them it to do; but upon these he could not comment, as ties. The meeting was adjourned until Tuesday glorious sun of liberty. (Cheers.) The brotherhood of was not in my power to give any extra. all nations of the earth is coming. "When the nations This witness was subjected to a severe and lengthy of the earth shall learn the art of war no more, when cross-examination, in the course of which he gave they shall turn their swords into ploughshares, and their most contradictory and evasive answers; the followspears into pruning hooks, every man his own priest, and ing, however, was extracted, but the labour caused his own king, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, the poor victim to perspire most dreadfully; several none daring to make him afraid," of this, we see a manifestation to night in the assembly, of men of all countries, who have cast aside the prejudices of that education, which taught them to consider men of other climes, their natural enemies, and considering this in conjunction with the movements of labour all over the world, we must come to the conclusion that the "dry bones are beginning to shake, each bone seeking out its fellow," to six shillings a week extra to find another bobbiner. will not long be wanting, and when they are breathed and was a painful exhibition of the agony which upon by the breath of knowledge and truth, they will falsehood, when hard pressed, endures in endeavourfrom his sleep, going forth conquering and to conquer, and establishing equality, fraternity, liberty and the this was followed by a "for mercy's sake's help me" Land national property. (Great applause.)

The toast was ably responded to by Mr. Henry

Ross, who spoke of the persecution and sufferings of sent; of the progress of freedom in spite of persecution; and the coming of that time when the nations warmly applauded.

The CHAIRMAN then gave The Northern Star and the democratic journals of all countries. May the press teach the people how to win liberty, and how to retain it when won.

Mr. STALLWOOD said,-In acknowledging the complithey had heard him for themselves. (Loud cheers.) One of its editors was so frequently with them that they were guarantee fo the future. Sure he was that the most fergreat rights of man so eloquently proclaimed that night, and that they agreed with the poet, that-

"True freedom only knows equality;" and hence they never would rest satisfied until political and - ocial equality was established, and the fraternization of nations secured. (Immense applause.)

"The health and happiness of the Chairman" was then heartily given, and gracefully acknowledged by Dr. Fontaine. This closed the proceedings of this most important and interesting festival.

In the course of the evening it was announced that with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Society, in future subjects for discussion, bearing upon the great political questions of the time, would be introduced at each of the society's time, would be introduced at each of the society's other to conceal, the truth was arduous and severe. meetings. At the next meeting (at the White Hart, In one attempt Mr. Roberts failed: he sought to evening, October 5th, Carl Schapper will explain dyers the threads broke more frequently than in "the Sleswik Holstein question" now agitating Germany and Denmark. At the following meeting (October the 19th), Julian Harney will explain the origin and progress of the Land Movement in Messrs Clark.

Wessrs Clark. Germany and Denmark. At the following meeting (October the 19th), Julian Harney will explain the origin and progress of the Land Movement in America. At subsequent meetings, Messrs Clark, M'Grath, and Doyle will deliver addresses on the rise and progress of Chartism, the Chartist Land Movement, and the state and prospects of the Demo-Movement, and the state and prospects of the Chartist Land Movement and thus gave additional trouble to both Having been absent for about 20 minutes, they recognized in the following meeting spinner and thus gave additional trouble to both Having been absent for about 20 minutes, they recognized into Court, when Mr. Newton the Chairman of the eaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers. The portraits of Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers and thus gave additional trouble to both Having been absent for about 20 minutes, they recommend in Club—long may they live to enjoy the confidence of the Union of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers and the section of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers and the section of the leaguers. The specific contraction of the leaguers and the section of the leaguers. The specific contraction of Movement, and the state and prospects of the Demo-cratic movement in Scotland. The services of Ernest Jones and other members are ensured for

THE "UNLAWFUL ABSENCE FROM HIS SAID MASTER'S SERVICE." AT STOCK-

A LEAGUE MANUFACTURER AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.

fences of the rights of labour against the extortion very trifling." of capital that it was ever the lot of a crowded and conscious audience to listen to. The question in dyers than press, their wages were paid by the opened the discussion. Messrs. John Leary, Robert hired to perform one kind of work was liable to whether the piecer would want more wages for sion. On the motion of Mr. Garbutt the debate was punishment because he refused to perform a different harder work, "how could he tell?" &c. and harder sort of work at the same wages? One would think that there could not be much doubt as yet there was a doubt, great doubt and anxiety. it came out that there were frequent stoppages in The workmen, indeed, had a thorough reliance on the work of the mill—a day or two in the week ruly against oppression-grumbled at tyranny, and the cotton authorities had avowed their intention to "make an example of them, just to teach the others how to behave themselves in future—things had gone on too long, and something decisive must be done to put down the spirit of insubordination," &c. The Court was crowded to excess; Thomas Eskrigge, Esq., the master, sat by his attorney, Mr. Vaughan, and exchanged friendly and significant glances with his acquaintances on the bench. Mr. Roberts looked bold, we had almost said impudent: it was plain, indeed, that the chances were against him, but it was just one of those cases calculated, from the very desperation of its circumstances, to excite and goad him to his utmost power; soft talk was out of the question, "the time was come to make an example," &c., and there was no hope for his clients but in the exercise of that high tone of defiance that sometimes compels the most obstinate

The case was called on at about twelve o'clock. The three defendants-Charles Potts, William Eye, and James Pattison-appeared to answer informations, charging them with leaving the service of their emplo ers wi hout notice or permission, and before the term for which they were engaged had expired.

The case of Charles Potts was first taken. Mr.

Vaughan, for the complainant, stated that the defendant Potts was engaged by an overlooker named Jackson upon the usual terms, viz. that he should give a week's notice before he left, and under that engagement he continued to work up to the time of being short of material called for another supply of the rovings—press rovings, which they had been had no terrors for him (Mr. Roberts); he knew, inworking at; there were none of these at hand, but, -dyer's rovings—to those they had been using was offered to them. The men, however, demurred, and said that rather than spin the dyer's rovings, they would leave the mill. Jackson replied, that, of would leave the mill. Jackson replied, that, of public opinion. He told his opponent that there are at liberty to leave on giving the usual notice; but that, until that notice was expired, they must remain. They replied, that they would not stop, but would leave at once, and they did leave accordingly, and had not since returned to

Joseph Jackson was then called and examined by Mr. Vaughan-Is overlooker of spinners; engaged the defendant Potts nearly two months ago: engaged him on the usual terms, to give and take a week's notice, according to their rules. There is a notice to that effect put up in the room where the defendant

o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. "Robert Stansfield,

(Signed) "Mersey Mills, July, 1845." Defendant went away on the Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Some rovings of a softer stop. If one cotton manufacturer were allowed to nature than usual had been given out to the defend-cheat, others would think it hard if they were decentral Registration and Election Committee, also ant with others; these new rovings were from barred from such a pleasant priviledge—it was an ex"dyer's" frame bobbins; the others, which the spinners had previously worked, were of a better quality,
checked, he was a bold man who would take upon
the spinchecked, he was a bold man who would take upon
the spinchecked, he was a bold man who would take upon
the spinchecked, he was a bold man who would take upon and were from "press" frame bobbins. Defendant himself to state the limits to which it will confine its public meeting to a dopt the national petition, also in abruptly refused to work at the dyers, and said he operations. (Some gentleman here interrupted Mr. favour of the registration project, it was their conwould leave rather than do it. Told him and others if they did leave, it must be with notice. The soft audible-"Do you know that two of the magistrates the roll of electors. It was resolved:ravings would not have lasted long. Told the men are cotton spinners?" "Oh don't I, leave them to they would not last above a day or two. Had sup me," was the quiet, but hearty reply.) But he hoped plied them with soft rovings that the machinery that Mr. Eskrigge would go home from that Court, a lectures delivered, that the political or agrarian work or might not be kept standing and they remain idle. That was his reason; for the defendant's good : not that he was to continue at that work constantly, but | would warm him that he was not hereafter to be so only till the better rovings were ready.

By the Bench-When he engaged the defendants. they were not to do any particular kind of work. Did not say they were to have press bobbins or jackframe boobins. No difference between dyers and press that he knew of in the wages given. The nocent, and their conduct praiseworthy, they asked work proposed to them would not have made one with all the confidence of honesty, the Bench penny difference in the defendant's wages for that to assist and protect them. With regard to the merits evening, September 22nd, Mr. John Simpson in

Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts—Did they tell—first, whether the master required the men to per-you, that if you paid them for the extra work of form a different work to that which they had been dyer's rovings they would do it? How could they accustomed to do, and had agreed to do, and se- Duncombe, M. P.,) he had accepted the presidency

times he fairly stuck, as if he could not speak another word.

When Potts was first engaged, he was working press rovings, and had never worked any other; previous to Potts. Thomas Kershaw had worked at the same mills; for a short time, Kershaw had worked dyer's rovings, but while so working had been paid unite and we may feel assured that the sinews and flish The getting out this fact exhausted full ten minutes, become a great and mighty army, rousing like a giant ing to screen itself; first of all, the extra payment was flatly denied—then the witness "didn't know." look at his master; but who seemed to relish the exposure as little as his man.

The effect of this admission as to the shares having the advocates of liberty, both in times past and pre- been paid extra was qualified by the fact that he worked the fourteen boxes. Potts and the others had only been required to work four each, so that w. ald fully enjoy the happy results obtained for the three defendants together would require about, them by the blood of the martyrs. Mr. Ross was but not quite so much additional assistance as Kershaw; but it required much screwing before Mr. Roberts could squeeze out this very simple exemplification of the truth of Cocker's arithmetic.

The men had been applied to on the night previous, the Wednesday, they all, then, refused to work the dyers. Potts openly said, "They were afraid the master wasted to take advantage of them." ment to the journal with which he had the honour to be connected, it would be unnecessary for him to take up their time. Its proprietor had been with them to-night: them off with paying the costs as he did the others." In answer to further questions, by Mr. Roberts, it appeared that the mere change from press to dyers well acquainted with his merits—(great cheering)—and he could only say, that he believed all connected with that other alterations to the mules; during that time the journal were imbued with a true democratic ardour. spinners would be earning nothing. The spinner, (Much applause.) The Northern Star had now been some moreover, paid the piecers: so, consequently, rears in existence; and he would point to the past as a during those two hours not only would the spinner be earning nothing but he would be losing by the vent aspirations of its conductors were in favour of those amount of the piecer's wages as the latter was paid by time. Press rovings were much heavier than dvers and, therefore, the piecers would have to put was also harder, as he assisted in the labour of cleaning a piecing. All this was not extracted at once or consecutively, but spread over above half an hour: some of the answers came out easily enough, but the witness's grief was extreme as the truth burst upon him of the effect of his replies; his master, too, looked at him several times significantly, as if to say, "There, Joe, you've made a mess of it." The sweat rolled from his face, and so, indeed, it did, from that of his obdurate torturer; the day was a hotfone. and the struggle on the one side to elicit and on the Drury Lane, three doors from Holborn), on Monday extract from his victim in the witness box, that in more frequently for that. The witness's courage was rewarded with an approving smile and it kept

the poor fellow's heart up.
Witness further stated, that the rovings of both sorts were made on the premises; the work at the dyers did not cost the masters near so much as the press, but he "could not tell" the difference of the cost; "could not tell" whether the labour in preparing the press did not cost twice as much as the dyers;" knew that the throatle spinners were working both press and dyers, but "could not tell," whether they were paid more for dyers than press; "could not tell" whether all the masters in Stockport did not Such is the title given by a Manchester new-paper to a case tried at Stockport on Saturday last, a case much difficulty Mr. Roberts got out that a spinner which will be long remembered as distinguished by could earn more at press than dyers, but then the one of the boldest, most manly, and most telling de- witness "could not tell" how much, it "might be

dispute was a very simple one-whether a workman spinner; but then the witness "could not tell"

Those non mi recordos became most ludicrously frequent, varied by an occasional "he had made no to which way such a question would be decided: and calculation." However, after a little more fencing the zeal and talent of their advocate, Mr. Roberts, and during this time the men earned nothing and but the place was STOCKPORT; capital held its head had besides to pay their piecers. We regret that there, high, fat, vulgar, and haughty; and there, our space will not allow of our giving the whole too, is labour down-hearted, low and broken. The master was a celebrated Leaguer, very great at the they could, and assisted the witness wonderfully, rejoicings and testimonials; two Leaguers sat as leading him with questions which suggested their magistrates on the bench; the men had become un- answer, that "whether they worsted dyers or press would not make a penny difference in the wages."

Mr. Roberts then addressed the Bench for the defence. He appeared before them that day on behalf of a large number of the working men of those districts-nay, he might almost say on behalf of the spinners of the entire kingdom—to utter as loud a protest as his power would enable him to do, against dishonesty and fraud. It suited not him to mince his language on such a matter-he was there that day to denounce the conduct of Mr. Eskrigge as one of the grossest and most rapacious attempts at fraud that had ever disgraced the cottonocracy in any part of this kingdom. His clients were determined to resist this. True, they were poor—nay, almost destitute; true, they had borne submissively with all previous efforts to enslave them; but the present attempt had done that which God always intended tyranny should do-had roused their bitterness and given eaergy to their anger: and because they had determined to resist — because they felt that not to resist would be a sin to themselves, their fellows, and their posterity, they had been threatened with the terrors of a gaol, He who called himself their master had vauntingly and insultingly boasted, not merely of his wish, but of his power to send them there. He seemed to think that his power extended even over the Bench itself; and contemplating, it might be, the time when he should fill that high and distinguished position, and speculating probably upon the strength of his private and personal influence with the Judges who were then to try the case-he had dared, in his impudent audacity, to anticipate their judgment, the complaint. On Thursday last, the spinners and to tell the defendants that their doom was aldeed, that the influences on which his opponent rewere two who were at that hour at the bar of public justice; not only was Charles Potts the workman but Thomas Eskrigge the master, on their trials. He was there to tell his opponent plainly, fully, and un- to those members who have neglected their paymistakeably, that he had attempted to practice a ments, that we deem it highly necessary for the genegross fraud, to commit a most flagitious robbery on ral good that they attend a meeting on Monday his workpeople—and if his (Mr. Raberts') attendance next, at eight o'clock, to explain the reason of such there that day, should have no other result than this, neglect;—and that a levy of two pence on each member that day, should have no other result than this. it would still have done something, 'twas semething ber be agreed to, for the local expenses of the present to proclaim the opinions of the workmen—that whatto proclaim the opinions of the workmen—that what-ever decision the Bench arrived at, even if his oppo-nent's power with the Bench should be as great as he had becated these something to proclaim the opinion. The meetings are holden every Monday evening, at eight o'clock, where members may be enrolled, worked, and in several parts of the mill. Produced the notice, which was as follows:—
"Notice.—All persons now working, or hereafter coming to work, on these premises are required to give a full week's notice previous to leaving their employment, and such notice to be given by four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon.

The committee of the mill. Produced that something to proclaim the opinion of all who worked under their oppressor, that they requested (to save trouble) that all members are give a full week's notice previous to leaving their employment, and such notice to be given by four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon.

The committee of the speaker will deliver his discourse, and with what feeling the speaker will deliver his discou than a disgraceful and disgusting robbery. knew not whether this attempt was to be followed by others of a similar nature; if the principle was once at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. Mr. T. Muradmitted, it would be difficult to say where it would rell in the chair. Roberts with a whisper, of which the anxiety made it viction that they could add, at least, one thousand to

wiser, if not a more honest man, than he came there,

that he would receive a lesson from the Bench, that

omnipotent as he had previously fancied himself. The

men whom he was defending, did not come there as

criminals—they came there to protest against a great

determined to resist; and feeling that they were in-

of the case, there were at first two issues to be tried

Mr. Charles Keen said, it is always to me both a pleasure and a pain tolook each upon the struggles of nations here for a month."

The witness seemed at a loss, the gave him permission to do so—that first of all the struggles of marks a pleasure to see and or instance. The witness seemed at a loss, the gave him permission to do so—that first of all the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved a loss of two himself and the second or instance of work involved as loss. for liberty, a pleasure to see and enjoy the effects of the looked at the Bench, but they gave him no help; on the change of work involved a loss of two hours exertions of those borois partials alteration in the major than the property of the change of work involved a loss of two hours exertions of those heroic patriots who have sealed their the contrary they rebuked him, evidently regarding in the requisite alteration in the males, then it had faith with their bleed, however they rebuked him, evidently regarding in the requisite alteration in the males, then it had faith with their bleed, however they rebuked him, evidently regarding in the requisite alteration in the males, then it had faith with their blood, however ill-directed those efforts him as a blunderer; then he looked imploringly at been dragged out after a hard struggle that the Bobbin to report next week. msy have been, and however far from what we consider his master. At last the master said, "Joseph, must be put in much faster with the new work than the true remedy for the ills of mankind, and a pain to speak out—straight forward." Now, then, resumed the description of the serious descript bear in rememberance that the most of those who have gone before us in the great struggle, have not lived to men tell you that they would do the work, if you see what we may cell the design and specific and more seemed and the specific and specific and

Joseph with regard to them had unfortunately lost evening next, at eight o'clock. his memory. One fact, however, Joseph recollected—a fact worth more than all the others that Joseph had suffered to escape him—that "Tho-Kershaw had but a few weeks before been paid 6s. a week, more for the dyers than what he had been King was unanimously called to the chair. previously paid for press."-a fact so conclusive that he confessed himself staggered, when, after it had come out fair plump and round, the magistrates had allowed the case to proceed .- How Potts could be "Guilty" for refusing to do that for nothing, which Kershaw had been paid 6s. a week for doing was past his comprehension. Oh! but then, it was said that Potts was only required to do one third as much as Kershaw, and that it might be only for a day or two. He felt ashamed of the floor on which he stood that he should be called upon to contend against such an argument as that-it stood thusthat if you require one man to do a certain amount of work he was to be paid for it, but if three men were to do the same work between them they were not to be paid for it. He did not believe it possible that such an argument could be advancedhe would not believe it possible that, by any tri-bunal, such an argument would be tolerated. Cheating for an hour was the same in prinoiple as cheating for a day, a month, or a meeting, and resolutions regreed to, to be submitted, year; who was to define the quantity of cheating at which Messrs. M'Grath, G. J. Harney, Ernest

that was to be allowable, the boundary where it was Jones, F. O'Connor, T. M. Wheeler, Dr. M'Douall, to stop, if Eskrigge was to be permitted to cheat for T. Clark, and E. Stallwood were appointed to move two days why was not another to cheat for three? But was there any one in court who believed if Eskrigge procured the sanction of the magistrate to cheat his men for two days that he would confine himself to so narrow a limit. After twisting this argument about in every variety of shape for about half an hour, while the faces of Joseph and his master developed every contortion of agony and exhibited every colour of passion, and going through all the evidence over and over again that it might b: remembered, and thought upon dwelling fondly on its most telling truths and avowing his attention to go over it all again before he sat down so that Eskrigge might remember it for ever; Mr. Roberts proceeded to contend that the agreement was itself utterly worthless and nugatory. The agreement run thus:-All the workpeople were to give notice when they left-but there was no reciprocal binding on the master to give them notice if he thought fit to in his number of spindles in much less time. Dyers made more dirt; this the piecer had to clear away—all parts of the mill, and relied upon as proof that to clean the spindles and rollers; the spinners work by it. He could afford to permit that this agreement had been sufficiently proved, for the truth was, that such an agreement was altogether invalid-it was deficient in what the law required. 'Mutuality." No agreement in England between two parties could stand for an hour unless both friends partook of a substantial repast provided by were bound by it. After carefully explaining their point, and citing several authorities in support of portion of the female Chartists, in the Chartist room, it, Mr. Roberts proceeded to observe upon several Mill-street. Tea being over, the party adjourned to other defects in the information, but as these law Mr. Ingle's large room, Hope and Anchor Inn. The discussions, though amusing enough to the auditors, evenings proceedings commenced with the following would be dry work for the general reader, we pass

> The case lasted two hours and a-half. Mr. Robert's speech occupied rather more than an hour, and his cross-examination of Joseph, about three-quarters

> of an hour. And thus has terminated one of the most important cases, perhaps the most important case, ever tried in Stockport. We have given it thus at length, as it may be necessary for us to refer to it here-

## Chartist Intelligence

BARNSLEY.

On Sunday evening last a meeting was held in the Chartist's room, for the purpose of discussing the political bearings and tendency of the Chartist agita-The work of the piecers, too, was harder with tion, Mr. Frank Mirfield in the chair; Mr. Seagrave Garbutt, and the Chairman, took part in the discusadjourned.

GLASGOW. Mr. Doyle addressed a crowded and enthusiastic audience in the New Chapel, Neilson-street, on Tuesday evening, the 15th—subject, "The rise and progress of the Chartist Co-operate Land Society." A number of questions being asked, they were answered by Mr. Doyle to the satisfaction of all. The socre-

tary enrolled twelve new members.

Mr. Doyle also addressed a good meeting in
Cowcaddence, on Wednesday evening, on "The Principles of the Land Society," which appeared to

CITY LOCALITY.

The Chartists met on Sunday last, Mr. Slater in the chair, when the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:-"That One Pound be sent to the Executive, towards defraying the expences of the Crown and Anchor Meeting, in forwarding the National "Shall we send our regular quota to the Execu-

tive monthly. '' That we meet every week."

BILSTON.

Bilston, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a
District Delegate Meeting is highly necessary, for
the purpose of considering the best means of carrying out the resolutions of the Convention.

"That in accordance with the foregoing resolution
District Delegate Meeting will be held at the house

a District Delegate Meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Joseph Linney, White Horse, High-street, Bilston, on Sunday, October 4, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; when the following places are requested to send delegates—Bilston, Birmingham, Whampton, Walsall, Dudley, Brierlyhill, Lye-waste, Broms-grove, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Darlaston, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, &c."

the Executive of the National Charter Association meant to direct the movement at and previous to the general election.

LEICESTER.

A meeting was holden on Monday last, at the Temperance-rooms, in this town, for the purpose of forming a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, when several members were enrolled. Our correspondent adds :-- "We should be glad if Mr.

Society, held on Monday last, the following resolution was proposed and seconded:-"That the secretary be instructed to communicate

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.

Mr. J. Simpson reported the proceedings of the the Metropolitan Committee.

The Secretary announced, amidst much applause. that, that locality had resolved on holding a great

That for the better improvement of our mental faculties on such nights of meeting, when there shall be no some celebrated author be read. Mr. O'Connor's "manifesto," from the Northern Star, was then read, much to the satisfaction of the

meeting; after which the meeting adjourned until

Monday evening, Oct. 5th.

wrong, a wrong that, come what would, they were CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTE'E. This body met, pursuant to notice, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street Soho, on Tuesday

> Mr. Stallwood reported the result of the deputation (Messrs. M'Grath and Stallwood with Mr.

The Secretary (Mr. Grassby) submitted an address

Messrs. Moy, Hornby, Mills, and Simpson, having METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE.

This committee assembled at the office of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, 83, Dean-street, on Sunday afternoon, September 20th, Mr. Luke The Secretary reported that he had wtitten to the several eminent Reformers, members of Parliament, &c., inviting their attendanc at the Crown

and Anchor Tavern, on the 28th inst. Mr. Slater reported that, in a short time, a public meeting would be held in the Tower Hamlets to adopt petitions, &c. Mr. Hornby reported that his district would shortly be prepared to hold a public meeting in the Vestry

Rooms, if possible, for the same purpose. Messrs. Slater, King, and other delegates, from the Tower Hamlets, were then deputed to attend to the getting up of the meeting in that district, and Messrs. Hornby and Lucas, with assistance, the borough of Marylebone meeting.

Messrs. M'Grath and Stallwood were deputed to make enquiries relative to a meeting in Finsbury. Mr. Stallwood was then elected permanent Secretary and Mr. Philip M'Grath Treasurer, appropriate bills was then ordered for the Crown and Anchor T. Clark, and E. Stallwood were appointed to move and second. Earl Stanhope, the several members of Parliament, and others invited will support them. The several members having reported that the collectors were active with their books, the meeting adjourned until Sunday afternoon next, at three o'clock precisely.

ROCHDALE.

On Sunday evening, Mr. O'Connor's letter was read by Mr. Melburn in the Chartist room, Mill Street, which gave great satisfaction; after which Democrats of Rochdale, in public meeting assembled, tender our heartfelt thanks to that noble patriot Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., for the perseverance and energy exhibited by him in his stern advocacy of our principles; and also for his brave and manly efforts in unmasking the hypocrisy of Daniel O'Connell, and placing him in his real character before his countrymen at home and abroad, not as the aspiring Liberator of Ireland, but the deluder of Irishmen, in whom we publicly declare that we have lost all confidence.' ROCHDALE JUVENILE CHARTIST BENEFIT CLUB.

A Teaparty and ball took place on Saturday evening last, when 140 of the Juvenile members and their S. W. C. Melbourne and William Dews, assisted by a would be dry work for the general reader, we pass to to to by James Kershaw, responded to by over them. Mr. Roberts then commenced recapitus S. W. C. Melbourne, "The Juvenile Chartist Benefit lating the evidence seriatim, but the magistrates de- Club-long may it continue in its present prosperous cided on first considering the law points, which has position." Proposed by John Holt, responded to by been raised, and they retired for that purpose. Wm. Dews, "The officers of the Chartist Benefit pany. After the joyous throng had joined in several festive dances, and toasts having been given to "the Immortal Henry Hunt" and "Feargus O'Connor, Esq.," Ambrose Tomlinson from Burnley, delivered an eloquent address, which closed the night's pro-

WESTMINSTER.

ceedings.

At a district meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and locality of the National Charter Association, held at the Parthenium, 72, Saint Martin's Lane, on Sunday evening, September the 20th, it was unanimously resolved—"That our meetings for the future be held at the Assembly Rooms. 83. Dean-street, Soho, every Sunday evening, and September the 27th, at half-past seven precisely."
The Secretaries of the Land district, and the Chartist locality will be in attendance to enrol members, receive subscriptions, &c.

GREENOCK. Mr. Doyle, one of the directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, delivered two addresses here on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution. Mr. Doyle's subject on the first eveing was-" The land the only sure source of wealth and how the working classes may acquire it." commenced by exposing the present degraded position occupied by the landless of the labouring class, particularly in the manufacturing districts, and, in loing so, reviewed the wrongs and oppression which the mechanics and artisans laboured under in the workshops and factories, not only the wrongs inflicted by the employers, but also by the operatives themselves on each other through the excessive competition which invariably existed in the Labour market; the lecturer took a retrospective glance at the various panics and stagnations in brade winds taken place in this country, and depicted the Liverpool, bootmaker—William Lancaster, of Liverpool, shipowner—Matthew Norman, jun., of Richmond, Yorkshipowner—Matthew Norman, jun., of Richmond, Yorkshipowner—Ebenezer Hodgson, Orden Hodgson, Warner—Ebenezer Hodgson, Warner—Ebenezer Hodgson, various panics and stagnations in trade which had class thereby; he next proceeded to show, that were the labourers in possession of small allotments of mond, Yorkshire, iron monger. land, that such circumstances would but seldom occur. Mr. Doyle, in the course of his address, gave a clear exposition of the rules and regulations of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and showed to the satisfaction of the meeting that, not only was the scheme practicable, but that it was calculated to At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of place the members in a state of comfort and independence never before occupied by the people of this country. In treating of the contemplated Bank of Deposit proposed to be established, he showed to a demonstration that were the working classes to de-posit their surplus savings in it, that they would thereby preclude the necessity of either mortgaging or selling the land to other classes. He contended for the right of the working many to the elective franchise; he combated in an able manner the various arguments advanced by the enemies of Chartism against its principles, and explained the plan whereby the Executive of the National Charter Association

Mr. Smart, of the O'Connor Section of National Chartists, gave a lecture on Sunday evening last, in the Market place, on the present condition of society, and the steps necessary to be taken by the operatives for its accelioration, which was well attended, and appeared to make rather an unusual impression upon rather than they should stop, a different description lied were insidious and powerful; but he had listened Clark could come and give us a lecture on the Land, the very attentive audience. The time, and its attendant circumstances, are working wonderfully for the successful propagation of our principles; the repeal of the corn laws and the blessings of one sided free trade, like lucifer matches, only required to be struck to produce a light: and the illusion, which years of laborious preaching failed to dispel, has given way to a rise in the price of flour and meat, and a depression in the wages of labour. There is no general road to the brains of an operative John Bull, except through his belly, and all other ways of Thomas Kempster, of Blackman-street, Southwark, and late of Fenchurck-buildings, builder, October 14—Paul for Fenchurck-buildings, builder, October 14—Italian, Saturday October 14—Sense for Fenchurck-buildings, builder, October 14—Paul for Fenchu permanent enlightenment is labour thrown away.

PLYMOUTH.

At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality on Sunday evening last, it was resolved, in order to Tadley, Hampshis carry on the business with more regularity, that the council consisting of the following persons, five of whom shall be a quorum:—Moses Simmons, James Sheriff, Patrick J. O'Brien, Simon Colwill, John Debnam, Charles Goodenow, John Coaker, Charles Hood, W. H. Tremain, Sub. Sec., and John Rogers

Mr. Nutter in the chair. Mr. Odleum moved, and Mr. R. Bainbridge seconded, the following resolution :-That this meeting highly approves of the proposition contained in the letter of Mr. W. C. Smith, of ously and patriotically devoting his time and talents

B.RADFORD.

say so when there was no extra work. Mr. R.—I don't ask, how could they say so; but did they say so; but did they say so, don't I tell es there was no extra work. Mr. Roberts repeated his had been extracted from a most unwilling witness—

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Chartists in the West Riding, to consist of one decleration legate from each locality; such meeting to be holden been adopted by the Lambeth local committee for the committee.

The condition of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Duncombe, M. P., he had accepted the presidency of the committee.

Chartists in the West Riding, to consist of one decleration legate from each locality; such meeting to be holden on the first Sunday in October in Halifax, the objects their guidance. Chartists in the West Riding, to consist of one de-legate from each locality; such meeting to be holden shire, cattle jobbers. to take into consideration, and adopt means of or- Robert Watt, jun., of Glasgow, mer hant.

On the motion of Messrs. Stallwood and Clark, a ganizing the whole of the localities in the Rid committee of three persons was appointed, to draw ing." The discussion on the proposed alterations up rules for the guidance of the central committee. | and additions to the rules of the Land Association Messrs. Stallwood, Moy, and Grassby were elected was resumed by the members, and adjourned to Sun day next.

MANCHESTER.

The usual weekly meeting was held in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening last, Sept. 20th. Mr. J. Sutton in the Chair. Previous to the lecture, William Grocott read the speech delivered by F. O'Connor, Esq., at Kidderminster from the Northern Star. Mr. Edward Clarke was next called upon to deliver his lecture, which gave much satisfaction. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman.

locality, held at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, Coznear street, Mr. Robinson in the chair, an animated discussion took place on the best means of increasing our Association, and the carrying out the resolutions of the Convention, when it was unanimously agreed, that if Mr. O'Connor would come to Liverpool, his visit would have the desired effect. It was resolved. "That a subscription be opened to defray the expences of the National Petition." A subscription was immediately entered into by the members, who contributed very liberally. Subscriptions will be received by the secretary every Sunday evening.

At the quarterly meeting of the Members of this

At a special general meeting of the Chartists of Brighton, Mr. Davey in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed by Mr.Good, seconded by Mr. Giles, and unanimously adopted:—"That we, the Chartists of Brighton, are of opinion that at every borough where the National Petition is adopted, it would be advisable also to adopt a Local Pe tition, to be signed by the Electors only; and that the local petition be presented by one of the borough Members."

BATH.

The members of this district of the Chartist Cooperative Land Society, met at Mr. Trotman's Tynelane, on Sunday evening last, and unanimously agreed to the following resolutions --

1st. That we, the members of this district of the Cooperative Land Society, do cordially agree with our friend Mr. G. M. Wheeler, as to the mode of raising that they ought to be put on four acres each, to place the following resolution was proposed by Ambrose them beyond the chance of a mear livelihood, but we are Tomlinson, seconded by Wm. Bake, "That we, the of opinion, that the question as to how they shall be located ought to be left until after the funds are raised.

2. That we recommend the Directors to publicly make known the reasons why the decision of the conference is not carried out as to the enrollment of the society, so that the members may have time to consider as to what steps they had better take previous to the forthcoming Conference.

THE FREE TRADE TURN OUT AT KEIGHLEY.

The combination of the Keighley manufacturers to starve the working men into a degrading submission to their tyranny still continues; and the men, on the other hand met the oppressors with the courage and determination truly heroic. Great numbers of the turn-outs are on the parish books and, in consequence, a heavy demand is made on the poor-rates. We have received a much longer account, but for which we cannot this week find room. The account mainly consists of sketches of two celebrated characters in Keighley, a "liberal" tyrannical manufacturer: and an equally "liberal" hypocritical dissenting priest-a tool of the leaguers. The portraits of

vails in that town, in consequence of a woman, the by her husband on Monday evening, in a very order a long manner. Tully, on returning home after a long walk, had some words with his wife, and struck herand then kicked her so violently that her bowels protruded, and she died in a few minutes. Owing protruded, and she died in a few minutes. Owing the least of time that classed before information cheaper. Prime new and old oatmeal, being extremely and a long that classed before information. was given to the police, the ruffian escaped.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAIL TRAIN ON THE MIDLAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.—The mail train on the northwestern, which should have arrived at the Euston-83. Dean-street, Soho, every Sunday evening, and square station at nail-past une of block, and follows, and station at nail-past that the above rooms be opened with a public lecture Wednesday morning, did not reach until half-past thin and discoloured: prices 4s. to 4s. 3d. per 45ibs.

There was no change in the value of flour; superior 40s. There was no change in the value of flour; superior 40s. The cause of detention was the bursting of the boiler of one of the engines on the Midland Junction Railway, and the necessity for sending back to Lancaster for another engine.

THE PARISH OFFICERS of Shoreditch are offering a reward of seventeen guineas for the apprehensson of as many husbands, who have lately deserted their wives and familion, leaving them a charge to the churchwardens and overseers.

# Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, September 22, 1846.) BANKRUPTS.

John Lamont, of Welclose-square, shipowner—John Richards, jun., of Reading, banker—William Evans, of Piccadilly, draper—Richard Benhow Bradley, of 96, Bishopsgate-street, Without, jeweller—Peter Thorn, late of 40, Castle-street, Leicester-square, bottled ale merchant—William Aston, of Lapley, Staffordshire, maltster—George Grant, of Kidderminster, tailor—Edward Swanwick Boult, of Liverpool, stockbroker—John Orange, of Liverpool, bootmaker—William Laucaster, of Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED. At the Court of Bankruptey, London, James Bird, of 13, Club-row, Bethnel green, timber

merchant, October 15, at eleven — William Marshal Smithson, of St. George's-fields, Canterbury, printer, Oct. 15, at one—Henry Wilkins and John Wilkins, of Londonwall, City, and of Pirna, Saxony, wool merchants, Oct. 15, at twelve—Charles Culledge, Barley, of Wisbeach St. Peter's, grocer, Oct. 20, at twelve—Joel Rudman, of Bath, oilman, Oct. 23, at twelve—Bobert Nelson, of Great Portland-street, hotel-keeper, Oct. 23, at half-past eleven—Christopher Clarke, of Goswell-road and Cranbournstreet, draper, Oct 23, at eleven.

In the Country.

Hugh Parker, Offley Shore, John Brewin, and John Rodgers, of Sheffield, dealers, October 30, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Sheffield—Ann Hall, of Manchester, inn keeper—October 16, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—George Walker Gee and John Fearn Gee, of Leeds and Horsforth, drapers, October 14, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—James Taylor, Adam Adshed, Silas Garner, Joseph Warren, Wright Hulme, and

Leeds and Horsforth, drapers, October 14, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey, Manchester—James Taylor, Adam Milliam Barnes of Stockport, cotton manufacturers being engaged in making to order, a very liming making to order, a very liming barnes of Stockport, cotton manufacturers being engaged in making to order, a very liming barnes of Stockport, cotton manufacturers being engaged in making to order, a very liming barnes of Stockport, cotton manufacturers being engaged in making to order, a very liming barnes of Stockport, cotton manufacturers being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were being engaged in making to order, a very liming duantity of goods at present in demand were dual both on Saturday and Tuesday. Prices continue steady, but the Warledow and Tuesday. Prices continue steady, but the Warledow and Tuesday. Prices on the larger buyers preferring to buy sparingly and visit the contrary on the day of meeting.

John Waller and Thomas Buttermere Waller, of Ips wich, grocers, October 16—William Rouse, late of 6, Nep the larger buyers preferring to buy sparingly and visit the continue free than lay in heavy stocks at the court of the sate of the larger buyers preferring to buy sparingly and visit the warket were dull both on Saturday and T George Prince, of Romsey, wine merchant, October 14— dency to delay the purchase of winter goods. Business in Thomas Kempster, of Blackman-street, Southwark, and the warehouse during the week has therefore been com-

William Hayes and Henry Hayes, of Liverpool, licensed victuallers—A. Nordblad and William Newton, of Liver-

pool, plaster of Paris manufacturers—George Stock-bridge and John Kay, of 34, Oxford-street, drapers— William Caulfield and Henry Hunter, of 1, Old-street, Treasurer.

PRESTON.

A special meeting of the Preston branch of the Land Society took place on Monday evening last, at Mr. Heele (Townserance Coffee base Lune, street)

Clumch and leiny Innier, of 1, Old-street, confectioners—Joseph Boothroyd and Thomas Cliffie, of Mucclesfield, linen drapers—Henry White and John White, of Macclesfield, silk dyers—John Rogers and Peter Rogers, of Penryn, wharfingers—James Brown and John Anderson, of East Stonehouse, tea dealers—Thomas Climch and John Church of Brackwell con-Mr. Hool's, Temperance Coffee-house, Lune-street. Church and John Church, of Bracknell, corn dealers—Felix W. Simeon and John Newman, of Bristol, printers —Ann Blakey, John Blakey, and George Blakey, of Lin-coln, hair dressers—Robert Campbell Beck and Tryall Holeroft, of Manchester, oil refiners—Samuel Beall and James Webster, of 20, Great Charlotte-street, Black-Halifax, and we hereby pledge ourselves to pay one friars-road, pawnbrokers - William Butcher, Timothy shilling per member towards a fund, to defray Mr. Hongkuson, and James Partington, of Bully and Sames O'Connor's travelling expenses, whilst he is gener-chester, cotton manufacturers (so far as regards James Partington)—Benjamin Payne and Anthony Bentall, of Chesham, drapers—William Clark, ane Co., of Grassing-Chesham, drapers—William Clark, ane Co., of Grassing-Chesham, drapers—William Clark, and Co., of Grassing-Chesham, drapers—William Clark, and Co., of Grassing-chester, cotton manufacturers (so far as regards James Chesham, drapers—William Clark, and Co., of Grassing-chester, cotton manufacturers (so far as regards James Chester, cotton manufacturers). Hodgkinson, and James Fartington, of Bury and Manton, lead miners—John O. Williams and George F. Keet of 100, Crawford-street, ironmongers-Thomas Dobso Marsh and John Godden, of Goswell-street, linen drapers On Sunday, the members of the National Charter Association held the rusual weekly meeting in their room, Butterworth Buildings, when it was returned their room, Butterworth Buildings, when it was returned to the room, Butterworth Buildings, when it was returned to the room, Butterworth Buildings, when it was returned to the room of the room their room, Butterworth Lindings, when it was re-solved "That the West Riding secretar; be re-solved "That the West Riding secretar; be re-uested to call a special delegate meetin f the uested to call a special delegate meetin f the George Highmoor, of Lartington and Bowes Cross, York-

> ROOTOH SPONESTRATIONS James Smith, of Kingston, Glasgow, manufacturer-

## Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 21.

The supply fresh up this morning was fair of all sorts of grain, but considerably greater of spring corn than on this day week. The trade opened without any particular activity, although wheat must be noted is higher, and at this improvement a tolerable clearance was effected. The secondary qualities of barley have been purchased with some freedom by the distillers, but for this or the finer sorts the quotations of last week are unchanged.

Factors asked more money for oats, which was only slowly acceded to, but the trade generally must be noted fully as high as on Friday.

Beans have a moderate trade at last week's rates. The supply of all descriptions of peas was larger, and bareley

the quotations of this day week have been supported Town-made flour is dearer to-day nearly 3s per sack, 51s being the top currency. Country flour rules steady. Tares are in moderate request. Linseed and linseed cakes find a ready sale at higher prices. The trade generally has been steady, and quotations are altogether well sup-AVERAGE PRICES

Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the 2nd September to the 16th of September

	Wh	eat	Barley		Oats.		Rye.		Beans		Peas.	
Week ending	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.	6,	d.	8.	d
Aug. 8, 1846	45	2	29	9	24	0	29	8	39	8	85	3
Week ending Aug.15, 1846	45	1	27	3	23	3	30	7	39	6	86	0
Week ending Aug. 22, 1846	45	13	27	5	<b>2</b> 3	3	30	10	39	9	86	9
Week ending Aug. 29, 1846	45	10	29	1	23	0	31	10	<b>3</b> 9	g	38	6
Week ending Sept. 5, 1846	49	0	31	0	23	2	32	7	40	4	37	1
Week ending Sept. 12,1846	50	0	33	7	23	5	32	. 4	40	11	88	10
Aggregate average of the last six weeks	47	11	27	5	28	4	80	5	39	11	86	6
ages (ending Sep. 15, 1846) Duties	47	8	29 4	2	23	1	85 4	0	40 4	3	42	6 1

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

This morning the market was seasonably supplied, and a good and ready course of bargains were effected in the heep market; but beef was not in so ready a demand, funds to purchase shares in the Land Society; for the location of our law-made widows and orphans, and that Herefords worked slowly at 3s 10d per stone. Runts are at 4s per stone. There was an ordinary supply of sheep, the best order went off at full prices, viz., 5s per stone. Lambs were taken up at maximum prices, viz., 6s per stone; the demand for this commodity was capricious, but a good sale was ultimately effected in this failing order of young stock. Calves were in good request, and a good class of Essay stock was taken of at 10d to 5s per store. class of Essex stock was taken off at 4s 10d to 5s per stone. The pig market was steady at 4s 10d for prime porkers. The foreign market was on a very increased scale, and the order of stock was good, both in kine and flock samples—1,591 beasts have entered for our markets this week, 580 of which were presented for sale this day; they went off readily and at good prices, averaging £13 per head; the foreign sheep were in good order and were well accepted at about 34s to 38s per head. Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and other northern counties, 1,994 short homs; from the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 315 of mixed breeds; from the western counties, 750 good cattle, and the remainders were made up from the metropolitan districts. There was a good clearance effected by three o'clock in the afternoon

#### PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, SEP. 19 .- We had a fair supply of all kinds of grain in our market today, and there being plenty of buyers, the whole was bought up in a short time, at a better advance on last week's prices. Wheat sold from 5s. to 8s.; oats, 2s. 10d. to 4s.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per WAREFIELD CORN MARKET .- The arrivals of wheat are

gain large, but moderate of other grain. There is a good business doing in wheat, at a decline of is. New barley is. lower. Beans. is. higher, Oats i-stone and shelling is. per load cheaper. Malt free sale, and is. advance.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—At our market this vails in that town, in consequence of a woman, the wife of Thomas Tully, a tailor, having been killed by her husband on Monday evening, in a very brutal by her husband on Monday evening, in a very brutal se'nnight. In States and Canadian flour a fair extent of

scarce, uuderwent no change in value. Warbington Corn Market.—There was a numerous attendance of farmers, and a fair supply of new wheat, an advance on last week's prices was asked, but the millers not being willing to give it, there was not much business done. Sales, new, 7s., 7s. 3d., and 7s. 3d. per 70lbs. New oats are still scarce, and most samples are best seconds 36s.; common ditto 34s. per load of 240lbs. Meal was dull of sale, prices nominal. Of potatoes there was a very small supply, and a brisk sale at 2s. to 3s. per load more money; pinkeyes, 10s. to 11s. and farmers 8s. per load of 255lbs.

HULL CORN MARKET. - Since our last we have had great firmness in the corn trade, but holders asking high prices, the actual business done was but very small. At to-day's market we had a good supply of both old and new wheat from the farmers, for which last weeks prices were with some difficulty obtained; free foreign neglected. In spring corn we note no alteration; the quantity shown but small. Lineed inquired after and for the difficulty shown but small. Linseed inquired after, and for good qualities rather more money obtained. Linseed cakes in good demand, and our full quotations obtained. Rape seed firm.

Rape cakes in firm demand. Guano and bones same as BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE. - During the present week we have had little passing in the wheat trade, millers trying to buy at less money, and holders not disposed to give way. Malting barley and grinding 1s. per qr. dearer. Old English beans is 2s. per qr. higher, Oats five but not much deign. Oatsfirm, but not much doing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The demand for cotton is kept up with considerable animation; the sales to day are again very large, 10,000 bales having been sold, of which speculators have taken 3,000 bales. Prices of all kinds are very fully supported. kinds are very fully supported. On Friday the sales were 8,000 bales; and on Saturday and to-day 10,000 bales were

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—The sale of wheat since last Tuesday has been limited, but no material alteration in value has occurred in either old or new. For good fresh American and Canadian flour there has been a good demand, and full prices obtained. Prime western canal commands 31s per brl. in quantity. Oats and oatmeal have been in limited request, and to make sales of Irish new oats, a decline of 1d to 2d per bushel would have to be submitted to. No change as regards barley. Beans and peas are each Is per qr. dearer; and Indian corn, upon a fair demand for Ireland, has brought an advance of 2s per qr. Bonded flour has been in request, and two or three parcels have been disposed of at 27s to 27s 6d per brl., but there is not much offering on the market at present.

## STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- From the circumstance of many of the larger

paratively inactive.

ILALIFAX, Saturday.—This day's market shows no material variation from what we last week reported. Combing wools are perhaps hardly so firm as they have been; low clothing sorts scarce, and price fully supported. Middle wethers are rated about £11 10s per pack; common with with brokes £10.5s. noils, with brekes. £10 5s. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Monday .- We have had a very fair market to-day, and a better demand for goods at former prices. The wool market has undergone little changes since the previous week.

contrary, on or before October 13.

Robert Arthur Fitzhardinge Kingscote, of Sandgate, Kent, and late of Nicholas lane, Lombard-street, more chant—Joseph Scholes, of Manchester—Charles Allen, of Tadley, Hampshire, malster—George Longfield, of West Bromwich, tailor. more confidence manifested than was the case at our last report. Altogether, the prospects of the lace trade appear more favourable. Shirt and Drawer Trade:—This branch of our local industry, we are happy to say, continues in a very active state; indeed we feel that we may venture to assert that, with the exception of fine white cotton hose, and some few other articles, principally designed or calculated for summer wear, the aspect of the signed or calculated for summer wear, the aspect of the hosiery trade is generally good. The dyers and bleachers, too, are all fully employed, so that we feel ourselves justified in saying that the amount of business doing in the iosiery department here is fully equal to or rather beyond, that ordinarily transacted among us at this season of the year.

LEICESTER.—The demand for the home trade is still active, and appears likely to last later than usual, in consequence of the season having commenced later than in other years.

Glasgow.—The market for cotton goods continues flat for general descriptions, and prices still low. Advices lately received from our foreign markets are rather more and if orders come to any moderate extent, favourable; and if orders come to any moderate extent, he price of goods must rise, as the hands are all fully employed with the present limited demand. The cotton yarn market continues dull, although no change in prices

can be quoted. Pig iron, £4 per ton; bar iron, £9 10-, nail rods, £10 10s; boiler plates and sheets, £13; rails;

£10 10s to £11s.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminston at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOB, Esq., and published by William Hewitt, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 19 Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City

Westminster. Saturday, September 26 1846.