William Hewitt Publisher
15 Gt Windmill Street, Haymarket

The Northern Star,
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. IX. NO. 465. LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION.

My Friends,—I have told you in the outset, that the success of our plan mainly depends upon official integrity and popular confidence; and that it is liable to much damage by the unnecessary publication of our views, our intentions, and prospects; the more especially upon the subject which seems most to interest parties who have nothing whatever to do with our association—I mean the purchase of estates. I have lost one estate already by allowing myself to be dragged into the foolish announcement of my intention to purchase. However, I am always prepared to make great allowances for working men who have been so often deceived, and who can scarcely be brought to believe in the just expenditure of their funds; and, therefore, lest my last letter should have led to anticipations which my present may not realise, having fallen into the error of making the announcement, I shall now put you in possession of the secret. I proceeded to Worcester on Friday, where I bid £10,000 for 173 acres of the primest land in England. I requested two friends—both shareholders, and, I believe, secretaries at Kidderminster — to meet me, and bid according to my directions. I bid £10,000 for the place as it is, upon condition that I should have immediate possession, together with stock, crop, fixtures, timber, tenant rights, and all those appendages which are so highly valued. I was the highest bidder, but there was a reserved bid, which I *did not think myself justified in offering*, and I remained at Worcester till half-past nine *o'clock at night in treaty with the parties concerned*, with the understanding that, after a family consultation, I was to receive a definitive answer—that *answer, however, I have not received*, but I fully anticipate a favourable one. I am also in treaty for another estate of 126 acres, and I am going this (Wednesday) evening at five o'clock, to Devonshire, to purchase an estate of 121 acres to-morrow, within 8 miles of Exeter. Whatever estate I purchase I willtake care to get immediate possession of, and I still hold to my word, that those who have balloted for it will be located in the spring, as no time shall be lost in proceeding with the work. Now, I have thought it necessary to be thus minute upon the present occasion, but never again expect to hear one word about the purchase of an estate until you are told that it is yours, and never again give ear to the jealous boobies who know no more about land than they do about navigation, for I *now tell you, after some experience, that no possible* obstacle can stand in the way of the full and complete realization of the expectations held out in our rules.

I know that when men affect a great interest about anything, that it is naturally set down to the account of selfishness and self-interest; but, believe me, when I tell you, that the only benefit that I derive from the plan, is excessive toil, heavy expence, inconceivable responsibility, an abundant share of abuse, and the total neglect of my own concerns for a greater care of yours. Now, that's my full share of the Land Plan. Wednesday evening and all Thursday are the two important days for my presence in London, to perform the varied duties consequent upon Editorship; and, for no common purpose of my own would I surrender those two days in any week for £20, and yet I cheerfully give them up to your service. It has usually been my practice to leave London on Thursday night, after two hard days' labour, in search of Land for labour to rest upon; but my own convenience has never been an object when your interest was at stake.

My time being very much limited this week, and as some sharp-sighted gentlemen have discovered Irish relief in the draining of bogs and mountains, I do not think that I can better devote the space usually assigned to my letter than to the re-publishing a portion of my fifth letter to the Irish landlords upon the subject of reclaiming waste lands, and from this nostrum you will learn that it presents no field for the exercise or remuneration of free labour; but is merely *the field for the exercise of speculating* capital. And always bear in mind, that my object is to put the labourer in possession of every particle of the produce of his own industry.

I remain,
Your faithful friend and bailiff,
Feargus O'Connor.

The following is a portion of Mr. O'Connor's fifth letter to the Irish Landlords, written in July, 1841:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I now return to my client's case; and having so far disposed of some of the abuses of both parties, I shall proceed to comment upon a fallacy or two of good hearted theorists, who would correct the whole of the evils of both systems by reclaiming our waste lands and just observe how plainly I deal with this subject, and also mark how difficult it is to deal with perverse and obstinate men, who, while they profess to agree upon an object, render its attainment impracticable by the whimsicality of their means for its accomplishment. I entirely agree as to the propriety, the prudence, and the necessity of bringing all waste lands into cultivation, every inch of them, it is the lean beast, and man's labour alone can make it fat. But then, waste land is not the field wherein the labourer can acquire the full amount of his labour; it is not the market for establishing a just standard. Labour expended upon waste land as to labour expended upon improved land, is just what the labour of a hand-loom weaver is as compared with artificial labour. In the one case the man is hired according to the market price set upon his labour by the capitalist; and in the other he works for himself; and his industry establishes the standard of his and of other labourer's value.

Capitalists alone can reclaim land by hired labour, and that labour will be hired at as low a price as possible, if its value is not somehow established in a free and open market. The poor man, with only his health, his strength, and his industry, could not reclaim a cold swamp that required expensive draining; a mountainous heath that required fencing and heavy manuring; or scrub and stiff soil that required much labour and manure in the commencement. That is the field wherein the capitalist can insure a good interest for money laid out in reclaiming; but it is not one in which the poor man could find any market for his labour without a money capital; of which money capital and the means of judiciously supplying it more hereafter.

I unhesitatingly assert, as I before stated in a letter which I addressed to the anti-Repeal landlords of Ireland in 1832, that rent, (I care not what the amount if it all in reason) while labour is free, is but an item, and an inconsiderable one, in the labourer's account. I therein showed that land goes through several processes before yielding any crop; and that each and every one of those processes involves an expence greater in amount than the rent; and the neglect of the proper performance of any one of them, would make the lowest rent of the best land high, because the loss of all is involved in this single neglect.

I have been a very extensive farmer, and a very extensive employer. My skill in farming has been generally acknowledged; and I have no hesitation in saying that I would rather give £5 10s. per acre for ten acres of land worth only £5, than give 15s. per acre for land worth a pound; provided that the scale of the respective value of each was justly established by some correct standard. And why? Because, after payment of rent, I should have three times as much for my labour upon the good ground; and this again proves the value of labour over raw material. Give a good workman without capital, ten acres of bad land at 10s. per acre; he will work away at it, and will do much more than live, and pay his rent, at first; but he will certainly, if it is his own at a corn rent, by degrees improve it, and make it a savings' bank for his labour deposits. However, when I start at a ten shillings rent, I start from the very lowest at which man can work, pay his way, and live without capital.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have now shown you and, I think, plainly, that the reclaiming system, while it would certainly increase our producing powers, and pay the capitalist a good per centage, would not, however, be the proper field for ascertaining the real value of a working farmer's labour; and as that is my object, and in order that a difference as to means should not lead to a split upon the principle, let us see, if, by agreement upon proper details, we may not even yet agree upon this reclaiming system. In the consideration of this subject, I open a great national question well worthy the attention of statesmen who would yet reclaim their country and make her what she ought to be.

This term "reclaiming," of course, applies to the practice of bringing barren and heretofore uncultivated soil into cultivation, and the process requires capital. The question is, how the double object can be achieved of opening a free market for labour, and reclaiming waste land at the same time; for I am not for reclaiming any thing that will not reclaim my clients also. Waste land, if it is to be thus reclaimed, must be made a proper field for the exercise of free labour.

My Lords and Gentlemen, it is a sad and melancholy fact, that the philanthropist cannot discuss the simple question of digging or ploughing the ground without finding himself hemmed in and hampered on all sides by the mysterious *science of politics*; a science at a perfect knowledge of which no man can arrive, while the knowledge of to-day may be ignorance to-morrow; a science whimsically worked into practice by the most opposing principles—those of Whiggery to-day and of Toryism to morrow; a science which makes the greatest statesman and boldest tyrant in office quail before a single night's mildew, and break before "the wind that sheds the corn," while he refuses to bend to a simple system which would make man independent of all casualties save those with which God in wisdom thought proper to visit him; a science which makes man's happiness, nay his very life and the peace of the country, and the very existence of society to depend upon the rule of farthings. Ah! my Lords and Gentlemen, the wild hypothesis of the metaphysician, or the complicated and unravellable assertions of the theorist, provided they are wrapped up in class legislation dresses, pass current in the world of letters as wisdom and philosophy; while the simplest assertion of the philanthropist, if it tend to the elevation of the poor man, is set down as infidelity and heresy. However, as the rays of knowledge begin to shine through my prison bars, and as they are sure to spread their benign influence abroad over the whole face of the earth, I am nothing daunted; and shall therefore, despite the political-economist, *the-farthing-sliding-scale patriot*, and the dread-shower statesman, proceed at once to my purpose, which is to apply details to your principle of reclaiming waste land. Of that land you have in Great Britain and Ireland more than fifteen millions of acres capable of reclamation. It at all events can scarcely be called your own, and is therefore out of the Newcastle principle of doing what you please with it. By its proper appropriation, you not only do not suffer damage, but, on the contrary, I propose to do for you what you cannot do for yourselves; to make it valuable. I estimate that land at a rent of 1s. 4d. per acre. I calculate that each acre in the outset, taking the tenant's house and stock and means of subsistence till the land is brought to bear, into account, would require somewhere about £7 per acre, or a capital of about £100 for every fifteen acres. The fifteen million acres allotted in farms of fifteen acres to one million heads of families, would thus require a capital of one hundred millions of pounds sterling to aid the working communities in their work of reclamation.

The value of those fifteen millions of acres, at twenty years' purchase, at a rent of 1s. 4d. per acre, would cost Government £20,000,000.

Now what I propose is, that Government shall purchase the lands from you, say at that rate, and then, under proper official management, at the head of which should be a Cabinet Minister, to be called the Minister of Agriculture, lease those lands at 1s. 4d. per acre, in lots of fifteen acres, with a capital of £100 advanced to each tenant, subjecting the tenant to a rent of £1 per annum for the land, and the interest of £100 at four per cent., that is £1 for land and £4 for interest.

The sum of £120,000,000 I propose to consolidate into one national fund, which shall stand as a mortgage upon the fifteen millions of acres, and over which the Parliament alone shall have controul; and that it should not be a transferable stock, or a stock allowed to be made the medium of exchange, barter, or traffic in the Jew's temple; but that the Government shall merely be agent for the fund-holder and fund-payer—receiving from the one and paying to the other.

I propose that, after the first eleven years the, tenant shall yearly pay ten pounds in liquidation of his debt; thereby liquidating the whole amount at the end of the next ten years, or with the twenty-first year of his tenancy; at the close of which period—twenty-one years—I propose that the tenant shall pay no more than the original chief rent, of 1s. 4d. per acre, and all local taxes: or a pound per annum for his holding for ever and ever, and amen—until some future generation, in its wisdom, shall see the State necessity of making the then occupiers—themselves being parties—pay something more as their quota of any national requirement. Now, those who are in love with a national debt as a bond of union, have it here in the flesh and in the spirit; those who so loudly call out for the cultivation of our waste lands have here the only chance by which their desire, which is improvement and the bettering of the poor man's condition, can be simultaneously effected; those who "fear that population presses too hardly upon the means of subsistence" have here the means of obviating that disaster; those of the school of political economy have here the practical illustration of one of their darling principles—that "when circumstances close up one channel of speculation and industry, other circumstances open another channel;" those who would gladly find a resting place for the "surplus population," made such by the substitution of artificial for natural labour, have here the harbour open for them; those who would add to our now, as they say, "too scanty surface of wheat producing land," have here an extension offered to them; while although I would much prefer the more improved field for the establishment of a free labour standard of value, I have no objection, provided *he gets the means*, to allow my client to work out his own salvation in the more barren field.

Here we have a means of immediately providing for seven millions of people; and in less than ten years of providing for fifteen millions of people; and at the expiration of twenty-one years, the original farms of fifteen acres each would be capable of being subdivided for the families, into farms of five acres each, if necessary. Thus would our present *waste* lands, *New* England, Ireland, and Scotland, of themselves, support on the spot twenty-one millions in affluence, comfort and splendour, at the end of twenty-one years and for ever.

The laws to effect this purpose need not occupy more than a folio sheet; while the difference between Three per Cent., at which Government could easily raise the money, and Four per Cent. cheerfully paid by the labourer, would more than cover all the expenses of adding a new and necessary department to the state machinery. But it is too visionary! 'tis complicated! because the interest of the poor man is concerned; while if two hundred millions of pounds were required for a speculation to build a floating-bridge across the Atlantic, or to make a tunnel from Dover to Calais; if the subjugation of labour, or the importation of foreign troops, was the object, every angle in a fascinating drawing by some happy draftsman would be scanned, and all FOOLISH objections overruled by *"Bagman," "Diogenes," "a Working Man,"* or *"Agricola;"* and "the wind would be raised" in spite of all perils by land and water.

In the sixth chapter of my book (for I have got so far,) I treat this subject more minutely, and shall, therefore, for the present, allow you to chop upon it; just asking you if you imagine that any tenant of New England, New Ireland, or New Scotland would require the process of the ballot to make him fly to the cry of "The State, (of which *he* composed a part) is in danger?"—or even as a cloak to cover his face while he declared who shall be his representative. No, no—Those, like all your arrangements, are but poor substitutes for the plain and simple rights which man should possess; and the want of which makes national service a badge of slavery, instead of being a work of pleasure.

My lords and gentlemen, the fact is this: the people have now had quite enough of the great cricket-match between Whigs and Tories. The Tories had a long innings and left a heavy score before they were run out; the Whigs have in turn been bowled out; and they have not made a bad innings; but now, we must try a match of all Britain and Ireland against the oligarchy. And believe me the Britons and Irish will catch the oligarchy out at every ball they strike. Will you never learn wisdom? or do you not see that the time has come when a great nation must have some better Charter of its rights, some better security against *starvation*, some more defined policy for its government, than what fickle faction may whimsically eke out of the address of a defeated minister to his supporters, or out of the plausible speech of an expectant minister to his well-fed and welcome guests?

We must have some assurance that a NIGHT'S MILDEW or a day's heavy rain shall not consign us to famine; and we must have some better rule for regulating our supplies of food than the farthing or fractional sliding scale of political economists. I can find no such rule except in a free labour market; and, therefore, for that I contend.

My lords and gentlemen, hitherto you have played your cards badly. You never should have relied upon other wealth than the highest cultivation of your own natural resources and artificial advantages. Your iron, your insular position and green fields, added to your mechanical advantages over all other nations, and the hardihood and bravery of the people, should constitute your wealth, your greatness, and your pride. But in order to make slaves *of the people*, you have cheerfully joined in every experiment for their oppression, degradation, and humiliation, until at length you have made them declare in their wrath, that if injustice and this great disparity between man and man, is to be perpetuated, it shall only be so by the right of conquest, and not by the sliding scale of oligarchical whim.

My lords and gentlemen, no man has a more thorough contempt than I have for the mere professional patriot, who lives upon abuse, while he looks upon dissension with the same interest that a lawyer looks upon a good complicated Chancery suit. I have now opened every door of the temple of corruption in which you have been long pent up, so that no obstacle should be opposed to your advance to meet popular opinion, so long appealing to you in vain. I have denuded the buggaboo Chartism of the party garb in which faction has long dressed it. I have shewn it to you in all its *destructive* simplicity. I have explained the modest results anticipated from its success, and the great national advantages to be derived from its substitution for the present pauperising, sterilizing, brutalizing, degrading, peace-destroying, hatred-creating system. I have shown you that the people neither court idleness nor contemplate plunder, but that their principle is strictly Malthusian—amounting to a desire to be "thrown upon their own resources;" and thereby to prove that "their chief pride consists in the modest comforts of their condition."

I am, my lords and gentlemen,
Your obedient,
And very humble servant,
Feargus O'Connor.

Aug. 4th, 1841.

P. S. My Lords and Gentlemen, I have this moment laid down the *Morning Chronicle* of the 3rd of August, and I cannot avoid the temptation of a postcript, to which the following, among many equally ridiculous passages, extracted from a pamphlet of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, invites me. Now pray attend. He says:—

"There is an opinion sometimes expressed by well meaning persons, that we ought to keep up the agricultural population, and prevent the multiplication of great manufacturing towns, with all their disagreeable accompaniments of dirt and smoke and noise. But this opinion is surely thoughtless. The land is already so thoroughly cultivated that while the number of families in Great Britain employed in agriculture in 1821 was 978,656, the number employed in the same manner in 1831 was reduced to 961,134. The land, therefore, cannot employ the additional population; and to endeavour to prevent multiplication of towns and the extension of manufactures, is to endeavour to secure that the whole additional population of Great Britain and Ireland should be without employment, and without food."

In God's name, I ask, is it wonderful that we should have 400,000—nay, 4,000,000 of stray sheep from that flock of which the Hon. and Rev. Gentleman is shepherd in common with the fleecing Church? What, O! what can equal this manifest, this egregious, this consummate ignorance? Well for the man he is a gentleman and no Chartist! else would he have written himself down for a fool. But what think you of the leading political Journal of the "ten years' Reform ministry" bestowing much above a column of laudatory comment upon the absurdity? I shall take the above chapter from the lamentations of the Rev. Baptist Noel, as the text for my next letter; and if the man who wrote the comment for the *Chronicle*, (I hope it was "an old and valued contributor,") does not hide his face for shame, why then he is a man of steel indeed. Perhaps, the whole thing may be a puff. If so, it has succeeded; for upon reading the above, I instantly wrote to my publisher to send me the Rev. Gentleman's whole book, with the intention of exposing its fallacies, heresies, dogmas, and falsehood.

F. O'C.

LETTER VII.

TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In accordance with the promise which I made in my last letter, I shall now proceed to lay before you without preface or circumlocution a few startling extracts from the speeches, letters, and resolutions of the man who has been your LEADER for forty-six years and mine also, to the time he came forward as the Whig candidate for the representation of the city of Dublin, in August, 1837. In that year he had openly, avowedly, and undisguisedly sold himself to, and became the pliant hack and subservient tool of, that faction which he had some short time before designated as "BASE, BLOODY, AND BRUTAL."

The crooked, deceitful policy which he had always followed, but which I did not perceive clearly till then, is now apparent to every one. Read attentively, I beseech you, the following resolutions and extracts. They are in their way matchless.

"LEINSTER DECLARATION FOR REPEAL."

"The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the inhabitants of the province of Leinster, convened at Mullaghmast, on the 1st day of October, 1843, by requisition, signed by TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHT CLERGYMEN. ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODIES and above TWO THOUSAND of the gentry, freeholders, burgesses and other inhabitants of the province."

Daniel O'Connell Esq., M. P., in the chair.

"Resolved. That this meeting hereby declares its devoted loyalty to the person and throne of her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Queen of Ireland, and its determination to uphold and maintain inviolate all the prerogatives of the crown as guaranteed by the constitution."

"Resolved. That we, the clergy, gentry, freeholders, burgesses, and other inhabitants of the province of Leinster in PUBLIC MEETING assembled declare and pronounce in the presence of our country, before Europe and America and in the sight of heaven, that no POWER ON EARTH OUGHT OF RIGHT TO MAKE LAWS TO BIND THIS KINGDOM SAVE THE QUEEN, LORDS AND COMMONS OF IRELAND, and here standing on the graves of the martyred dead, we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional exertion to free this, our native land, from the tyranny of being legislated for by others than her own inhabitants."

"Resolved. That forty-four years of devoted and successful labour in the cause of his country have justly earned for O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATOR OF IRELAND, the UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE of the Irish people; and that we, relying upon his supreme wisdom, discretion, patriotism, and undaunted firmness, hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to follow his guidance UNDER any and EVERY circumstance that MAY ARISE, and, come weal come woe, never to desert the constitutional standard of Repeal, which he has raised."

Daniel O'Connell, Chairman.
Andrew R. Stutch, John Gray, John Canfield, John Walshe, } Secretaries.

After these resolutions had been unanimously adopted by this meeting of slaves—wilful slaves—the LIBERATOR came to the front of the platform; and raising his hands on high, said, "HERE, IN THE PRESENCE OF MY COUNTRY, BEFORE EUROPE AND AMERICA, AND IN THE SIGHT OF HEAVEN, I PROCLAIM THE UNION VOID." Whereupon Mr. Mark O'Callaghan, and one of the Young Ireland party, crowned the Liberator "KING OF THE HEARTS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND." The poor honest dupes, the working classes, those who were in earnest, took it for granted that the Union was repealed, and were heard saying to one another:—"Well, did you ever think that we would get it so easy. By the powers of Mol Kelly! I thought we'd have a bit of fighten for it. We'll go to Dublin at Christmas, jist to see the Union in College-green."

Now, my countrymen, reflect for a moment on this ostentatious mockery, this solemn delusion, this nefarious snare to entrap and secure the blind confidence of the unwary, the single-hearted, confiding, credulous dupes. Read the third resolution carefully; weigh every word of it: see how the old fox pledges the whole meeting to rely upon his supreme wisdom, discretion, patriotism, and undaunted firmness; and to follow his guidance under any and EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE THAT MAY ARISE. The devil himself never took greater pains to secure his victims than this cunning, deceitful old cheat, took to prevent his dupes from becoming clamorous when the time should come that the "CLAIMS OF REPEALERS FOR PLACE SHOULD NOT BE DISPARAGED by a Whig Government." See how he relies upon the principles of the Constitution, without a word about violating the law, when he wishes to lead his dupes to the very verge of REVOLUTION; and what a tender regard he has for the LAW, when he finds it necessary to restrain some of his followers from adhering to his former resolutions. Oh! if orphans' moans, widows' tears, prayers, and secret curses, have any weight, Derrynane, and its upstart horde of knaves and impostors, will crumble into ruin and be scattered like dust before the wind.

Is there one man amongst you that would have the face to come forward before any assembly, and as chairman put the question upon such a fulsome slavish piece of adulation and mockery as the third resolution. Read it again and again, I beg of you.

MORAL FORCE v. PHYSICAL FORCE.

From the 3rd to the 6th of October, 1843, the following advertisement appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"THE GREAT CLONTARF MEETING.

"At a meeting of the Committee of the Clontarf Demonstration, held this day, the Liberator moved the following resolutions:—

"1st. That out of respect to the wishes of several highly respectable PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, it is determined that the PROCESSION TO CLONTARF shall not be formed nearer to Dublin than the Crescent, Clontarf Road, and that the cavalcade shall MUSTER there on Sunday next, at TWO O'CLOCK precisely.

"2. That the meeting of REPEAL CAVALRY, advertised for Harcourt-street Fields, do not take place there; but that they MUSTER at the CRESCENT, and fall in behind the Liberator's carriage at the same hour.'

"Charles Gavin Duffy, "Francis Morgan, } Secretaries."

Do you imagine that this mustering of Repeal Cavalry was not conducted with the guilty design of forcing the Government to put down an agitation which was assuming too much earnestness for the convenience of the Liberator? Well he knew that the mustering of a Repeal Cavalry was unlawful: and that the Government could not overlook it; but he hoped by this dextrous movement to get rid of a portion of the responsibility of the Repeal agitation. He felt that he had gone too far: that the people, and some of the priests and bishops, were in earnest, and that the people had actually made up their minds to fight for freedom. The proclamation, arrest and trial were a real God-send, of which you shall be thoroughly convinced before this correspondence is brought to a conlusion.

I am not yet at liberty to publish the nature of the instructions which Mr. Sheil received to apply for the prerogative of the Crown on behalf of the state prisoners in Richmond penetentiary, the condition of which was the total abandonment of the Repeal movement. Peel, great a man as he is, "put his foot in it," when he refused Shiel's motion for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

That portion of the Catholic Clergy who are now most clamorous denunciators of physical force, though no one speaks about it except themselves and Mr. O'Connell, had no great objection to a bit of a physical force demonstration at Clontarf, on the 8th of October, 1843. In the same column of the *Freeman's Journal*, which contained the advertisement to MUSTER the REPEAL CAVALRY at the Crescent at Clontarf, the following Requisition appeared:—

"CLONTARF—REPEAL.

"We, the undersigned Clergymen of Fingal, request a MEETING of the People of Fingal at Clontarf, on Sunday the 8th of October instant, at TWO o'clock precisely, to petition Parliament for a REPEAL of the LEGISLATIVE UNION, and to express our decided, and unalterable opinion, that nothing less than the restoration of our Native Parliament can, or will satisfy the people of Ireland."

"The LIBERATOR will attend."

James Carey, V.F.P.P. Swords; James Callenan, V.F.P.P., Clontarf; P. J. Tyrrell, P.P., Lusk; Charles Boyle, P.P., Skerries; M. Dungan, P.P., Blanchardstown; Patrick Fleming, C.C., Malahide; John Walshe, P.P., Rollestown; John Molloy, P.P., Ganistown; James Young, P.P.; Patrick Montague, P.P., Naul; William Doran, C.C.; Ed. Kennedy, C.C.; John M'Hugh, C.C.; Michael Doyle, C.C.; Joseph M'Key, C.C.; John M'Carthy, C.C.; B. M'Donald, C.C; P. Smith, C.C. John M'Donnell, C.C.; Thos. Kiernan, C.C.; Edward M'Cabe, C.C.; John Greene, C.C.; Henry Young, C.C.; P. Smith, C.C.

The majority of these requisitionists have announced their intention to hold a meeting now, for the purpose of adopting a vote of confidence in Mr. O'Connell, and approval of his recent moral force movement—a movement which every sensible man in the kingdom knows full well was introduced in the Repeal Association, for the sole purpose of getting rid of those who had announced their intention of abiding by the object of the Clerical Requisitionists of Fingal—"THAT NOTHING LESS THAN A RESTORATION OF OUR NATIVE PARLIAMENT CAN OR WILL SATISFY THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND."

This conduct would appear very inconsistent had not these gentlemen pledged themselves collectively and individually to follow Mr. O'Connell under ANY AND EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE THAT MAY ARISE. Had they not pledged themselves in this manner at the great Leinster meeting at Mullaghmast, they would see that the introduction of the Moral Force resolutions at the Repeal Association was as much out of place, as uncalled for, and as inconsistent, indecent, and unnecessary, as it would be for the accomplished, virtuous, and excellent wives of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, or Mr. John O'Connell, or any of them, to leave their drawing-rooms, and go into the streets and cry out, "Who dare say that I am not a good wife?"

We live in strange times; but let us now proceed to the extracts.

"Give me but six months of peace and tranquillity and I will have the parliament in College Green, or give you my head on a block."—Daniel O'Connell, October 22, 1843.

"He that commits a crime gives strength to the enemy."—Daniel O'Connell.

"It is said that Feargus O'Connor is about to visit this city; if so, I hope there is sufficient spirit in the coal porters to souse him in the Liffey."—Daniel O'Connell.

"Where is the man who will tell me that the kingdom of heaven is like a poor man's house in a bog, with but one road leading to it."—Daniel O'Connell.

"The corrupting influence of the Castle of Dublin is such that even the great Doctor Doyle himself cannot visit it without losing a part of his utility."—Daniel O'Connell.

"There is the hand that drew up the petition for the emancipation of the Unitarians and other Dissenters, and, blessed be God, that they were emancipated even before the Catholics."—Daniel O'Connell.

"No Catholic Bishop can be a member of the Board under the Bequests Act, because they should dispense Unitarian Charities, which they cannot do, as the UNITARIANS ARE NOT CHRISTIANS. But this objection does not apply to Protestants in connection with the Church of England."—Daniel O'Connell.

Letter to Dr. Cantwell from Richmond Penitentiary.

"If the education of the Catholic children in the Kildare Place Schools were the object of the society, and not proselytism, why should they introduce Religion or Religious Tracts into the Schools? Why not leave the religious instruction of the children to their parents and the clergy of their choice? There is no religion in Entick's Dictionary. There is no religion in the five common rules, in arithmetic, in grammar, in the arts or sciences, or even in the classics; and am I to be told by the learned secretary (Jackson) that these do not contain education."—Daniel O'Connell.

"The Infidel Colleges have no provision for religious instruction within their walls, and must necessarily, therefore, impart a godless education to the students."—Daniel O'Connell.

"I hereby offer a reward of Fifty pounds to any one who shall, within six months from the date hereof, prove that Joseph Dennis Mullen was ever yet GUILTY of ONE HONEST or STRAIGHTFORWARD transaction.'—Daniel O'Connell.

"Ireland would soon be a free nation if every parish had a Joseph Denis Mullen in it."—Daniel O'Connell.

"He who is not a Chartist is either a KNAVE who profits by the evils of misrule, or a FOOL upon whom facts and reason make no impression."—Daniel O'Connell.

"I pledge my professional reputation that it is a transportable offence to be a Chartist."—Daniel O'Connell.

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

I shall, in my next letter, give you a pretty accurate account of the FACTORY BRIBE. This subject has hitherto been involved in a good deal of mystery. I shall make it clear enough, and that too without the least fear of contradiction.

Patrick O'Higgins.

Dublin, 4th of October, 1846.

The Windermere Railway was open to the public on Tuesday last.

The *Manx Sun* says the herring fishery has improved this week.

Chartist Intelligence.

DUMFRIES.

Our Working Men's Association continues in a most satisfactory state. A muster roll of between 70 and 80 is something in these dull times for a Chartist corps in an out of the way place like Dumfries. The agitation has been carried on in more striving times here, with a much less numerous and infinitely worse appointed staff—and Chartism is not only alive here, but kicking. On Thursday evening last, the second day of our great fair, the members and friends of the association, to the number of—eschewing balls, the tavern, and other vanities—a hundred and more, supped together in the large room of the Temperance Hotel. Mr. George Lewis in the chair, with Mr. Jas. Grieson "fornenst" him, acting as vice or croupier. The material department of the *soiree*, did great credit to Mr. Macnish, the worthy landlord and caterer. It was served up about seven o'clock, and it was close upon the "we short hour o' the mornin'" ere the delighted party could bring themselves to say good night. It is generally admitted that such a happy night was never before spent between the Nith and Lochar Moss. An elder o' the kirk frae, up the water of Orr, declares that he never knew what enjoyment was before; and declares, that if he knows when the next takes place, that he will come again,

"Tho' 'twere ten thousand miles."

The company was select and varied—old men like our friend the elder, young men unlike him; matrons, like everything matronly, and maidens, like nothing in heaven, earth, or the waters under the earth, but their ain bonny selves; and the toasts, songs, and sentiments were to correspond, and plenty of them. How they were received, by those topographically acquainted with Dumfries may be understood, when we mention that the ruffing and cheering was heard at the Monument, and by any body else, when they know that the marks of enthusiastic approbation remain upon Mr. Macnish's tables until this day, and that next morning more than one hand was well blistered. The only drawback was the smallness of the room, but that will be got over at the next meeting of the kind, which is fixed for New Year's day. There are now several public rooms to be had, and there's no fear of filling the largest. The following are a few of the sentiments proposed on Monday evening:—"The Sovereignty of the People"—"The Charter, and may it soon become the Law of the Land," and "Feargus O'Connor, Esq."—all from the Chair. "The speedy Restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis"—by Mr. Wardrop. Song by Mr. M'Divett—"The Exile of Erin." "Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P."—Mr Samuel Welsh. "W. Ewart, Esq., M.P."—Mr. Wardrop. "The *Northern Star*, and the People's Press"—Mr. Welsh. "Patrick O'Higgins, Esq"—Mr. Wardrop. "The Dumfries and Maxwelton Working Men's Association, long may it continue to prosper"—the Chairman. "The Memory of Burns"—by the Croupier. Song: Mr. M'Divett—"A Man's a Man for a' that." "Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist poet"—the Chairman. "Success to the Land Scheme"—the Chair. Song by Mr. M'Divett—"The People's Estate." Then followed "The Chartist Platform, coupled with Mr. Wardrop's health"—"The Founders of the Association," &c., &., all most appropiately introduced, and enthusiastically responded to. Messrs. M'Divett, Young, and others, including several of the fair Chartists present, supplied a profusion of excellent, suitable, and excellent songs, executed in first rate style. We had almost forgot to mention that the well-lighted room was tastefully decorated with festoons of flowers, and the walls hung with the banners of the Association, and the portraits which have been presented from time to time with the *Star*, these frames prankt with dahlias, &c.

MR. DOYLE'S TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Doyle has delivered lectures during the past week in Parkhead, Rutherlen, Newmilns, Darval, and Galston, to numerous and highly respectable meetings, especially Galston, Darval, and Newmilns; and his expositions of the various evils which press upon the toiling millions of the United Kingdom, told with great effect on the audiences he addressed, also his advocacy of the principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. His lecture on Friday night in Galston, which occupied two hours in the delivery, was received with universal satisfaction. It embraced five points, each of which Mr. Doyle did ample justice to (viz)—First—the Land of the United Kingdom, and its extent. Secondly—The capabilities of the Land, when laid out in allotments suitable to the convenience and circumstances of the People, and cultivated upon the new and improved principle lucidly set forth by Mr. O'Connor in his small farm work. Thirdly—The causes which have prevented a fair and equitable distribution of the Land considered. Fourthly—The monopoly of machinery, and its fatal consequences to the working classes generally. And Fifthly—The principles of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, the only effectual remedy, socially considered, calculated to counteract the baneful influence and effects of the monopoly of machinery—the monopoly of the Land, and the destructive power of the Capitalists, and the Landed Aristocracy.

BARNSLEY.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, held in their room, on Sunday last, the political career of Henry Hunt and Feargus O'Connor was discussed according to a previous announcement. The noble and generous acts *of these two nobles of nature was laid* before the meeting by several speakers, and their conduct contrasted with that of their vile traducers. It was remarked by one of the speakers that, on Henry Hunt first entering the Commons' House of Parliament, he was met and escorted in by Daniel O'Connell and Joseph Hume, who congratulated him on his first entrance into the Senate House, and told him what a strength he would add to their party, but the patriotic and generous Hunt replied, "No, gentlemen, I'll add strength to no party, I have not come here for party purposes, but to serve my country, I'll support good measures and oppose bad ones, regardless of who their author may be." From that time the hatred of the two humbugs commenced. Old Dan soon held out with his poisonous breath, "He's sold to the Tories." The same with Feargus O'Connor, when he refused to be his tool he was "sold to the Tories." At the close of the discussion, on the motion of John Ward, seconded by Michael Segrave, and supported by Frank Mirfield and others, the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved—That this meeting having discussed and considered the noble and patriotic deeds of the two great and good men forming this night's subject for discussion, regret the abuse they have both encountered from the men they have been struggling, for being well convinced that had the working classes been half as true to their own cause as Hunt and O'Connor have been to them, or had they followed the advice of these excellent men, we should have been in full possession of our rights long since, consequently the same respect is due to them and their memories, as though we were in that blissful state."

SHEFFIELD.

On Sunday, a discussion took place in the Democratic Temperance Room, 33, Queen-street, Mr. Leevsley in the chair, on the Evils of Tithes. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the tithe exaction is unjust in principle, nefarious in practice, and a standing nuisance on the statute-book."

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dissolved. An Election Committee is formed here, and is increasing in numbers every meeting night. Our excellent Library, numbering upwards of 300 volumes, has been closed some time, owing to the works going under repairs, will re-open on Sunday next, from nine o'clock until half-past ten. By a resolution of the council, the library is not confined to members as before; friends to instruction will do well to avail themselves of the above opportunity, the charges being only one halfpenny per volume, per week.

CHELTHENHAM.

At the weekly meeting of the Shareholders in the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, held in the Unitarian School-room, on Monday evening last, it was proposed and carried unanimously:—

That the persons present form themselves into a branch of the National Charter Association.

Several names were taken down, and a sum of money subscribed to commence operations.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, when the attendance of every democrat is particularly requested,

BILSTON.

A delegate meeting was held, according to announcement in last week's *Star*, at the above place, Mr. A. Fussell in the chair; Mr. D. Pott acted as secretary. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1st, That a district committee be formed of Birmingham and South Staffordshire, to assist the central committee for the purpose of sending as many members to the House of Commons at the next general election as possible, and that we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to collect funds for the same.

2nd. That we recommend each locality in this district to form an electioneering committee.

3rd. That we recommend the Chartist body of the district to subscribe one shilling each, to be divided amongst the Chartist exiles.

4th. That one penny per month be paid by the members of the National Charter Association to the Patriots and Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

5th. That the next delegate meeting be held at Dudley, on Sunday, November 1st, at ten o'clock.

6th. That the secretary send a report of the proceedings to the *Northern Star*, with a few remarks respecting the apparent apathy in the district.

To the Chartists of Birmingham and South Staffordshire.

Brother Chartists,—The delegates assembled at Mr. P. Linney's, at Bilston, on Sunday, October 4, feel extreme regret at so few places being represented, and sincerely hoped that you would shake off that lethargy, as your cause demands that you should put your shoulders to the wheel. The question is *will you do your duty*, or will you allow a few men to struggle ardently, while you are sleeping in apathy? No,—let every place in this district be represented at the next delegate meeting at Dudley.

At a meeting of the Chartists of this place, held on Sunday evening last, the following resolutions, proposed by Mr. Linney, seconded by Thomas Hammersley, were adopted:—

That we do now form ourselves into a reading and discussion class, with the view of drawing out talent, that is at present laying dormant. To meet on Tuesday evening, October 13th, at 7 o'clock.

The following papers and books will be read:—*Northern Star, Douglas Jerrold's Paper, People's Journal, O'Connor's Work on Small Farms, &c.*

NEWTON ABBOT.

A public meeting of the Newton Abbot branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, was held at the Turk's Head Assembly Rooms, on Thursday evening, the 1st inst., for general business. Mr. J. Elms in the chair.

It was unanimously agreed:—

That letters be sent to the different branches in the neighbourhood to ascertain the amount each would be able to raise for the purpose of paying the expences of E. Jones, Esq., should he accept an invitation to visit Devonshire.

That a halfpenny per share per month be paid by each member to defray the necessary local expenses.

That £4 a-year be paid the Secretary.

That Mr. G. Godfrey be Secretary.

That Mr. J. B. Crews, be Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTTINGHAM.

A delegate meeting was held on Sunday last, at the New Inn, Carrington, when delegates, from the following places, were present:—Nottingham, Arnold, Calton, Basford, Lanton, Carrington, Lambly, and Radford. It was unanimously agreed that the Mayor of Nottingham be respectfully solicited to convene a public meeting on the 19th day of the present month, at the Town Hall, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, and electing a delegate to attend the Petition Convention. Mr. Sweet was unanimously chosen to be put in nomination at the public meeting. The election committee will meet next Sunday evening, at six o'clock, at the sign of the Newton's Head, Nottingham.

ASHTON.

The usual weekly meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society was held in the Chartist room, Bentinck-street, on Sunday last, when a discussion took place as to the propriety of joining the National Charter Association. Considering as working men that it is our duty to assist our Chartist brethren in the efforts now making to arouse the people to a sense of their condition, and to sign the Petition to Parliament for the enactment of the People's Charter) and we call the attention of the different localities to the following proposition:—

"That the Shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society shall pay the sum of one penny per week to the Chartist Association. That the general and local expenses of the Land Society be defrayed out of their subscriptions, and the rest go to the Chartist Association."

By this means we could employ lecturers to expound our principles in the agricultural districts. The discussion will be resumed next Sunday, and we hope the shareholders will all attend.

GLASGOW.

At the usual meeting of the Glasgow branch of the Chartist Co-operative Society, held in Murdock's school room, on Monday, October 5th, James Bain in the chair, Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Star* of the 3rd, was read which gave the greatest satisfaction. The nomination of the Executive was then taken up in accordance with the announcement of the secretary, and after considerable discussion it was unanimously agreed that the present executive should be continued in office. The chairman then asked what progress the branch had made since Mr. Doyle's lecture, when the secretary stated that upwards of thirty members had been enrolled as the fruits of that lecture.

Mr. Doyle's Route. — Monday, October 12th Hamilton; Tuesday, 13th, Lannark; Wednesday, 14th, Burrhead; Thursday, 15th, Anderston; Friday, 16th, Glasgow; Saturday, 17th, Campsie.

DUMFRIES.

At the weekly meeting of the Association, held on Sunday evening, the *Daily News*, a journal which has cruelly disappointed the hopes of the people was turned out of the reading room, our members judging even "auld bloody" preferable, on the principle that an open enemy is better than a pretended friend. The proposal in the last *Star*, to establish a daily democratic journal has given great satisfaction here.

DUNKIRK, NEAR DEVIZES.

Adoption of the National Petition.—At a meeting held on Monday evening last, at Mr. Thomas Bond's to adopt the National Petition, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

That it is the solemn conviction of this meeting, that every man is born with a natural right to a voice in the making of the laws he is called upon to obey, and believing as we do, that all the evils affecting society is owing to class legislation, we therefore pledge ourselves by every legal means in our power to obtain the People's Charter.

That this meeting do, in accordance with the late Convention, agree to the presentation of a National Petition, and that this meeting do agree to procure as many signatures as possible to the same.

ROCHDALE.

On Monday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Chartist room, to take into consideration the case of the Keighly turn-outs, Joseph Ferbershaw in the chair. After a delegate from the men on strike had briefly explained the nature of the turn-out, the following resolution was adopted. Proposed by Edward Mitchell, seconded by Joseph Hoakes.

That this meeting is determined to render every possible asssistance to the oppressed operatives of Keighley now resisting the cruel oppression of the manufacturers.

MANCHESTER.

Adoption of the National Petition.—On Sunday evening last, October 4th, a public meeting for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, praying the enactment of the People's Charter, was held at the People's Institute. The Hall was well filled. Previous to the business of the meeting, the "prayer" was read from the *Northern Star* by William Nuttall. Amen was uttered by all present with solemnity and respect. John Sutton was unanimously called to the chair. Two resolutions were submitted to the meeting's approval, by Messrs. Clarke, Donnovan, Nuttall, and Rankin, who eloquently addressed the audience, and the National Petition was unanimously adopted. 12s. 6d. was collected for the Keighley turn-outs. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting closed.

Destitution in the Highlands. — A meeting of the county of Argyll was held at Inverary on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the present critical state of the poor and labouring population, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop. The Marquess of Breadalbane was called to the chair. His lordship, after alluding to the bleak prospects before the poorer classes, stated as his opinion that the proprietors of land must in a great measure provide for the exigency which had arisen; and until each of them in the county had done its utmost to meet the urgency in the case, they would only go to government with little chance of success. The present was therefore emphatically the time to commence improvements on their property, and thus afford employment to the poor. The Marquess of Lorne said the proprietors of Argyll would not shirk the obligations which lay on them to attend to the welfare of those on their estates. At the same time, considering that the pressure would not fall equally on all the proprietors, he did think they had grounds to call the attention of government to the question, with the view of asking its assistance towards two or three important objects. Two of these were emigration and the encouragement of the fisheries; and, as to the third, he thought the attention of the executive should be especially called to it. This was the providing a supply of food for those who were able and willing to purchase it, thereby affording the same justice and favour to the people of the Highlands of Scotland—who, although less unruly, were suffering as much from destitution—as to the people of Ireland. A committee was then appointed to draw out resolutions to meet the case; when, after a brief delay, a string of resolutions was unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry them into effect. The meeting then broke up.

Double Suicide.—Two factory girls poisoned themselves last week at Exeter. They were visited by a man of indifferent character, from whom one of them got a half-crown to get some liquor with, but never returned. The man threatened to expose them to their employer, and under the terror of this threat, they destroyed themselves with arsenic. A verdict of *felo de se* was returned at the inquest.

ASTONISHING EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Testimony of a Clergyman vouching to Eleven Cases of Cures by these wonderful 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 a professional name to the various complaints, but this I know, some of them baffled the skill of Derry and this County. In a previous letter this gentleman states as follows:—Within a short distance of my house resides a small farmer, who for more than twenty years has been in a bad state of health; Mrs. Prior gave him a box of the Pills, which did him so much good that I heard him say, for twenty years past he never ate his food or enjoyed it so much as since taking your Pills.

(Signed) George Prior.

, 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—an 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 Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life. This being so extraordinary a case, may lead many persons almost to doubt this statement, it might therefore be necessary to say 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, 1846.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—There is at present living in this city a Serjeant, who had been for many years in the army at Cabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way here, from the change of weather of a tropical to a moist climate, he caught a very violent cold, which produced a confirmed case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two 11s. boxes, with two 4s. 6d. 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 become so strong and vigorous, that he informed me yesterday he could now run round the Mall, with any person in the city, and that he never got any medicine equal to your Pills and Ointment.

(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:—

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in 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 eminent 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 ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) Aldborough.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throats
Asthma		Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Fits	
Blotches on Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headache	
Colics	Indigestion	Tic Doloreux
Constipation of Bowels	Inflammation	Tumours
	Jaundice	Ulcers
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Debility	Lumbago	Worms, all kinds.
Dropsy	Piles	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Dysentery	Rheumatism	&c., &c.
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on *Human Frailty.*

Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

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

By R. and L. Perry and Co., Consulting Surgeons.

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pacs 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, howha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favorable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f past 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, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

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

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

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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

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

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

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

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

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

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

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

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

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

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

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. A severe case of Rheumatism, communicated by Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury.*

Mercury Office, Nottingham, March 17, 1845.

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

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

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

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand. Richard Allen.

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

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, 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; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

INDIGESTION, BILE, &c.—For Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite Lowness of Spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from Debility and Indigestion STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, speedily 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 sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. A single dose will convince the sufferer of their health-restoring properties. For females they are invaluable. They should be kept in every family, as a remedy that can be resorted to at all times with safety, in cases of sudden illness. Prepared only by J. W. Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, by most medicine dealers.

, Caution.—Ask for "Stirling's Stomach Pills," and see that the name is on the stamp. May be had of all respectable medicine dealers in the kingdom.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—On Tuesday, Mr. Mills held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Frances Owen, aged three years, daughter of Mr. Owen, at No. 6, Wigmore-street. On Saturday evening, the deceased child, attended by a nurse, was listening, from a seat inside the second floor opened window, to an organ-player in the street. The nurse, about to leave the room, took deceased from the seat, and thought she was following her, but when she got to the room door, she heard a scream and the sound of a fall. The child had fallen out of the window, having overbalanced herself in her anxiety to see the organ man. A passer by picked her up and ran with her to that hospital, in which she died four hours afterwards. Verdict—"Accidental death."

Fatal Rencontre.—An inquest, which has been adjourned, was on Saturday resumed and concluded, at Harefield, near Uxbridge, on the body of William Norman, a steersman in a canal boat, plying on the Grand Junction Canal, the particulars of which have already appeared. The surgeon deposed, that in his opinion, death had been occasioned by a blow or fall, thereby causing concussion of the brain. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the man Carpenter.

Prison Breaking.—On Monday morning a man named Edmund Pithers, who had given himself up as a deserter from the 28th regiment of Foot, on Saturday last, effected his escape from the Windsor Borough Gaol, by breaking through the ceiling and roof of the room in which he was confined, and then letting himself down into the back premises of the Five Bells public-house, which adjoin the prison. Mr. Parker, the landlord, seeing the man come rolling over the roof of an outbuilding in his yard, and quietly walk out into the road towards the Great Park, immediately gave information to the gaoler, when the prisoner was pursued, re-taken, and more securely confined, until the order arrives from the Horse Guards for his removal to the regiment from which he deserted.

Leaping Off a Railway Train.—A case was heard before the magistrates on Saturday, of much importance to all travellers on railways. On the 17th ult. a passenger booked from Allonby to Dalston, on the Maryport and Carlisle line, but instead of alighting at this station, remained upon the step of the carriage until the train reached the holme near Cummersdale, when, while it was in motion, he leaped off! The engine was stopped, and the young man picked up insensible, but he soon recovered, and was found to have escaped with a scratch on the face and a "shake." The train was delayed in consequence of the foolhardy "lark," and Mr. T. C. Heysham, one of the directors of the company, hearing of the circumstance, determined upon making an example of the offender. The law awards a penalty not exceeding 20s. to any one who shall ride in a railway carriage without paying the usual fare, or without procuring a ticket, and the passenger, not having booked at Dalston, rendered himself liable to conviction under this clause. He pleaded guilty, and on the recommendation of the directors, who wished to bring the case forward as a caution to the public, the magistrates fined him one shilling and costs.

The Chester Infirmary and Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—A short time since William Bullock, a bricklayer, was in the Chester Infirmary for nine weeks for an ulcerated leg of very long standing, where he derived not the least relief. He was also for seven week under the care of Mr. Alexander Webber, surgeon, at Wellington, Somersetshire, without receiving any benefit; when, after all other means had failed, he cured himself by these wonderful medicines, which he purchased of Mr. J. H. Clarke, chemist, of Birkenhead, who can attest to the facts of the case. However desperate wounds, sores, or ulcers may be, these Pills and Ointment will cure them.

HORRID MURDERS AND SUICIDE.

During the last few days the villages adjacent to Folkestone have been most painfully excited by the commission of a double murder in the parish of Elham, about ten miles distant, and the suicide of the murderer. The unfortunate victims were the wife and child of the wretched perpetrator of the deed, named Sharruck Richard Bragg, a bricklayer. On Wednesday morning he rose at an early hour, and while his wife was in bed with an infant by her side, he struck her violent blows on the temple with a hammer. He then committed the like violence on a little girl five years of age, which lay in a side bed, and then destroyed his own life by cutting his throat immediately afterwards.

The particulars attending the dreadful catastrophe may be gathered from the subjoined evidence, which was adduced at the Coroner's inquest on the bodies. It was held at the King's Arms Inn, at Elham, before Mr. T. T. Delassaux, one of the county coroners.

William Jaggers, a schoolmaster, residing in the village, said that he had lodged at the house of the deceased about ten months. The family consisted of Sharruck Richard Bragg, his wife Mary, and two children; the eldest named Ellen, aged about five years, and an infant aged four months. The conduct of the deceased man towards his wife and children was most kind. He had not heard an angry word uttered by him towards either of them. About four weeks ago the deceased went into his room, and remarked that he expected he should be transported, on which witness said, "I suppose you have committed some great crime that deserves transportation." He replied that he did not know that he had. He then observed that he had been a bad man to his wife, and witness asking him what he had done, he replied that he had not acted rightly to her, but did not say in what manner. The deceased appeared not in his proper senses. He frequently seemed low and melancholy. On Tuesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, witness went to bed. Deceased, his wife, and children had retired before that time. About half-past five on the following morning, he heard something heavy fall on the floor in the room of the deceased; shortly before which he believed he heard the wife of the deceased groaning. The groans continued, and at times grew louder. About six witness got up and dressed himself, and on looking out of the window saw a little girl knocking at the front door. He immediately went down stairs and opened the door, but the child was gone. He then discovered some blood lying on the floor of a front room, which is under the apartment occupied by the deceased, and on looking up he perceived more dripping through the ceiling. He instantly called up a female named Quested, and desired her to go and open the bedroom door of the deceased.

Ann Quested, the wife of a blacksmith, was next examined. She deposed that at about half-past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, she was called by the last witness to go into the deceased's room. She did so, and was horrified on seeing the deceased man lying on the floor covered with blood. She also noticed the bedclothes saturated with blood. Being much alarmed, she hastened down stairs for assistance.

James Bragg, brother to the deceased, said, that on Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, he met his brother and had some conversation with him. He accompanied him to North Elham, for some cabbage plants which he had purchased. For the last month, deceased has laboured under a depression of spirits. Witness was at work with him about three weeks ago, he was then strange in his conversation, and different from what he had been in the habit of being. He asked him several questions with a view of ascertaining the cause, but his answers were far from being collected.

By the Coroner: From what he had seen and heard, he believed that the deceased was jealous of his wife. He had heard the deceased say, "If I was to die, there is another man ready to marry my wife."

Sarah Bragg, the wife of the last witness, was then called. She was one of the first to enter the deceased's bedroom on the alarm being given. She saw the deceased man lying on the floor. He was quite dead and the upper part of his body was covered with blood. On a chair near his corpse she found a razor covered with blood. The one produced is the same. She then went to the bed and lifted the infant from it. The mother was perfectly insensible and was groaning heavily. The little girl was in a side bed. She was covered with blood. They were both breathing.

George Gale corroborated her testimony. The hammer produced he found near the body of the deceased on the floor.

Several witnesses were then examined, who spoke to the melancholy and desponding state of the deceased's mind. Upon one occasion he said he was done for, and hoped it would be a warning to others.

Mr. James Beattie, surgeon, of Elham, deposed to having been called to the house of the deceased on Wednesday morning, and found the bodies of the deceased as previously described. On entering the room, he saw on the left side a large pool of blood, and near it the hammer now exhibited. The deceased man was quite dead, his throat was extensively cut. His wife was in the agonies of death. Her head was covered with blood, and on examining her injuries, he found that the right temple bone was fractured. One end protruded through the skin, and the other was forced into the brain, which was consequently exposed. Further injuries on the head and face were also perceptible, and the right eye was destroyed. Blood was flowing from the temporal artery. The blows which were the cause of death appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument, such as a hammer, and by a right-handed person. He considered the first blow must have rendered her insensible. The left temple and small mallor bone of the child were fractured. Over the latter was an extensive lacerated wound. Those injuries were quite sufficient to have caused death, and were doubtless inflicted by a heavy instrument. The child expired at eight o'clock the same evening.

The Jury found that "the deceased, Sharruck Richard Bragg, killed and slayed Mary his wife, and Ellen his daughter, while in an unsound state of mind, and whilst in that insane state did destroy himself by cutting his throat with a certain razor."

The shocking catastrophe has created much sensation in the neighbourhood of Elham. The wretched man was in his twenty-ninth year, and bore a very good character.

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Durham.—At an early hour on Sunday morning, a great deal of smoke having been observed issuing from the mouth of the downcast shaft of the *Alexander Pit*, at Rainton, near the city of Durham, the property of the Marquis of Londonderry, fears were entertained that, during the night, an explosion had taken place; and, on some of the officers of the pit descending the shaft, they found that their fears were too fully verified. It appeared that, shortly after three o'clock on the preceeding day, the workmen had left the pit, when there was not the least appearance of danger from an explosion. The only person who was left in the shaft on the Saturday night was a pitman named Richard Stott, aged about ninety years, who had charge of the furnace used for ventilating the shaft. When the deputy overman descended the shaft the following morning, he found Scott lying beside the furnace quite dead, his body exhibiting the usual appearance of a person who had been killed by an explosion of fire-damp. On proceeding towards the stable, it was found that the whole of the horses, 17 in number, had also fallen victims to the explosion. It is a most providential circumstance that the explosion took place on the Sunday morning, for had it happened at any other time, the consequences might have been of the most frightful nature; everything in the mine having life at the time of the explosion perished. Had the catastrophe occurred on the Saturday morning, it is supposed that upwards of 100 lives would have been sacrificed.

On Monday afternoon, an inquest was held on the body of Stott, before T. C. Maynard, Esq., Coroner for Easington Ward, when John Streaker, the deputy overman, stated that on Saturday he left the pit at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at that time there was not the least appearance of fire in the shaft; there was, as was the usual custom, two oil lamps left burning, but their being left burning would not have caused the pit to fire. He could not assign any reason for the explosion, but it was his opinion that it had not taken place spontaneously.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was merely a corroboration of that of Streaker; they all spoke to having left the pit safe, and the lamps burning, on the Saturday afternoon.

After a short consultation the Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Deplorable Superstition.—The following case of gross and cruel superstition was reported to us last week, but it appeared to border so closely on the improbable, that we withheld it. Unfortunately it proved but too correct. The wife of an individual residing at Skerton had imbibed the preposterous notion that a "charm" to insure the accomplishment of her wishes regarding the termination of any forthcoming event might be wrought by putting the cat in the oven! Being desirous, on the Regatta day, that Lancaster should win the cup, she resorted to this revolting mummery, and kept poor puss actually fastened in the oven until the race was over, when the ill-fated animal was taken out lifeless, having been literally roasted to death. We understand that this foolish old woman's crotchet is notorious in Skerton, and that she played the same inhuman prank at last year's Regatta, and on another occasion, when a dog belonging to a gentleman in the neighbourhood was to run at Hornby coursing meeting.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

Royal Exchange Improvements.—The extensive range of premises forming the corner of Threadneedle-street and Old Broad-street, in the rear of the Royal Exchange, are forthwith to be pulled down for the intended improvements. These premises embrace a long range of shops and warehouses extending to the Hall of Commerce, which, when cleared away, will afford a fine view of the back front of the Exchange.

Flogging in The Army.—The officers of the 7th Hussars were hooted, hissed and pelted with mud and stones as the regiment passed through Banbury last week. The sympathisers with the murdered White are discussed as being "lads," "labouring classes and railroad men." The cries were directed solely at the officers.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The official quarter at the Post Office taking place in the course of the ensueing week, it is expected that several of the new arragements will come into operation at that juncture. In addition to the several improvements heretofore noticed as being in contemplation in the executive departments of the general and London district post, the following alterations just decided upon by the authorities may be relied upon as accurate. The scale of pay of the general and district letter carriers is to be made uniform, the minimum salary proposed being £60 per annum, and the maximum £110. The officers are to rise in the following order:—For the first five years the amount paid is to be £60 annually; for the next five, £80; the third five, £100; and after twenty years' servitude the pay is to stand at £110. The first step towards a consolidation of the whole of the men in both departments is about to be taken without delay. It has been now proved that it is practicable to get out or deliver in town the provincial letters before eight o'clock in the morning—a point of duty it was not thought possible to achieve when the recently adopted regulations with reference to the abandonment of the early delivery were contemplated, so that to guard against any emergency in that respect, fifty auxiliaries were appointed to get through the delivering duty. Now this is found to be easily done, the following plan is to be carried out:—The auxiliaries are to have notice that their services are to be no longer required than up to the Christmas quarter, notice to be given to them to that effect on the 10th of the present month. Further, that the general post letter carriers be employed to deliver the district letters at eight o'clock in the morning, and the district men now so employed are to be instructed to take the outside "assistancies," now delivered by the "auxiliary" men. Not only are the usual gratuities, and the "accommodation," or "early" money to be done away with, but it has been at length decided by the Lords of the Treasury that the "Christmas boxes" to Post Office servants shall cease altogether, and that an entire change in the Directory compilation, and the remuneration for the collection of the information for it, shall take place after the next publication of that work has been effected. Steps will also be taken forthwith so as to assimilate the various portions of the duty, and to simplify the several parts, so as to make each department distinct, and capable of working independently of the other. To the superior officers increased salaries are to be given, a principle which has been carried out within the last few days with respect to the inspectors of the London district post letter carriers, who have received £20 per annum, in addition to their former salaries, by order of the Lords of the Treasury.

[For these improvements the people are mainly indebted to Mr. Duncombe, whose vigilant supervision of Post Office affairs, and repeated motions on the subject in Parliament have taught the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand, that they can no longer neglect their duties, commit injustice, nor cramp the powers of the establishment with impunity. When one honest and determined member of Parliament effects so much good, what would twenty of the same character, under his guidance, achieve?]

Upwards of one thousand head of foreign cattle have been landed at this port during the last six months, and the greater portion were disposed of to butchers and slaughtered in this immediate neighbourhood.—*Plymouth Times.*

Strange Anecdote of Somnambulism.—A more familiar instance of somnambulism is that of a deceased Hampshire baronet. This gentleman was nearly driven to distraction by the fact that every night he went to bed in a shirt, and every morning awoke naked, without the smallest trace of the missing garment being discovered. Hundreds of shirts disappeared in this manner; and as there was no fire in his room, it was impossible to account for the mystery. The servants believed their master to be mad; and even he began to fancy himself bewitched. In this conjecture, he implored an intimate friend to sleep in the room with him, and ascertain by what manner of mysterious midnight visitant his garment was so strangely removed. The friend, accordingly, took up his station in the haunted chamber; and lo! as the clock struck one, the unfortunate baronet who had previously given audible intimation of being fast asleep, rose from his bed, rekindled with a match the candle which had been extinguished, deliberately opened the door, and quitted the room. His astonished friend followed; saw him open in succession a variety of doors, and pass along several passages, traverse an open court, and eventually reach the stable yard, where he divested himself of his shirt, and disposed of it in an old dung heap, into which he thrust it by means of a pitchfork. Having finished this extraordinary operation without taking the smallest heed of his friend who stood looking on, and plainly saw that he was walking in his sleep, he returned to the house, carefully reclosed the doors, re-extinguished the light, and returned to bed, where the following morning he awoke, as usual, stripped of his shirt! The astonished eye-witness of this extraordinary scene, instead of apprising the sleep-walker of what had occurred, insisted that the following night a companion should sit up with him; choosing to have additional testimony to the truth of the statement he was about to make; and the same singular events were renewed without the slightest change or deviation. The two witnesses accordingly divulged all they had seen to the baronet; who, though at first incredulous, became, of course, convinced, when, on proceeding to the stable yard, several dozens of shirts were discovered; though it was surmised that as many more had been previously removed by one of the helpers, who probably looked upon the hoard as stolen goods concealed by some thief.—*Poyntz's World of Wonders.*

Shameful Treatment of Poor Emigrants.—The Elizabeth and Sarah Emigrant ship, which lately sailed for North America, with about 300 Irish emigrants on board, was nearly wrecked two or three times on her passage. She arrived at Basque Island, with a frightful fever raging on board, to which the captain, and no fewer than twenty-three passengers, had fallen a sacrifice. This fearful loss of life seems to have arisen entirely from the capidity of the captain, who was also the owner of the vessel. The accounts state that "The ship sailed from Killala, on May 26, 24 days after the day advertised, and the time the emigrants had come on board. The original number of emigrants she was to carry was fixed at 218, but the number in her when she sailed proved far greater, amounting to 280, besides the crew, and the accomodation provided on board consisted only of thirty-two berths. Owing to the great length of time before she sailed, most of the emigrants had consumed a large quantity of their stores, and by the time the vessel had reached half-way to her destination their position was most deplorable, subsisting on short allowance, and many with scarcely any. What was worse, the water had from some cause become putrid. At the time of the ship running ashore on the St. Peter's Island, the captain had an attack of fever, which soon carried him off, and many of the passengers expired from the same disease. The bodies of the passengers were immediately committed to the deep, but that of the captain was kept on deck for thirteen days, until the ship arrived at Basque Island. As may be supposed, it was in a shocking state of decomposition. In the meanwhile twenty deaths had occurred, and the illness that prevailed in the ship was truly frightful. A vast number of the emigrants continued in a dangerous condition up to the time of these accounts being sent off. The state of the ship when it arrived is described to have been most disgusting. She was only 330 tons burthern, and was entitled to carry no more than 155 adult passengers. She had 87 beyond her complement."

Caution to the Public.—Notice to Blacksmiths.—The public are hereby informed, that Mr. John Reece, by trade a blacksmith, and professing to belong to the Society of United Trades, lately resident at No. 8, Devonshire-street, New North-road, Hoxton, London, came, on tramp, to the Fabrick of Mr. John Oliver York ex-company of St. Germans de Navarre, France, in search of employment, and obtained a job of Mr. Edward Davis, the foreman. After working a week he expressed a desire to send a sum of money to his wife, in London. The foreman very kindly lent him fifty francs or £2 sterling, which I transmitted through the hands of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, to its destination on the 2nd of September, 1846. On the week following a man of the name of Thomas Lewis, of London, also a smith, came in search of work, but the shop being full he could not be employed. On the Saturday night the workmen subscribed several small sums of money, he saying he had nothing to subsist upon. The same night Reece and Lewis decamped. Reece having robbed a poor widow woman, of the name of Smith, of a fortnight's board and lodging and money lent by her, in all about 32 francs, his employers of 30 francs, Mr. Latham, the proprietor of an English Hotel, of 50 francs, a Polish watchmaker, of Evreux, of 30 francs the value of a watch and also several small sums he borrowed of his shopmates. The poor widow had also passed her word for a pair of boots, he being in want, which would have been added to the list of his swindling, but the shoemaker saw him passing by his shop to the Diligence Office, and seized him till he had paid. He also robbed a poor Frenchman of his wages, who was striking for him, Reece and his companion went together. A person saw Reece show near 150 francs, and Lewis showing £8. Lewis said, "they thought I had no money but I have more than any of them that assisted me, but it will do to spend." Reece is a man about 30 years of age, and calls himself a Welchman, dark hair, and has a blaguard countenance and bearing altogether, about 5ft. 6in. high, and had not time to wash himself before he went away, Lewis is about the same age, of a respectable appearance and about 5tf. 4in. in height. John Sidaway, sub-Secretary, and agent to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. St. Germans de Navarre, pres Evereuxd department de L'Eure.

Foolish Wager.—An inhabitant of the department of the Nord, remarkable for his potatory powers, laid a wager that he would drink forty canettes (about five gallons) of beer in three hours. He performed the feat, but was brought home insensible Three days after he was dead.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

The heavy and continuous rains in Scotland have caused great destruction. Several bridges on the Berwick and Edinburgh Railway have been undermined, and given way; a portion of an embankment has also been swept away, and altogether about twenty miles of the line is impassible. Passengers are conveyed that distance by omnibus. At Galashiels and neighbourhood considerable damage was done to agricultural property, to houses, and to factories. All the mills were stopped and business was at a complete stand. The Gala rose higher than ever before witnessed. The flood in the Tweed was greater than it has been for many years. Immense quantities of timber, rural implements, railway sleepers, and other articles, carried away from the lower lying grounds, came down the stream. At Haddington the Tyne rose to such a height as to overflow the lower stores of the houses in its vicinity—the houses were very much damaged, and much loss was occasioned to many poor people, by having their bedding and furniture destroyed. In Sept., 1807, a flood nearly as large as this one is remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants, but the present flood must rank in the annals of the town next to the great one of the 4th of October, 1775, which is chronicled as one of the remarkable events in the burgh. Similar accounts are given of the state of Lardstoun, where the Leader appears to have been equally swollen and impetuous. The floods seem to have been confined to the border counties of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh.

THE LOSS OF THE ELIZABETH.

The following account of the last voyage of this unfortunate vessel has been furnished by Captain Watson, who speaks in the warmest language of the generous conduct of Captain Griswold, of the American ship Northumberland. On the 4th of September, the Elizabeth sailed from the Downs, on a voyage to Quebec—nothing of consequence occurred until Sunday the 20th, when in lat. 47 30 N, and long. 37 30 W, they met with a hurricane, veering from S.W. to N.E. At six, a.m., they laid-too under close-reefed topsails and main spencer, at eight a.m. the main topsail blew from the yards, and at nine a heavy sea struck the ship, heaving her on her beam-ends, carrying away her rudder, and canting the ballast. The crew used every exertion to right her. On Monday, the 21st, they succeeded in their endeavours, and the gale inclined to moderate. At five, p.m. of the 23rd, a chain was put round the rudder, and on the 24th she bore away from the English Channel. On the 25th they saw a brig dismasted and water-logged upon which they bore down. This vessel proved to be bound for St. John's, New Brunswick. They took the crew from the wreck and proceeded on their course to the westward, until the wind increased to a gale. At eight, p.m., they hove to, and at nine a sea struck the vessel swept the bulwarks away, and hove her completely over. They then cut the mainmast away, the ship in the meanwhile labouring very heavily. The crew were now busied in turning the ballast and bailing the water out in buckets, as the pumps were choked. On Monday, the 27th, at five, p.m., the American packet Northumberland, came in sight, and hove down upon them. They managed to launch one of their boats, and Captain Watson, with seven hands, got on board the Northumberland with extreme difficulty, one man having his ribs broken, and another his skull fractured. The boat was then manned by four men of the Northumberland's crew, accompanied by Mr. Esson, the third mate. It soon reached the Elizabeth, and took the remainder of the crew off, with the exception of the carpenter, who was a foreigner, and refused to enter the boat without his clothes. Whilst they were waiting for this man the boat swamped alongside, and the chief mate was drowned; another person had his arm broken. Immediately afterwards a boat was put off from the Northumberland, by means of which the remainder of the crew were safely placed on board that vessel. From this period to that of their having landed at Portsmouth, on Monday, they experienced the greatest kindness from Captain Griswold and the officers of the Northumberland, whose humanity is deserving of the highest praise.

Sufferings of the Zetlanders.—It appears quite certain that, bad as was the state of the poor inhabitants of Zetland last winter, they will this year be in a still worse condition. When their supplies of meal failed them, many had small potatoe pits to apply to, but the desolating ravages of disease have there also affected that crop, the greater part of which is now totally unfit for food. We use the language of a correspondent when we state:—"Bear is not so good as was looked for, in some cases it has been destroyed by a worm in the top of the grain. Potatoes are almost unfit for food, and the poor cottagers will be in a truly miserable condition, if some one does not take pity on them. The complaints arising from want last year were dreadful to hear, but this year matters will be incomparably worse." Such is one out of other statements which have been made to us, on this painful subject. We know well how difficult it is to excite feelings of commisseration in the minds of the Government, on behalf of those who do not raise a hue and cry of their own accord, and who have among them no political agitators to threaten them with the lash; but we do think the fact that the Zetlandlers have so long and so patiently borne their distresses, should induce, at least, inquiry to be made.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

Our Bed-Rooms.—Their small size and their lowness render them very insalubrious; and the case is rendered worse by close windows and thick curtains and hangings, with which the beds are often so carefully surrounded as to prevent the possibility of the air being renewed. The consequence is, that we are breathing vitiated air during the greater part of the night; that is, during more than a third of our lives; and thus the period of repose, which is necessary for the renovation of our mental and bodily vigour, becomes a source of disease. Sleep, under such circumstances, is very often disturbed, and always much less refreshing than when enjoyed in a well-ventilated apartment; it often happens, indeed, that such repose, instead of being followed by renovated strength and activity, is succeeded by a degree of heaviness and langour which is not overcome till the person has been some time in a purer air. Nor is this the only evil arising from sleeping in ill ventilated apartments. When it is known that the blood undergoes most important changes in its circulation through the lungs by means of the air which we breathe, and that these vital changes can only be effected by the respiration of pure air, it will be easily understood how the healthy functions of the lungs must be impeded by inhaling for many successive hours the vitiated air of our bedrooms, and how the health must be effectually destroyed by respiring impure air, as by living on unwholesome and innutritious food. In the case of children and young persons predisposed to consumption, it is of still more urgent consequence that they should breathe pure air by night as well as by day, by securing a continuous renewal of the air in their bedrooms, nurseries, schools, &c. Let a mother, who has been made anxious by the sickly looks of her children, go from pure air into their bedroom in the morning before a door or window has been opened, and remark the state of the atmosphere, the close, oppressive, and often fœtid odour of the room, and she may cease to wonder at the pale, sickly looks of her children. Let her pay a similar visit some time after means have been taken, by the chimney ventilator or otherwise, to secure a full supply, and continual renewal of the air in the bedrooms during the night, and she will be able to account for the more healthy appearance of her children, which is sure to be the consequences of supplying them with pure air to breathe.—*Sir James Clark on "The Sanative Influence of Climate."*

Petrified Forest near Cairo.—The traveller having passed the tombs of the Caliphs, just beyond the gates of the city, proceeds southward across the Desert to Suez, and having journeyed for some miles up a low barren valley covered with sand, gravel, and sea shells, fresh as if the tide had retired but yesterday, he crosses a range of sand hills. The scene is described as being beyond conception singular and desolate. Fragments of trees, all converted to stone, ring like iron at the stroke of his horse's hoof, and extend in the form of a decayed prostrate forest, for miles and miles. The petrifaction is of a dark brown hue; the pieces vary in size from one foot to fifteen in length, and from half a foot to three feet in thickness. They are scattered so thickly that an Egyptian donkey can hardly thread his way amongst them. The whole has an appearance so natural, that in Scotland or Ireland it might be passed without remark as an enormous drained bog, in which the exhumed trees lay rotting in the sun. The roots and rudiments of the branches are often perfect, and even the worm holes eaten under the bark may be detected. Although the trees are so completely silicified as to scratch glass, and to be capable of receiving the highest polish, yet the most delicate sap vessels and the finest portions of the centre of the wood, are perfectly preserved, and bear the examination of the strongest magnifiers.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Extraordinary Discovery.—The body of a young man, named Joseph Lilley, a fishmonger, and native of Bedford, was last week discovered in a retired spot called Clapham-wood, the throat being frightfully cut, so as to sever the windpipe, with a contused wound over the left eye, apparently the effect of a blow with some heavy weapon. The body was in a crouching posture, under a large tree, to which it had been attached by a hankerchief, the corner of which was torn off, the other end being tied to another handkerchief, which was around the neck of the deceased, and the folds of which were deeply embedded in the wound. Within a few yards of the spot a hat was picked up, and a knife stained with blood was found, lying amongst the underwood. An inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased Joseph Lilley was found dead in Clapham-wood, with certain wounds which the Jurors are of opinion were inflicted by the deceased himself, when in an unsound state of mind."

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

Accident at Carlisle Cathedral.—On Tuesday morning, during divine service, an accident occurred of an alarming nature, though fortunately unattended with any serious results. Our readers are aware that the Dean and Chapter have commenced repairing and beautifying this noble structure, and it was while workmen were engaged in the repairing that the accident happened. The morning service had but just commenced, when the congregation were disturbed by a noise proceeding from the window which is now being rebuilt, and immediate afterwards a number of very large stones forced their way through the blinds which are placed inside the cathedral to prevent any annoyance during the process of the works, and fell with great violence into the body of the church, completely smashing the pews in their descent. Most fortunately, no one happened to be sitting in that part of the church, and thus, with the exception of frightening those within the building and stopping the service for a few minutes, no injury was sustained by the congregation.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

Extensive Fire at Newcastle.—A fire was discovered about three o'clock on Sunday morning, in the extensive premises of Messrs. Richardson and Coxon, linendrapers, Grey-street, and Market-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The fire was discovered issuing from the roof, and an alarm having been given, the engines were soon upon the spot, when it was ascertained that the premises adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Alder, Dunn, and Co., and known as the Albion House, were also on fire, which appeared to be confined to the upper part of the building. The engines were well supplied with water, and the exertions of the firemen being admirably supported by the police, the fire was subdued in the course of little more than an hour. The upper part of Messrs. Richardson and Coxon's premises was used as a warehouse, and nearly the whole of the goods in it have been injured or destroyed. The upper rooms of the Albion House were occupied as sleeping apartments, and the fire is supposed to have arisen in one of these, and to have spread to the next building.

Accident by Machinery.—Another frightful accident occurred on Saturday, at the office of Mr. Cox, printer, Lincoln's Inn Fields. George Heinson, a young man about 23, in taking off the block of the inner cylinder, endeavoured to lay hold of the bar, when his hand got jammed in the machinery. The poor fellow, when extricated, was taken to King's College Hospital, and placed under the care of the house-surgeon, who considered that amputation must be resorted to. The young lad Cook, who was injured in the same office on Monday, died on Friday night.

A Child Suffocated at its Mother's Breast.—On Monday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest at the Surrey Arms Tavern, Thomas-street, Kennington, respecing the death of Harriet Lloyd, aged five weeks, whose parents reside at No. 23, James-street, Camberwell New-road. The deceased was the daughter of a compositor. On Wednesday afternoon last the mother fell asleep on the sofa with the deceased in her arms, and when she awoke sometime afterwards she discovered the child quite insensible and black in the face. She was immediately conveyed the deceased to the surgery of Mr. Carr, in the Camberwell New-road, who pronounced life quite extinct. He subsequently made a *post mortem* examination of the body and found that death had arisen from suffocation, most probably from pressure against its mother's breast whilst lying on the sofa. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Death of the Baron de Bode.—The Baron de Bode, whose claims on the British Government to a sum of money, amounting to nearly a million, have so long been before the public, died on Friday evening. The death of the Baron was quite sudden. After taking a glass of water he was observed to look pale and be tremulous, and in a few moments more fell down and instantly expired. He had been complaining of illness for nine or ten days previously, brought on, it was supposed, by his family, by mental anxiety in connexion with the further hearing of his case, which is appointed for next month.

Manslaughter.—Two boys were committed for manslaughter last week at Bath. They had been accustomed with other boys to annoy Ann Burt the wife of a painter, and on Sunday night, while entering the passage of her own house, they caught hold of her by the back part of her dress with great violence. The fall produced immediate insensibility, which continued until the death of the poor woman on the following morning.

Accident at a Brewery.—On Saturday, a bricklayer, employed at the Brewery of Messrs. Harris, Hampstead-road, was at work on the top of the building, from whence having lost his footing, he fell into a well from a height of above 250 feet. He was conveyed to the London University College Hospital, when it was ascertained by the house-surgeon that he had sustained a broken leg, fractured both arms, and other serious injuries.

Six Men Drowned.—Last week, six men employed at the Quarry, near Rasses Bay, whence stones are conveyed for the embankment of the Foyle, were drowned in consequence of the mismanagement of a flat while engaged in loading it with stone.

Mine Explosion.—Last week, the inhabitants of West Bromwich was thrown into a state of great excitement, by the report that an explosion of sulphur had taken place in one of the coal-pits of the late Mr. Horton, at Lyttleton Hall. On arriving at the spot, it was found that the rumour was but too well founded. It appeared that Mr. John Baylis, the "doggy," or manager of the pit, had gone down as usual with the miners, to the number of twenty-four men and boys. As was customary, he tried the workings with the safety lamp; and in the first side of the work he discovered an accumulation of sulphur. He set the colliers to disperse it, and shortly after, went to the other side of the work to ascertain whether any sulphur had been forced into it out of the first. In about ten minutes after, the explosion took place. Its effects were very afflicting. Seven of the unfortunate men who were engaged dispersing the sulphur were dreadfully burned, their bodies in some parts being literally roasted by the flame and blackened by the clouds of vapour. Suspended in the skip, about eighty yards down the shaft, which is sunk to the depth of three hundred yards, were John Robinson, the engineer, and William Hadley, a workman engaged in repairing the shaft when the explosion took place. The hot air, which rushed up the shaft with irresistable violence, carried the skip and the men for some distance upward, when it became unhooked from the rope to which it was attached, and these two unfortunate persons were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, a depth of nearly 800 feet! They were awfully mutilated; and, in their blackened, shattered, and mangled remains, it would have been difficult even to trace the outline of humanity. Their remains, as soon as possible, were gathered up and removed, and the sufferers by the burning were conveyed home. A lad, named Joshua Cash, died on Tuesday. Hoyes are entertained of the recovery of the others with the exception of one. A verdict of Accidental Death was returned. [Of course, it always is so in these cases. This wholesale destruction of life for the mere purpose of saving a few shillings to the profitmonger, will continue until Government interferes to protect the miner with a high hand.]

Death by Mistaken Medicine.—On the 1st instant, an inquest was held at Haddenham, before Mr. Cowley, Coroner for Bucks, on the body of William Knibbs, a pauper, aged 85. It appeared in evidence the deceased had been superannuated nearly twenty years, and resided in a small cottage with his sister-in-law. He had been in the habit for many years of taking laudanum, Godfrey's cordial, and spirits, to allay frequent attacks of diarrhœa, but during the last twelve months, had been persuaded to leave off the laudanum and spirits, and resort only to Godfrey's. He made a point of keeping two distinct bottles, a very small one for the laudanum, and one considerably larger for the Godfrey's. On the previous Monday he had a return of his old complaint, when a neighbour remarked she thought laudanum was the best remedy. Shortly afterwards he said to his sister, "I don't know which to take, laudanum or Godfrey's." He then went to the old shop with his Godfrey's bottle, and on his return he observed to his sister, that what they had given him was a dear drop, and nothing like so much as what he always had before, and that he should not make two bites of it. He then placed the bottle on a shelf, and about six o'clock went to bed. His sister-in-law, who slept in an adjoining room, fancied soon after twelve, that she heard him breathing very hard, struck a light, and went to him. He then appeared in a state of stupor, and could not be roused, which so much alarmed her that she called up a neighbour, and sent for a Mr. Tyler, who occasionally prescribed in simple cases of emergency, there being no regular medical man within four miles. He however advised them to send for the parish surgeon, which however was not done, and the deceased died about five o'clock the same morning. The bottle was found to be empty, and from the evidence of Mr. Lee, the surgeon, who examined the body, no doubt whatever existed but that deceased died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Mr. Weston said, he recollected the deceased coming to his shop on the day in question, that he asked for 2 pennyworth of laudanum. He was positive there was no mistake on his part, but he did not make any remark to deceased about bringing the Godfrey's bottle. His apprentice then deposed that he also recollected deceased being in the shop, that a little girl stood by his side at the time, and asked for a pennyworth of Godfrey's, with which he (the apprentice) served her. He also heard the deceased ask for laudanum. He was certain that the two bottles were not changed whilst on the counter. The Jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict "That deceased died from the effects of taking an overdose of laudanum by mistake, but whether it originated with him or Mr. Weston and his apprentice, they could not determine."

Poetry.

THE MAID OF THE WEST.

BY ERNEST JONES.

Oh! Shame on the slave, who betrayed thee,
For grandeur, and power and pelf;
Who marred the bright image he made thee;
A traitor to thee and himself!

He found thee,—a desolate maiden;
He wooed thee—through long stormy years,
And won thee—from thoughts sorrow-laden,
To plunge thee again into tears.

On glory—so near consummation,
A spirit—so certain to win,
To pour all this cold desolation:—
'Twas pity—'twas reason—'twas sin!

And, shame on those heartless spectators,
Who witnessed oppression's career!
Nor saved thee from false *Liberators*,
Who freed —— thy worst foes from their fear.

While, cheated by policy's barter,
E'en those, who would punish the deed,
Surrendered the crown of the martyr,
To him, who the torture decreed!

But judgement, shall come, though belated,
Down-striking him, never to rise,
Not honoured enough to be hated:
Then hate not the thing they despise.

By his grave shall no wanderer sit weeping,
Untrodden its grasses so gray;
While the winds of oblivion come sweeping,
His lost name away—— and away.

The child, in its tongues's broken sweetness,
Would have lisped to its mother that name;
The bard, in the spirit's completeness,
Had sung it —— to share in its frame!

That name would have paralyzed faction,
In senates, when party ran high;
The soldier, when rushing to action,
Had found a strange charm in the cry.

All this has his folly surrendered!
All this has his tre-son denied!
And now, when life's count shall be tendered,
He'll die, as all traitors have died.

Oh! Thou wert't thine own treasure's rifler,—
To blot thy long life's crowning page;
Oh! couldst thou not, traitor, and trifler!
Respect thy grand, grey-headed age!

But learn thou, e'er passing the portal
Where scorn holds the key of thy grave!
That the *Maid of the West* is immortal,
And thou—art a poor, dying slave!

What? Thoughtst thou, frail waif of an hour!
To still the proud pulse of the free!
Death only has compassed that power,—
Not thou—nor a *million* like thee!

Oh! then, with its fetters about thee,
This thought shall thy broken heart sere:
To know—she goes conquering without thee,
Nor casts back one glance on thy bier!

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NO. XXXII.

A STAVE ABOUT THE QUACK PATRIOT AND HIS REPEAL DELUSION.

(Which will be found to sing very well to the tune o "O'Rowland M'Figg.")

Come, I'll tip ye a stave—if I can—
About that old catamaran!
That's him they call Dan,
The Big Beggarman,
Who clanes ye all out every year,
That's clear,
Through priestcraft, delusion, and fear.

And sure 'twere a dutiful task,
To tear off the ould villain's mask,
And expose him to view,
In his own colours true,
That no more in your smiles he may bask,
The ould wasp!
So we'll jist start the end of his cask.

Well, it's done; an' what is't ye behold?
Who never a thing, sure, *but* gold;
The greedy ould elf,
His whole life's aim is pelf,
A Patriot! nothing but self,
But self,
He's as much one as china is delf!

When, Erin! I think of his greed,
For thee, this poor heart oft does bleed,
And often I pray,
That may soon come the day,
When we'll get him laid past on the shelf,
The ould elf,
As rapacious as one of the Guelph!

Thou Wretch! with heart flinty and cold
To sell *thy poor country for gold!*
Why for so many years,
'Mid her sighs and her tears,
Your *Tribute* down lib'rally told,
So bold,
Ay, or faith ye'd ha' gave her a scold!

Though famine he strides now so gaunt,
And no cry is heard 'round but want,
With your beagles again,
Ye're at sweet Derrynane,
And capital sport ye'll have there,
Oh! rare,
Enjoying the fresh mountain air.

They'll be hungry at Cahirciveen,
But of course you'll have none of it seen.
While up at the Hall,
They'll have roast, boiled, and all,
An' the port too, to wash down all clean,
between,
Ay, an' jolly good stuff too I ween.

Faith Repale's been ye'r best payin game,
Tho' I fear it will damage ye'r fame,
For your name it must stink,
In the nose now I think!
When one counts up yer ill-gotten wealth,
by stealth,
But the Rint's in a bad state o' health!

Arrah! where's the Repale now? all bam!
Your Parliament too? all a sham!!
Thou Old Man of Sin,
Thy Repale was the TIN!
Poor Erin how sadly ta'en in,
ye have been,
By this villainous Old Man of Sin!

You may croak of ye'r new moral force,
An preach up decate till yer hoarse,
It's easily seen,
What your motive has been,
Of Ireland you've been quite the curse,
Or worse,
With your fingers ne'er out of her purse.

O'Higgins! thee onward I'd cheer,
To expose this old fox without fear,
That Erin's each son
May see she's been DONE,
To the tune of some thousands per year,
And steer,
Of this "hoary old sycophant" clear!

O'Connor! 'tis only to thee,
The people must look to be free,
Heaven strengthen thy arm,
And shield thee from harm,
And spare thy life, happy and long,
Very long,
So with this wish I finish my song.

TOM PEN.

Reviews.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. A HISTORY FOR THE PEOPLE. By JOHN HAMPDEN, Junior. London: Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate Street; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

[No. V.]

If there be one thing, says John Hampden, more ominous than another in opening a book of the peerage, it is the queer look of the armorial escutcheons by which the aristocratic families are distinguished:—

EMBLEMS OF THE NATURE OF ARISTOCRACY.

The whole emblazonment of aristocracy is one manifesto of savage barbarism, brute force, and propensity to robbery and plunder. What are these objects on their shields? Daggers, swords, lions' heads, dogs' heads, arrow-heads, boars' heads, cannon balls, clubs, with a medley of stars, moons, and unmeaning figures. What are the crests of these arms? Lascivious goats, rampant lions, fiery dragons, and griffins gone crazed; bulls' heads, blockheads, arms with uplifted daggers, beasts with daggers, and vultures tearing up helpless birds. What, again, are the supporters of these shields? What are the emblems of the powers by which they are maintained and upheld? The demonstration is deeply significant. They are the most singular assemblage of all that is fierce, savage, rampageous, villanous, lurking, treacherous, bloodthirsty, cruel, and bestial in bestial natures. They are infuriated lions, boars, and tigers; they are raging bulls, filthy goats, horrid hyenas, snarling dogs, drunken bears, and mad rams; they are foxes, wolves, panthers, everything that is creeping, sneaking, thievish, and perfidious. Nay nature cannot furnish emblems extensive enough, and, so start up to our astonished sight the most hideous shapes of fiendlike dragons and griffins, black, blasted as by infernal fires; the most fuliginous of monsters; and if the human shape is assumed for the guardians and supporters of aristocracy, they are wild and savage men, armed with clubs and grim with hair, scowling brute defiance, and seeming ready to knock down any man at the command of their lords. Ay, the very birds of prey are called in; and eagles, vultures, cormorants, in most expressive attitudes, with most ludicrous embellishments of crowned heads, collared necks, escutcheoned sides, and with hoisted wings and beaks of open and devouring wrath, proclaim the same great truth, that aristocracy is of the class of what the Germans call *Raub-thieren*, or robber-beasts—in our vernacular, *beasts of prey*.

Our author again reiterates that the "pure-blooded," "ancient" aristocracy of the present day are a mere bastard brood, who cannot even trace their descent from the Norman robbers:—

THE "TIME-HONOURED" ARISTOCRACY.

But the fact is, that none of our nobility have titles of any such date. *Their* ancestors were too insignificant at that time to acquire the smallest title. Our very oldest titles are those of the baronies of Le Despencer, De Ros, and Hastings, who figured chiefly in the time of the weak Edward II. These are not of 1066, the date of the Conquest, but of 1264, in the latter end of the reign of Henry III., and actually of Edward I., that is, nearly 200 years after it. This, however, would have been something of a descent, had it been a clear and unbroken one; but all these baronies are what are called *restored* ones; that is, they are titles which, for want of a true genealogical descent, had fallen into desuetude; but which, in order to fill up the aristocratic order, have been given to some family that could make some sort of a claim, be it the very lowest and most serpentine imaginable. Thus that of the Le Despencers has gone wandering in search of an owner from 1400, when the last Earl Le Despencer was beheaded, by Edward III., for his treason, till 1788, during which it lay in abeyance, that is to say 388 years. Through this long period, if we are to believe the heralds, the blood of the Le Despencers had meandered from this sister and that cousin, to this great-grand-son or that great-grand-daughter; and in the course of this tour had skipped from the Le Despencers to the Nevilles; from the Nevilles to the Fanes; from the Fanes had made a vault to the Dashwoods; and from the Dashwoods had leaped to the Stapletons; in plain fact, had wandered, curvetted, dodged, made curious winding pilgrimages, but had not descended at all.

In the same manner the barony of Hastings, from the same date till 1841, or 577 years, had gone all about the country, yet never got lost. It had passed, or rather the blood of Hastings had, through the Le Stranges, Yelvertons, Stubbses, Lewknors, Cokes, Wodehouses, Calthorps, Norths, Stylmans, Pratts, Watlingtons, Delavals, and at last into the veins of one Jacob Astley, "in whose person her present Majesty was pleased to terminate the abeyance, he being *one of the heirs* of Sir John Hastings, who was summoned to parliament by Edward I."

In this transaction we hardly know which most to admire; the admirable qualities of noble blood, which for 577 years can make such extraordinary rambles, leaps, strolls, turns, and twinings, besides many a game of hide and seek, and yet preserve itself distinct and uncontaminated, or the easy faith of her Majesty, who could take it all in. If it be a wise child that knows its own father, what wise people must those Hastings be! But the history of the De Ros family is the same. The descent winded from the De Roses to the Manners, the Cecils, and back to the Manners again; then to the Villiers, Dukes of Buckingham, till it was finally extinguished on the death of the second duke, no pretence for its continuance being found even by the amazing sagacity of the heralds. The only claimants then were the heirs of Bridget, wife of Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, and Frances, wife of William Lord Willoughby, the only sisters who left issue of one of the Earls of Rutland. In short, it was so completely a bad business, that the claims were disallowed, and all pretence of the baronial blood fell till 1806, when George III., having the advantage of the light of our enlightened age, in the course of his 522 restorations and creations, was pleased to discover it again.

Such is the poor hocus-pocus of aristocracy. It is surely the most precious humbug under the sun. What, however, knocks the whole pretensious system completely on the head is, that George III. manufactured, as may be seen in any book of the peerage, no less than 522 peers!

In reviewing the "Dukes," after showing up the Seymours, our author has another word concerning

CHARLES THE SECOND'S BASTARDS.

Next in succession to these came the bastards of Charles II., as dukes, of whom the nation was saddled with six. Four of those whose descendants still hold that title, were the Dukes of Richmond, St. Albans, Grafton, and Buccleugh. The Duke of Richmond was the son of his mistress, Barbara Villiers, made by him Duchess of Cleveland. This son was the product of the most open and profligate double adultery, Charles being married, and this mistress being the wife of one Charles Palmer, who was promoted to the earldom of Castlemain, as the price of his wife's prostitution. St. Albans was the son of the actress Nel Gwynne; Grafton, the son of Charles's French mistress, Kerouaille; and Buccleugh was Charles's reputed son, the Duke of Monmouth, Monmouth having married the heiress of Buccleugh, and taken the name. The Duke of Monmouth was the son of one of Charles's earliest mistresses, one Lucy Walters, who was abandoned by him and died in destitution in France. Such was the loose character of this Lucy Walters, that it was very doubtful that Charles was the father of Monmouth at all, but was confidently attributed to a brother of Algernon Sydney. On such dubious and scandalous extraction sit the honours of our nobility; such is the descent of the chief dukes of England.

The most remarkable feature in the modern lists of the peerage, is the vast number of lawyers, or descendants of lawyers; a long list of these cormorants is given. "The very land groans under its monstrous host of lawyers. Like the reptile curse of Pharaoh, they enter every man's house, and come up into every man's *kneading trough and money-box*. Their parchments are a net that is cast over *every acre of land in England; their red tapes binds the limbs of every man in the country*."

Not the least useful and interesting part of this work is the lists of patriots, philosophers, poets, inventors, discoverers, statesmen, authors, and other celebrated characters, which shows at a glance the number of each sprung from the people and those sprung from the aristocracy. These lists alone show the worthlessness of an aristocracy, and the propriety of annihilating such a class as being both "useless and mischievous."

ARISTOCRACIES HAVE RUINED ALL COUNTRIES.

Turn your eyes, however, in what direction you please, and there lie the examples of aristocratic desolation. *Who ruined the intellectual states of Greece?* The aristocracy which assumed their management. Who betrayed the Roman republic, and converted it into a despotism, from which hour the national decline commenced? The aristocracy, with the Cæsars at their head. In vain the first successful traitor fell by the hand of the indignant Brutus: there were plenty of his fellows *to succeed him*. Rome became imperial, and perished. Turn your eyes, however, nearer to your own times, to Spain. What has reduced that country to the anarchy and misery of the present time? The pride, the luxury, the ambition, and the effeminate sloth of the aristocracy. From the hour that South American gold poured into Spain, the Hidalgoes grew into a condition of haughty voluptuousness, that sapped the productive power of the country, and hastened on a rapid declension of national wisdom, simplicity, and industry, from that time to the present. In this corrupt sloth, knowledge was neglected. Lord Byron, when there, found the lady and the lady's-maid equally ignorant. The *people* of Spain are universally described as a fine people. They have shown that they possess the elements of freedom and vigour in no ordinary degree, by the bloody resistance they have made to repeated tyrants, and the decision with which they at once pulled to the ground, in that so-called superstitious country, the great, corrupt system of monkery. But the nobles?—When Lord *Wellington* entered that country as a saviour, there could scarcely be found a man of that class who understood the duties of a good general; and as an order they were feeble, disunited, and far more greedy of English gold than desirous of the aid of English arms. They were at the same time too stupidly proud to act under the direction of our more experienced commanders. Their armies were scattered before the French like autumnal leaves, and their country might have lain under the feet of the foe for ages, had not other nations fought the battle for them. The whole class was torn to pieces with cabals and factions. They were at once ignorant, extravagant and covered with debt; and were for ever craving after our gold, though they hated our heretical persons. From that hour it has continued the same. The Spanish people, brave and independent, find no able leaders in this corrupted class, and they have not yet advanced far enough to free themselves from them; and anarchy and continual revolution and counter-revolutions go on. In the meantime they fight against any immediate oppressor, and when the enemy disappears, return cheerfully to the cultivation of their soil. No people live so lightly as they. They possess their soil, and are therefore always ready to rise from their temporary troubles under their fine climate. It is the government that is ruined, not the people.

Turn to Germany. There the nobles had long undermined the ancient freedom of the empire. Every petty count aspired to be a prince. He severed his little territory from the *government of the whole*; set up a separate independence—the right of the axe and the gallows—till the country, dissected into two thousand little states, fell a ready prey to Napoleon. He swept away a host of tyrant nobles, and the country is all the better for it.

Look again at Sweden. That country was, and is, in the hands of a swarming nobility. This nobility, at the approach of the Russians, sold the fortresses and strong position in Finland and Pomerania for money; which thus became lost to the country for ever, and which loss they had then the meanness to make one of the charges against their king, Gustavus IV., for which they deposed him, and adopted Bernadotte. The country is still oppressed by the incubus of this nobility, which usurps all honours, offices, and emoluments; and the nation groans and declines under them. On the contrary, Norway, though subjected to Sweden, by the arrangements of the great European powers, has with a brave spirit resisted all Swedish attempts to bring it into the same aristocratic subjection. It arose in arms, compelled a free representative government, and abolished aristocracy. The lands and government are in the hands of the people; and what are the consequences? Agriculture and trade flourish, and the nation, according to Mr. Laing, presents the most singular contrast to Sweden. In the one country there is an air of neglect and decay; in the other, of comfort and prosperity. In the one, of crime and misery; in the other, of virtue and enjoyment. Mr. Laing pronounces the Norwegians to be through this their wise and stout decision to govern themselves as they act for themselves in private life, the most happy and flourishing of European nations.

Look finally at France. Every one is familiar with the dreadful condition to which its proud and imbecile aristocracy reduced it. Every one knows in what a storm of blood and terror the oppressed people arose and took an eternal vengeance on their oppressors. If we read the accounts of France, just previous to the Revolution, we cannot avoid being struck with a terrible similarity of circumstances and features with those of our own country now.

In conclusion, John Hampden, junior, comes to the remedy—that remedy is

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Till we obtain the franchise we obtain nothing; when we obtain that we obtain everything. Every petition, every demand, however stern or resolved, that asks for anything short of the universal franchise, is the perpetration of an absurdity, and the greatest of all absurdities. He is just as wise who asks short of this, as if he prayed the Pope to abolish the Catholic religion, or a Jew to give you all he is worth. The aristocracy have usurped the House of Commons—for what? Just for this purpose—of resisting the proper demands of the people—of maintaining and perpetuating all the evils for whose removal you pray. It is true the people, combining on some great emergency—driven, as it were, into this combination by some desperate pressure—may alarm the aristocracy into some individual concession, as in the case of the Reform Bill. But this is a stupendous exertion, a violent and convulsive sort of action in the political system, which wrests only, at the point of famine or national ruin, its own rights from the usurping party. Public opinion is said, in this country, to be the actual ruling power; but it is a fitful and irregular power. Like the Indian, or the boa-constrictor, it is aroused to action only by hunger or by imminent impending danger; at the smallest return of ease it pauses; it becomes drowsy again, and the mischief goes on for another period. If public opinion really rules, it should lift itself to the necessary height of command, and do its work effectually. That would save us all much trouble. There is but one perfect permanent remedy—but one means of absolute cure for our perpetually recurring evils: We must have these usurpers out of the people's house, and rule in it ourselves! and this is to be done only by insisting on the franchise, the whole franchise, and nothing but the franchise.

We have now gone through this work, and can conscientiously pronounce it one of the best works ever issued from the press. Since "Paine's Rights of Man" there has not appeared so formidable an assailer of the aristocratic principle; and since the publication of the celebrated "Black Book" there has been no such exposure of aristocratic rapacity and villainy. What William Howitt did for priestcraft, John Hampden has done for lordcraft, and his book will be "a heavy blow and sore discouragement" to the *Raub-thieren*. We earnestly recommend this book to our readers, and those of them who cannot afford five shillings each for its purchase let them subscribe sixpences or pennies each, and by means of clubs obtain it for their instruction. No Chartist Society, or Working Men's Reading Room, should be at least without one copy of "The Aristocracy of England."

We are tempted to give one more extract, which we recommend to all parents and teachers of youth as

A CATECHISM PROPER TO BE TAUGHT IN EVERY SCHOOL.

Who laid the foundations of our free institutions, parliaments, representation, and trial by jury?

The old Anglo-Saxon people.

Who destroyed these to a great practical extent, and rent the soil from its ancient possessors by the introduction of feudalism?

The aristocracy of the Danish-Normans.

Who attempted to wring the Magna Charta from King John, and failed?

The barons.

Who won it?

The bowmen of England, who drove John and the barons too, and their invited French king, before them, and compelled Henry III. to give them a still better charter.

Who tore the kingdom to pieces by cruel wars and wranglings for the crown, till the reign of Henry VII.?

The aristocracy.

Who, meantime, cultivated the ground, originated trade, raised the country in wealth, strength, and respect, spite of its internal aristocratic dissonance?

The people.

Who trembled before the Tudors, and became their instruments even to the commission of systematic murders in Scotland and at home?

The aristocracy.

Who made the Tudor Elizabeth tremble in the midst of her haughtiness, and retract her arbitrary commands?

The people in their parliament.

Who joined with the Stuarts to destroy the liberties of the nation, and to rule by a standing army?

The aristocracy.

Who put down king and aristocracy, and made the first example in the world of a headless king, for the warning of bad monarchs, and the encouragement of injured nations?

The people of England.

Who recalled the debauched Charles II. to this country, and bargained with him for their own profit and the popular wrong?

The aristocracy.

Who again drove the Stuarts form the throne?

The people.

Who got the credit of it?

Seven bishops, whose "Diana of the Ephesians," the church, was in danger by the king's plan of restoring Popery, and some dozen or two of the aristocracy, who called in the Dutch king to rule and rob him.

Who, from that time to 1815, went on spending the national funds in foreign wars, for the establishment of foreign tyrants, till the cost of bloodshed amounted to three thousand millions?

The aristocracy.

Who, meantime, raised the wind? Who ploughed and sowed, dug and hoed, spun and wove, and sailed and traded, and raised England to such a pitch of power and wealth as withstood all immediate ruin, but left an awful heap of debt to look at?

The people of England.

Who planted America?

The people.

Who lost it?

The imbecile aristocracy.

Who invented all improvements in agriculture, mechanics, and manufactures, which ingenuity produced national wealth? Who made roads, cut canals, called into knowledge and use gas and steam; built steam-engines and steam-ships; laid down railroads and put in motion spinning-jennies and power-looms, the grand sources of our national ascendancy?

THE PEOPLE.

Who invented the National Debt?

THE ARISTOCRACY!!!

We feel bound to notice the conduct of the public journals as regards this work. The newspapers have been dubbed the "best public instructors," but most of them might be more truly called the "worst public misleaders." True, some few exceptions have favourably noticed this work; for instance, the *Morning Advertiser, Nonconformist, Dispatch, Brighton Guardian, Kent Herald, Nottingham Review, Nottingham Mercury*, and *People's Journal*; but the great mass have passed it over in silence, as the best method of *burking* it. These "best possible burkers" include all the daily press, excepting the *Advertiser*. The *Atlas* has denounced it as "a shocking bad book," and the delicate sham-radical *Spectator* has repudiated it as "a low book!" But this conduct of the press-gang towards the people's friends is quite in keeping with the way they treat the people themselves, witness their burking of the great Chartist meetings now being held in London and the country. The Crown and Anchor meeting of between two and three thousand persons (to say nothing of the hundreds who could not gain admission) was never even noticed in the "bloody old *Times*" as Cobbett well called it. The meeting of two thousand good men and true, who have sworn to have the Charter, last Tuesday at the Eastern Institution has also been completely burked. Well, we will yet make these rascals do us justice. If they cannot hear us, our voice shall be raised ten-fold stronger and louder, until we force these traitor-journalists to give us the justice of publicity. And now we take leave of this work, calling on the people to be true to themselves, and to remember, in the words of John Hampden, junior, "that the good and the salvation of the world always come, and always have came, *from the Hut*. Christ came thence: *the greatest* sages and philosophers, the true founders and builders of national wealth and glory—of the power and happiness of man, have come thence in all ages. THE PEOPLE are the fruitful soil of all genius, of all imagination, of all constructiveness, of all valour, daring, enterprise, and success. The Aristocracy are the mere vermin that ride in the lion's mane, because they have cleverly located themselves out of the reach of his paws!"

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of John Hurst, fireman on board the Little Western, Ramsgate steamer. From the evidence of Mr. Hudson, assistant surgeon on board the Dreadnought Hospital-ship, it appeared that the deceased was received on board on Monday, the 28th ult., suffering from severe injuries on his face. On examination it was ascertained that the bones of the face and nose were broken, and a large hole was in the skull above the nose, penetrating to the brain. A large piece of the bone of the skull had also entered the brain, causing inflammation, from which death ensued. John Robertson, first engineer on board the Little Western, deposed that on the day of the accident they had made their last trip for the season, and were going to their moorings at Deptford for the winter. When off the Custom House, the engines were stopped, but they went on ahead immediately afterwards. Deceased was wiping the oil off the engines, when the crank of the shaft came in contact with his head, crushing it between the shaft and the beam. Witness did not see the accident occur, but saw the deceased falling. The engines were instantly stopped, and the nature of the injury having been ascertained they came at full speed to the Dreadnought, when deceased was put on board.—Verdict, 'Accidental death.'

THE DEATH OF THE DEMOCRAT.

BY JULIAN HARNEY.

[The following lines were suggested by the notice which appeard in last Saturday's *Star* of the death of a German democrat named D. HENNING. The deceased was "every inch A MAN;" he acted upon the principle, "All men are brethren:" and through life and at his death proved himself one of the hero-band "whom no tyrant can rule, and no priest deceive."]

Air—The burial of Sir John Moore.

To battle for right, and to pluck down wrong,
The democrat arm'd for the struggle;
He defied the scourge of oppression's thong,
And he laugh'd at foul priestcraft's juggle.

With courage undaunted he fought the fight,
Unappall'd by pain or danger;
His arm was strong in the cause of right,
And his heart was to fear a stranger.

Struck down by the merciless dart of death,
His brave spirit no priestcraft could smother,
For he cheerily cried, with his latest breath
"Fear nought if you love each other.

"Let justice and truth, till life's pulse shall cease,
"Be the unfailing aim of your mission,
"And like mine, your last thoughts shall be thoughts of peace,
"And your hopes shall be bright and Elysian!"

Though dark is the night of our present woe,
There is coming a glorious morrow,
When the deeds of such men as our brother laid low
Shall relieve mankind of their sorrow.

Link'd hand with hand, we swear o'er his grave
To manfully struggle united,
Till this earth shall be freed from tyrant and slave,
And this world of wrong shall be righted.

If our fate be to fall on battle-ground,
For justice and freedom contending;
Or fast by the chain of the tyrant bound,
Our course in captivity ending;—

Or with loving and loved ones by our side,
Whose heart-heaving sighs speak their mourning;
If we live as *he* lived, we shall die as *he* died,
All priestly terrors scorning.

THEATRE ROYAL, MARYLEBONE.

On Monday evening we had the pleasure of attending this western temple of the Muses, and sitting under the shrine of Shakspere, Otway, Byron, and other celebrated dramatists so graphically depicted by the artist's pencil on the ceiling of the house. We witnessed the representation of that domestic drama which excited such a thrilling interest some time since at the Surrey Theatre, and which appears destined to do the same in this more western hemisphere—called "Genevieve, a romance of real life."

Mrs. Campbell, as the heroine, was all that could be desired, and sustained her well merited high reputation, as the "Prima Donna" in domestic tragedy. She was ably supported by Messrs. Cowle and Harrington in the serious portions of the drama, whilst T. Lee, Biddle and Miss Martin, kept the house in a roar in the comic scenes.

A new farce was next produced under the attractive name of "Miss Martin's Kiss, or 'Twas I." The scenes are laid in "La Belle France." The plot is as follows: The mayor and commune of a French village, in order to support and reward maiden chastity, offers a prize of a wreath of white roses, together with a purse of one hundred crowns, to the maiden who shall have lived fifteen years without forfeiting her virtue, or receiving a kiss from any man. Proclamation to this effect having been made, an urn is placed on the table, from which the several papers are drawn, and the prize is declared to have been won by Georgette (Miss Martin), which much raises the ire of Madam Mag (Mrs. Lickfold), a maiden lady of a certain age, the village scandal-monger, who is determined to see if her tongue cannot prevent the brow of the fair Georgette from being graced with the chaplet of roses. The next scene is the cherry gardens of Monsieur De Lorme (Mr. Lickfold), which the cottage of Madame Mag overlooks, and in which Georgette is discovered gathering cherries on a ladder, when De Lorme enters, and commences romping with the beautiful Georgette, and at length insist upon stealing a kiss from her lips. Madame Mag during this time being watching from the window, makes her presence known by "a hem," much to the discomfiture of the youthful rompers, and Georgette fearing that Madame Mag will carry the intelligence of her romp with De Lorme to her faithful swaine, Marcel Margot (Mr. T. Lee), a village simpleton and gardener employed in the grounds of De Lorme, dashes down a beautiful rose just presented to her by De Lorme, at this moment Marcel enters with the news that Georgette has had the prize awarded to her. Georgette and Marcel leave to proceed to the public place, at which the chaste virgin is to receive the crown of honour, and Madame Mag, with a determination to prevent its accomplishment. In the meantime, Madame De Lorme (Miss E. Hodson) enters, and De Lorme, to confute the scandal of Madame Mag, plays over again upon his wife the romp he had previously enacted with Georgette, much to Madame De Lorme astonishment, who declares she has "not had such a chaste salute since the day she became a wife." The next scene is the road leading to the "Place de Triumph," in which Georgette is seen and heard instructing the simple Marcel in his lesson, and the reply to any accusation Madame Mag might make, which is simply that he is to answer all questions and charges, with the simple response—"It was I," which, on her promising to be his henceforth, he undertakes to do. Proceeding onwards he meets Madame Mag, who commences her tale of scandal, that Georgette had been kissed in open day in the cherry garden, &c., &c., when impelled by the dumb motions of Georgette, who has closely followed on the heels of Madame Mag, he, in the most rueful and doleful accents, exclaims, "It was I;" but, by the arts of Madame Mag, he is thus made to criminate himself with Madame De Lorme. We now come to the "Place de Triumph," at which the mayor, commune, baroness and villagers are assembled, to give to maiden chastity its due reward. Proclamation having been made by the crier (Mr. Robberds), to any one who know any cause why the award should not then be made, Madame Mag steps forward, but her charge is immediately met by Madame De Lorme, who exclaims, "You may cease your scandal—It was I." Madame Mag determined not to be wholly defeated, makes charges against the chastity of Madame De Lorme, and insists upon Marcel Margot being called to substantiate her charges; on Marcel's entree he is seized and shaken by Monsieur and Madame De Lorme, and consequently when questioned he is found to have forgotten his lesson, and, in an affrighted tone, replies—"It was not I;" much to the relief of Georgette. Madame Mag is then declared to be the mischief-maker and scandalum magnatum of the village, and in order to secure peace and domestic bliss for the future, poetical justice is done her, she is drummed out of the village. The roseate wreath is given to Georgette, and Marcel is blessed with her hand and heart, whilst Madame De Lorme solicit another "chaste salute" from her husband. The characters were most ably sustained by Mr. T. Lee, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lickfold, Mr. Biddle, and Miss E. Hodson,

In the course of the farce, a duett, describing the duties and joy of wedded life, was sung by Miss Martin and Mr. T. Lee, with much humour, and honoured with a unanimous encore. The house was convulsed with laughter during the performance of the farce, and at the fall of the curtain, the applause was unanimous, long and loud. The farce cannot fail to prove a lasting card to the enterprising and justly popular lessee.

The evening's entertainments concluded with "The Union Jack," in which Mr. J. Douglass ably sustained the character of Joe Hatchway. The audience by their loudly expressed approbation declaring him to be "every inch a sailor."

The house was well attended, and at half-price was literally a bumper.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—On Tuesday afternoon the inhabitants of Brighton-street, St. Pancras, were thrown into a state of alarm, by the screaming of a female, who was calling out "Murder," and exclaiming that her husband, Mr. John Tugday, had shot himself at his house, the Green Man beer shop. Crowds of persons assembled on the spot, and the poor woman was supported to the house in a fainting condition. On entering the skittle ground at the back part of the premises Mr. Tugday was discovered lying on the ground presenting a horrid spectacle, his head being shattered to pieces, evidently from the effects of a pistol shot, and his brains scattered about the place, but a pistol was no where to be found. In the course of the day a female made herself very conspicuous, by saying it was not the act of the deceased himself, and she knew the party who shot him. Information was communicated to the police, and inquiries were instantly made, and the woman alluded to was taken to the station house, and this matter will shortly be investigated. As far as it appears at present, this man shot himself while in a state of despondency, from his business not succeeding.

ACCIDENT ON THE LEEDS AND BRADFORD RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, when one of the morning trains from Leeds for Bradford had arrived near Kirkstall Forge, the engine-driver perceived a man walking on the line at a distance of eighty yards in advance. He immediately sounded the whistle twice, but as the man took no heed he let off the steam and reversed the motion of the engine, yet all was to no purpose; before the train could be stopped, the man was knocked down, and the whole of the carriages passed over him. His death was instantaneous. He was a labourer employed on the line. Verdict—"Accidental death."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A FEMALE AT LONDON BRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, an elderly, respectable individual jumped into the river off the London Bridge Steam-boat Pier, whilst apparently waiting the arrival of a steamer. The assistance of boat and waterman was very speedily obtained, but before she could be reached the steersman of a below-bridge steam-tug, called the rover, threw out a hook attached to a rope, by means of which he caught hold of her dress, and hauled her on board, apparently dead, but by the means of the usually applied restoratives she ultimately recovered.

General Intelligence.

PROSPECTIVE OPENING OF RAILWAYS.—The Newcastle and Berwick, between Newcastle and Morpeth, is announced to be opened in the early part of the ensuing month, and the whole line is expected to be finished by February next. The bridges over the Tyne and Tweed, now in course of erection, will occupy two years at least ere they can be opened. The extension of the North Shields line to Tynemouth will be thrown open to the public in a few weeks. The Whitehaven and Harrington Railway is in so forward a state as to promise its opening for public traffic in the early part of October. The South Devon will be opened on the atmospheric principle of traction in about three months. The engines at the Exeter and Countess Weir stations are completed, and have been tried; the valves are being fixed to the tubing, and the connecting pipes for the engine will be forthwith laid down. The Bridlington Branch, of the Hull and Selby, extending from Hull to Bridlington by way of Beverley and Driffield, a distance of 31 miles, is appointed to be publicly opened on Tuesday, the 6th of next month. The Margate line, a branch of the South Eastern from Ramsgate, is on the eve of completion, and will be thrown open to the public in a few days. The Hertford branch of the Eastern Counties was opened on Tuesday as a double line. The Bedford branch of the London and Birmingham will be completed the first week in October.—*Mining Journal.*

A CAUTION TO OMNIBUS TRAVELLERS BY NIGHT.—An old trick of the omnibus conductors has lately come in vogue, respecting the change which they give. A number of instances have occurred where a party has, on leaving an omnibus at the West-end, handed the conductor half-a-crown, upon which he immediately takes a coin from two different pockets, hands it to the passenger, jumps up on the monkey-board, and cries "All right; go on." On the party looking to see if they have the right change, they sometimes find to their cost, that they only receive a shilling and a farthing. The principal victims are females.

THE MENAI TUNNEL SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.—The foundation stone of this stupendous work across the Menai Straits, was laid on Friday last. The erection of the bridge is expected to occupy three years.

No less than 210 vessels laden with foreign merchandize and provisions of every sort, arrived in the port of London, on Monday and Tuesday.

INCREASE OF INCENDIARY FIRES.—For the last month, scarcely a day has passed but the principal insurance offices have received accounts from their agents, of the most disastrous incendiary fires occurring in the different parts of the country, more especially in Essex and Suffolk. In those counties barely a night passes but the country is illumined by the burning of agricultural property, and the greatest alarm now pervades these districts. The most alarming feeling naturally exists amongst the farmers of this country, and in many places they have formed themselves into a society for the better protection of their property. The village of Soham has again been the scene of an alarming fire. No spot in England has suffered so much from acts of incendiarism as this parish, and during the last four months, more than one-third of it has been consumed. The perpetrators, in some of these cases, are alledged to be mere lads of amiserable half-starved appearances. Three of them have been committed to Chelmsford for trial at the next assizes.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BOMBAY.—The *Worcester Herald* says that Sir Dennis La Marchant, Bart., one of the members for Worcester, is spoken of for the post of Governor of Bombay.

ANTI-MALTHUSIANISM.—The wife of a peasant at Caen, has just been delivered of three healthy male children. Two years ago she had two female children at the same birth, making five children in the two years.

FOOD FOR THE IRISH.—A statement has appeared in some of the papers that the mills at the Royal William Victualling Yard were immediately to commence grinding, night and day, Indian corn for the distressed Irish. At present no corn has been ground nor has any yet arrived for grinding. Everything, however, is ready, we believe, for proceeding with the grinding when any corn is received.—*Plymouth Journal.*

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—The tenth annual report of the Commissioners describes the pauperism of 1843 as "amouting to one-tenth of the population." In their eleventh report, referring to the winter quarter ending March 25, 1844, the Commissioners tell us:—"The number of new cases in the other three quarters may be safely estimated at half a million, so that the number of persons relieved in England and Wales in the course of the parochial year 1844 may be taken at about two millions, or nearly one-eighth part of the population." There is to us a solemnity in this announcement like that of a funeral knell,—the knell of a nation. One-eighth part of the population of England and Wales paupers in a year of railroad activity, and with wheat at 51s. 5d. per quarter! To what gulf are we hastening!

LIEUT. WARNER'S LONG RANGE.—An officer of artillery has been selected, with the consent of both parties, to test the merit of Lieut. Warner's inventions both of the shell and long range; the Treasury have appropriated the sum of £1,500 to defray the expenses of the experiment.

COST OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The expenses of the Army and Navy for the present year is £16,840,000, being £5,180,000 more than in 1835, and this is without any reference to the interest of the Nation Debt, incurred for military expenses in former years. The population of the United Kingdom is now probably about twenty-two millions. The impost voted for war during the past Session is about eight shillings and sixpence on every man, woman and child in Great Britain and Ireland. The total burden upon each individual for the year, is about fifteen shillings and fourpence! and if to this be added each one's proportion of the interest for the debt produced by war, about one pound per head must still be added; the grand total being little, if anything short of £40,000,000 sterling!

A FORTUNATE PARISH.—In the proceedings at the City revision, a curious circumstance transpired in reference to the parish of St. Mildred, Bread-street: they have had no occasion to levy a rate for the las four years.

It is said that there are now between 7000 and 8000 journeymen tailors out of employment in London. The members of the Tailors' Society receive, in such circumstances, 8s. or 10s. weekly.

FEARFUL SITUATION.—As a pump-maker, named Bradford, at Kingston, Herefordshire, was filling a bucket at a bottom of a well, a depth of twenty-eight feet, the sides gave way and engulfed him; but in the falling of the mass, three large stones formed a sort of triangular arch over the poor fellow's head, and were thus the means of saving his life. Six hours elapsed before he was got out.

RICE AND TURNIPS A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—Throughout Scotland the entire potato crop being unfit for human food, and abandoned almost wholly by all classes of society as dangerous even to be given to stock, the use of rice and turnips in equal quantities has been recommended as a wholesome, substantial, and palatable food for rich and poor, and as a substitute for potatoes. Blended together, and seasoned with butter, lard, or dripping, the compound forms a most agreeable dish. The turnips and rice should be boiled separately, and when the former are well freed of water by pressure, and thoroughly mashed, they should then be mixed.

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.—Since the verdict in the above affair was returned, a number of officers of the police force have held frequent communications on the necessity of adopting further measures to secure, if possible, the apprehension of the parties implicated in the brutal murder of poor Clarke. The result was, that the leaders in the movement forwarded a memorial to Scotland-yard a memorial expressive of their anxiety to procure a united expression of the sympathy of the force, by a general subscription, for the purpose of offering a further reward for the discovery of the actors in the late tragedy at Dagenham, and requesting the opinion of the Commissioners as to the legality of such a course. A favourable answer was returned in reply, and the subscription is now in course of collection.

EXTENSION AND COMPLETION OF THE OVERLAND Route to India, and the Whole Eastern Archipelago.—We belive that we can safely affirm, that the East India Company have given their sanction to a line of railway across the southern continent of India, with the view of facilitating our intercourse with the East, with China, and with our Australian possessions. The forthcoming report of Mr. Simms suggests the necessity of intersecting the presidencies of Madras and Bombay by a line of railway, and thus bringing within a month or six weeks' journey to England the most distant possessions in the southern hemisphere. If this project be carried out, it will change the commerce of the whole world, and consolidate our vast and scattered fragments of empire into something like a tangible whole. To reach China in one month, Australia in six weeks, and to traverse the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the vast sweep of waters in the southern hemisphere in the same space of time, may truly be said to be a grand gigantic scheme.

SHORT TIME.—The Halifax millowners have issued a notice, that if the operatives shall signify their desire for such an arrangement, they will commence running "short time," and reduce the hours of labour from twelve to eleven, making a proportionate reduction of wages.

[The "Halifax millowners" are wise in their day and generation; but the "operatives" are wiser, and not to be gulled by such clumsy tricks as this. Short Time, to give it fair play, must be general, and *enforced by the law!* The operatives are content to leave the question of wages to be settled by the general effects of such a measure. They will make no such fools' bargains as that offered by the "Halifax millowners."]

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BONES.—On Saturday, as the labourers were employed digging the foundation for the new infirmary in Short's Gardens, at the rear of St. Giles's Workhouse, they discovered a quantity of human bones and the remains apparently of coffins. The ground was formerly occupied by the deadhouse of St. Giles's Workhouse, and dwelling-houses in Short's Gardens, and it is supposed that the remains thus discovered must be those of persons who have died and been buried within the workhouse.

EXPOSURE OF HUMAN REMAINS.—Throughout the whole of Sunday, great excitement and disgust pervaded the neighbourhood of the Caledonian-road, Islington, Maiden-lane, and King's-road, on the discovery of human some bones and pieces of coffins exposed in the public thoroughfares of these localities, under circumstances of a most suspicious and mysterious character. The secrecy observed in bringing the remains to the various spots has been such as almost entirely to prevent the detection of the parties who have been guilty of this gross act. In Albion-street, Caledonian-road, a cart-load of earth was shot on Saturday in the middle of the road, which is in course of construction, and emitted a most disgusting effluvium, but was not noticed to contain the remains of human beings. The stench caused an examination to be made, and several other portions of coffins half rotted and human bones were found. In Bath-street and River-street, two new streets in the course of formation on the north side of the Regent's Canal, upwards of two or three waggon loads of black earth intermingled with human bones have been deposited in these streets, and men have been employed to sift the earth for the purpose of mixing portions of it with lime. The bones left in the sieve, composing all parts of the human frame, were thrown on one side and partially buried under clay.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, BART.—This venerable baronet expired on the 3rd instant, at his seat Wolseley Hall, Staffordshire, aged 78. He was the head of one of our oldest Saxon families, and during his long career had ever been the champion of the people and staunch advocate of civil and religious liberty and progress. His political connection with Birmingham, and his consequent prosecution by the government of that day are still familiar. As a landlord, he was much beloved and respected.

ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.—It is rumoured the Queen has offered £55,000 for St. Michael's, Mount, but that the sum asked is 75,000.

NAUTICAL FACTS.—The average number of wrecks of British merchant ships in a year is 600! The average sum lost above two millions and a half sterling! The average of lives lost, the lamentable number of 1,560! but the wrecks of fifteen out of every twenty ships are attributed to some incompetency or other on the part of the master.

RAILWAY EMPLOYMENT IN EDINBURGHSHIRE.—The number of men at present employed in the construction of railways within the county, and the Edinburgh Water Company's works, amounts to 3,509. Of these 2,486 are at work on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway.

THE NEW MONEY-ORDER OFFICE ALDERSGATE-STREET.—A very extensive building has been erected in Aldgersgate-street, near the French Protestant Church, the internal fittings of which will be completed by Christmas next, when the whole business of the Money Order Department, at present transacted at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, will be removed to this building which is to be styled the Chief Central Money-Order Office.

A Gaming House recently established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and which proved a great temptation to the young men of the town, was forcibly entered by the police, and the money, implements of play, and keeper of the premises secured, and carried before the magistrates who inflicted a fine.

John Harden, pauper of the Limerick Union, died in this workhouse, a mere skeleton, from physical exhaustion, and after nine weeks' abstinence from solid food.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—There is an immediate prospect of industrial schools being established in Edinburgh.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The exterior works of this building are now in a very advanced state. Only two of the Ionic columns of the peristyle, and the completion of the pediment of the central portico, are wanting to perfect the facade of the principal front.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH LANCASHIRE.—There is some talk of requesting Sir Robert Peel to allow himself to be put in nomination as one of the candidates for the northern division of the county, at the next election.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A vessel has arrived from Launceston, with 2,848 bags of wheat, and in addition to a quantity of bark and gum, 20 logs of mahogany, the production of the colony.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD. On Monday morning all the principal bakers at the west-end of London raised the price of their bread from 9d. to 9½d. the 4lb. loaf. The continued rise in the price of bread, together with the scarcity of potatoes, has caused great consternation amongst the labouring population.

QUEBEC.—A WINTER SCENE.—The winter markets at Quebec are very curious, every thing is frozen. Large pigs, with the peculiarly bare appearance which that animal presents when singed, stand in their natural position on their rigid limbs, or upright in corners, killed, perhaps, months before. Frozen masses of beef, sheep, deer, fowls, cod, haddock, and eels, long and stiff, like walking sticks, abound in their stalls. The farmers have a great advantage in this country in being able to fatten their stock during the abundance of the summer; and by killing them at the first cold weather, they keep frozen, to be disposed of at their pleasure during the winter. Milk is kept in the same manner, and sold by the pound, looking like lumps of white ice.—*Hochelaga.*

A GOOD BEGINNING.—We have great pleasure in stating that the funds of the Repeal Association are, for the future, to be devoted exclusively to the purchase of meal and Indian corn, which are to be distributed amongst the poorer class of Irish. Mr. O'Connell has given notice of a motion to the above effect, and there is not the slightest doubt that, with his powerful influence, the resolution will be carried into execution directly. The weekly rent has already risen.—*Punch.*

TIGHT LACING.—A learned doctor, referring to tight lacing, avers that it is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills all the foolish girls, and leaves all the wise ones to grow up to be women.

STEEPLE CHASE.—A steeple chase for 1000 guineas is fixed to come off on the 4th of November next, between Captain Wm. Peel and Mr. Hope Johnstone, over a sporting country to be selected by Lord Maidstone.

TRUE.—Cruelty to animals is one of the distinguishing vices of the lowest and basest of the people. Wherever it is found, it is a certain mark of ignorance and meanness—an intrinsic mark, which all the external advantages of wealth, splendour, and nobility, cannot obliterate.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The daughter of the Queen of Madagascar has lately espoused a Frenchman, M. Maxime Lepellier, who is the possessor not only of a princess, but of one of the largest beef-salting establishments in the country.

THE SCREW.—Mr. F. P. Smith, the talented inventor of the screw-propeller, has been appointed by the Admiralty to superintend at all their establishments the fitting of the screw machinery in all vessels fitted with a screw-propeller.

ODD THEFT.—Some thief obtained access to the tower of Crowle church last week, and stole the hands from the parish clock. The Rev. Mr. Duncombe, the vicar, has offered a reward of £10 for the discovery of the offender.

WILD DOGS.—Dreadful havoc has been committed among the sheep flocks of Van Diemen's Land by wild dogs. One farmer has lost 2000 sheep, and another 7000.

The French newspapers state that almost all the fish this year have quitted the coast of France and betaken themselves to that of Scotland.

CONVENT.—A convent, the inmates of which consist of ten or twelve sisters of charity, has been established in Bloomsbury. The dress of the sisters is entirely of black. Besides administering religious consolation, they dispense temporal necessities to the sick poor.

CHEAP.—A bird-catcher in the vicinity of Seven Dials, London, announces that he will provide sportsmen with birds, including powder, shot, and the use of a dog and gun, at the rate of two shillings per dozen birds, which he will convey to the required distance.

In the garden of the city prison, Lincoln, is a dahlia eleven feet high.

A hop-grower of Shobdon, Herefordshire, has grown this year a hop measuring 7 inches long and 5 inches wide.

FAMINE IN SKYE.—Petitions to government are getting up throughout Skye in order to give timely warning of the famine that is feared. The potatoes are getting worse, although in but too many places here, indeed in all, they suffered enough before to render them of little use to people, or even to animals. Herrings are also very late in making their appearance.

LOCUSTS.—A specimen of this celebrated species of insect was caught the other day in a field near Broxburn. It is about two inches in length, and altogether is very like an enlarged grasshopper, having the same long and powerful legs, and large brilliant eyes, but with rather more brown in the colour of the body.

BALLOONING.—Mr. Green, the son of the famous English aeronaut, made an ascent at Berlin, on Saturday week, accompanied by Baron d'Ohsson, the Swedish minister. After remaining up for upwards of an hour, they safely descended at about three leagues and a half from the capital.

According to the *Nonconformist*, the human race would be extinct in eleven years, if the general mortality of the human race was as great as it is in the English garrisons in Jamaica, Hong Kong, Ceylon, and elsewhere. Pleasant news this for recruits.

About two hundred persons have been recently victimized in Paris by an ingenious swindler, who delivered parcels filled with sand at their houses, and charged two francs for the carriage.

In the parish of Llanegwad, North Wales, there are three overseers of the poor, all of whom, this year, are widows. What are the bachelors about?

Now 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—Ossianic 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.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

It bears forcibly and pugnently on the existing state of society, its vices, its follies, and its crimes.—*Court Journal*.

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.—*Morning Post*.

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 dramatically intense than the scenes between Philipp, Warren and Clare.—*New Quarterly Review*.

Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Mortimer-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 possible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint its merits and shadow forth its excellences in its own poetic language. We turn to such a work as "The Wood Spirit" with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary travellers in the desert, when they approach those springs from which they draw renovated life and vigour to continue their course.—*Bury and Suffolk Herald*.

Rich and powerful in fancy, with all the wild and startling features of romance, it abounds in situations the most 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 imagery, 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 passions of man, and the attributes of immortality—upon them has the author of the Wood-Spirit founded his tale. Wild, yet beautiful conceptions!—*Hull Packet*.

CHARTIST POEMS.
BY ERNEST JONES.
Price Three Pence.

The wish having been expressed in several quarters for the author to publish in a collected form his Poems that have appeared in the *Northern Star*, he begs to announce that a revised and corrected selection under the above title is now ready to be issued.

Agents are requested to send their orders to the author or to Mr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or to M'Gowan & Co., Printers, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

An application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard (who, acting under a most extraordinary delusion, considers himself the *sole patentee* of the Photographic process !) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, from taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the charge.

His Honour refused the application in *toto*.

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate charge.

All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to be had as usual at his Depot, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

Notice is hereby given, That the MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at KNARESBOROUGH, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of October, instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at LEEDS, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of the same month of October, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at DONCASTER, on MONDAY, the 26th day of the same month of October, at half-past Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the several Hours above mentioned.

Solicitors are required to take Notice, that all Appeals must be entered before the sitting of the Court, on the first day of the Sessions at each of the above-mentioned places; and that the List of such Appeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at the expiration of half an hour from the opening of the Court; and that all Appeals in which Counsel are not then instructed, so as to be ready to proceed immediately if called upon so to do, will be struck out.

Solicitors are also required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Chargeability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

H. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
1st October, 1846.

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS
OF THE
DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

May still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'GOWAN and Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, 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.

Ubsdell 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 change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; 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 art 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.

NOW READY,

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 new 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, Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s., including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other 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 (like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being sent.

Neglect and Death.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Richardson, thirteen months old. The parents were at variance with each other, and having two children, the father agreed to keep the elder one, and the mother the deceased. From the 7th of last month to the 22d, it was repeatedly left at the workhouse, and removed from there at night, the deceased not being weaned. On the 22d it was left there, being in a deplorable state, and from that time it was under the care of Mr. Wilson, the parish surgeon, who prescribed for it arrow root and wine, but it sank daily, and died on Saturday.—Verdict, 'Natural Death.'

Imprisonment for Stealing Walnuts.—At Wandsworth Police-court, two young men were sentenced, on Monday, to be imprisoned for seven days each for having knocked down some walnuts off a tree in an enclosed field at Barnes, belonging to Lord Lonsdale. (The pretence for the prosecution was not the value of the walnuts, but the damage done to the fences.)

Death of Another Chartist.—Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, of Knowlwood, near Todmorden, died on Wednesday, the 30th September, in the 56th year of his age. He was followed to his last home, the grave, on Sunday the 4th inst., by a numerous and respectable party of relations and friends. He was an affectionate and loving husband, a kind and indulgent father, a truly charitable and pious christian, and a sincere, zealous, and indefatigable Chartist. Next to his God, his whole soul was devoted to the sacred and imperishable truth of the glorious principles of *the People's Charter, and the People's right to the* Land. What he could not accomplish for want of means, he cordially recommended to his children to have shares in the land; two of them have followed his injunctions. This scheme he dearly loved, and wished to see accomplished. He was much beloved and respected by his neighbours, and deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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 people and the Chartists—not on account of the bugbear of "physical force," but simply because 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. VI AND LAST.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payment of members has a negative as well as a positive meaning. It not only implies that every member of Parliament shall be entitled to an annual "wage" for his public services, but, it also implies, that he shall NOT BE ENTITLED to, or receive any other gratuity or reward whatever, beyond that pleasing and gratifying recompense which is ever sure to be the reward of integrity—PUBLIC CONFIDENCE. The Charter, having for its main objects the improvement of our national resources through INCREASED LABOUR, and the more equitable distribution of the produce through REFORMED LEGISLATION, has been painted to the affrighted imaginations of THE SATISFIED-WITH-THINGS-AS-THEY-ARE, in all the horrors of destructiveness, lewdness, and infidelism, in which the most fanciful could present it to the most ignorant; and hence has arisen the ridiculous notion that none but blood-thirsty brigands and plundering adventurers, could possibly be acceptable as representatives of such men, and such evil propensities and passions. Such, however, was the prediction as to Reform. The mouth of respectability, which meant CHARTERED CORRUPTION, was full of the indignity offered to education and civilization; and prophecy doomed posterity to the licentious rule of a rabble. "Who would sit in such an assembly?" or, "Who will now attempt to stem the torrent of fierce Republicanism?" was the foolish "cry" of the deposed and real brigands and freebooters. However, we did not discover any greater disinclination upon their part to contend as unscrupulously for a participation in the new barbarism of representation, than had been evinced under a more civilized rule. On the contrary, many DEVOTED PATRIOTS were willing to SACRIFICE themselves for the good of their country, by standing in the way of a headlong jump to anarchy and republicanism. However, let the motive be what it may, whether dictated by a desire for a share in the scramble, or by patriotic feeling, it is an indisputable fact, that the desire of the high minded insulted respectables to become part and parcel of this licensed brigandism, was rather increased than diminished—a fact, susceptible of easy proof, by the numerous charges of bribery and corruption, and even perjury, brought home to those very Tory members whose nice feelings prompted them to loathe the barbarous measure. We are fully prepared to admit, that the first crop of reformed legislators was a disgrace to a RESPECTABLE BROTHEL, and would have been esteemed unfit associates for a RESPECTABLE band of smugglers, or a high-minded gang of brigands, governed by the principle of *honour among thieves*. We merely mention the fact of the Tory party, so much disgusted with the insulted honour of representation, still preserving their anxiety for the lowered dignity, as a balm to the weak-minded, who fear that the result of the Charter would be to frighten intellect, educaton, and honour, from the Senate House; and we have no doubt upon our mind, that Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell would be members of a Chartist parliament, and as Peel said that Reform and progression must henceforth be the rule of legislation, so would Russell be compelled to say now that we have the Charter we must endeavour to mitigate its pernicious influence, by the infusion of as large a corrective balance as possible. In truth, when the power of self-representation was placed in the hands of the whole people, we should be sorry to see the influence of education and thought, when controuled by jealous circumspection, disqualified from taking part in national representation. Education is a mighty instrument, which under proper direction and wholesome controul, might be made the means of universal greatness—while, turned to class purposes, it is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the cunning. There is much difference between the qualification of a representative, and that of an elector; and while we stoutly deny the necessity of the educational test as a necessary qualification for the latter, we as stoutly contend for its necessity as a qualification for the former—nay, we go further, and assert that the most ignorant constituency would look for a protection against their own deficiency in the education of their representative, upon the same principle that a constituency of confirmed drunkards would elect a teetotaller, and a constituency of thieves would elect a representative of the most unblemished character. And although we contend for the payment of members as a most neccessary part of the great whole, yet it by no means follows that none but paupers would be elected under the Charter constitution, any more than it would follow that £600 a year, and £300 a year, being now the minimum qualification for county and borough members, limits the choice of constituencies to persons possessing precisely those amounts. The object of the Charter being to destroy class legislation, it would be impossible to make even Universal Suffrage a complete system of representation, so long as a single barrier as to choice stood in the way of a constituency; and although no property qualification was needed or required as a test; yet the impossibility of an honest poor man discharging the functions required of him, would of itself limit - nay, destroy, the value and very principle of Universal Suffrage. The payment of members then becomes necessary, not more for the purpose of giving free scope to the choice of the constituent body, than to save members themselves from the taunt, the suspicion, or temptation, of bribery and evil influence, consequent upon poverty placed in the most trying position; when a poor man is placed upon an equality with the wealthy in point of rank and situation, but marked by poverty as his inferior. No situation could be more galling or open to temptation than this; and although we contend for the rights of labour and the poor, we must, nevertheless, be always understood as contending for a system most likely to develope the virtues and controul the vices of man, and we feel assured that a poor man is just as susceptible of evil influences as the rich man. We must presume that the election of a Chartist member implies every hour's attendance upon his duty, and therefore his presence in London and absence from his business and home as inevitable consequences of his return, and therefore a suitable provision for his comfortable and honourable support becomes necessary, nay indispensable. Kings and their ministers have always relied upon pauper members of bankrupt fortune and fame, and luxurious habits, as the most fitting instruments of tyranny, and so great is our respect for the honest poor man who can resist temptation, that we selected Andrew Marvel as the first patriot whose portrait we gave with the *Northern Star*, in consequence of his triumph over a profligate monarch in the contemptuous rejection of the royal bounty intended as the purchase money of the representative conscience and vote. "Boy," said the representative of Hull, in the hearing of the royal pander who was sent to bribe him, "what have we for dinner to-day?" "The cold blade bone that was left yesterday, sir." "Go," said the representative, "and TELL YOUR ROYAL MASTER THAT ANDREW MARVEL'S DINNER IS PROVIDED!!" What a rebuke. Now it is in order that our Marvels may not be disqualified by poverty, or subjected to royal or ministerial intrigue by want, that we demand the payment of members. We also demand the payment of members, in order that no obstacle whatever shall limit the use and value of the franchise. We demand the payment of members, as a means of breaking down class-legislation, by placing the representative of labour upon an equality with the representative of capital, and as a means of protecting his constituency against the advantages which dexterously used wealth ever has over-necessitous poverty. We demand payment of members as a more fitting and honourable principle of remuneration for public service than ministerial favour and royal bounty, manifested in the shape of public plunder to secure representative prostitution. We demand the payment of members, as a means of placing honest and educated poverty upon a political equality with prostituted ignorance, bribed to ministerial purposes by the produce of the poor man's sweat; and, above all, we demand the payment of members as an indispensable part of a great whole THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

IRELAND.

MONOPOLY OF THE LAND.
CLASS LEGISLATION.

It is the duty of the journalist to grapple with existing grievances, and, regardless of the laws terror, or society's pernicious fashion, so to probe the wound and expose it to the naked eye, that those who have the power, and whose duty it is, to heal the sore, shall not be able to plead ignorance of its existence or the seat of the disorder, and seeing the wound, and knowing the remedy, it then becomes a duty and a virtue to stamp them with the deepest brand of infamy and public reprobation, if they shall fail to perform the cure. When the people of a whole nation, called the sister Kingdom, are visited with famine in its most intense and frightful form, and when their demand for labour at the miserable pittance of 6d per day, is met with the soldier's bullet, fired by order of some resident magistrate, it requires stronger trammels than the law of libel to controul the proud spirit of offended man within the bonds of legal phraseology, which means the measured language of sycophancy, agreed upon by hirelings, as the protection of tyrants and veil of hypocrisy. We fling all such expedient trammels to the winds when innocent industrious blood flows for no other crime than that of honestly demanding the means of subsistence. When the widowed mother's frantic howl is heard, and the destitute orphan's protector lies weltering in his blood, as a scarecrow to affright the starving from any participation in the produce of their own labour, we can only offer the spiritual consolation to the MURDERED—

"That they who die by the sword, are better than they who perish of hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through, for want of the fruits of the field."

But we cannot allow the unnoticed and uncondemned murder to furnish an example as the rule of future right. MONOPOLY OF THE LAND, and class-legislation, which protects its unjust possession, are the two master grievances of which the Irish people have to complain, while the system sanctified by this double tyranny is what we seek to destroy; and in order to pourtray it in its most hideous form, we need but remind our readers that no law, no word of command, could have destroyed the poor Irish lately MURDERED in Dungarvan, if those of their own order, flesh of their flesh, and bone of their bone, had not been ready and willing to fire the deadly shot in obedience to their commander's order, and then let it be borne in mind, that the monopoly of the land has led to class legislation, and that class legislation has led to the necessity of a standing army, and that a standing army has led to the murder of millions of good, honest, virtuous men, and recently to the murder of the poor Irish, WHO ASKED FOR BREAD in Dungarvan. This we think is but a poor return for Dungarvan's recent sycophancy in the election of a ministerial tool; however, it should be borne in mind, that the soldiers who shot the people, were protecting the property of the Whig electors, while the victims had no vote; and if they had, their soldiers would not dare to shoot them in the first place, and they would not be driven to the sad alternative of taking a portion of their own produce to preserve life, in the second place.

If then the monopoly of the Land and Class Legislation are the two master grievances, not only of Ireland, but of the wide world, there is no hazard too great to run, no danger to imminent to risk, to destroy those two enemies of civilization and of MAN. We shall now treat of the value of the land, as compared with all other raw materials, and shall show the little protection and slight importance extended to it as compared with the most insignificant article of its produce, when it constitutes the staple of speculation and traffic. When famine strikes Ireland, the Government, for the protection of trade, lays its hands upon the least protected commodity, and subjects the raw material of the landlords to an assessment for the support of the people, while the same government dare not subject cotton, or wool, or iron, to any poverty requiring tax, not even to the amount of a fraction, though famine stared the English people in the face. This fact clearly shows that those raw materials in which capitalists can dabble with hired and artificial labour are protected, while that article in which free labour may be employed is reserved as the Government Experimental Fund. The government supposes that extra taxation upon Irish land will lead to an improved system of agriculture, while the same government is conscious, that any interference with the raw material in which speculators in artificial labour trade, would be met by a total cessation of production, and, consequently, attended with increased difficulties and dangers. If the landlords who have neglected their duty, have a right to complain of free trade, they have a much greater right to complain of being subjected to all its evil consequences. It is idle to tell us that the present famine in Ireland is wholly consequent upon the failure of the potatoe crop, and the fact must not be lost sight of, that in our several articles upon this extensive and intricate question, we have, over and over again, asserted that it would be impossible to avert the present state of things in Ireland if the Corn Laws were repealed without much more prudent and extensive concessions than those hinted at in the Russell Edinburgh philippic. The facts, the naked facts, must not be lost sight of, and what are they? Is it a fact, that there is a great scarcity of food, such a scarcity as betokens a real famine? Nothing of the kind, the famine is, as we predicted, caused, or at least, considerably augmented, by the discharge of over 70 per cent of the agricultural labourers, a circumstance produced wholly by the dread of the free trade measures, nakedly thrown upon the world instead of being clothed with general protection until the working of the new system could be estimated, or at least, fairly guessed at. But faction clamoured and expediency re-echoed the "CRY" without other consideration than that which leads to pelf, even through famine and bloodshed. The Whigs are an ill-omened race, their restoration to power is ever the precursor of some grievous national calamity, and of all the spots in this Whig-hating land, Ireland has been the most fatally struck by this curse. From coercion in 1833 to famine in 1846 has been a succession of plunder, deception and misrule, but we may yet hope that the nation is not spell-bound, but that famine, if in truth a dispensation from God, is meant as the omen of Whig destruction. Lord John Russell has declared the criminal law to be a problem that has yet to be solved, but the condition of Ireland is a puzzle which the master juggler will not allow him to unravel. Land is the staple commodity of Ireland, the country is almost exclusively agricultural, and, as a matter of course, the viceroy should be selected for his knowledge of agriculture, while, within the last eleven years, Ireland has been blest with four Whig viceroys, a bankrupt soldier, a bankrupt landlord, an old woman, and a good-natured tool. How then, can Ireland be otherwise than misgoverned and oppressed, when the only qualification requisite for the high office of viceroy is that of partisan and tool? She has been comforted with the hope of good results from a Land commission to enquire into her agricultural condition; and another faction selected as the head of that commission a nobleman, whose very drawing-room requires draining; and, in truth, we were at a loss for a key to Lord Devon's qualification for this high and important office, until we surveyed his estate at Devon Castle, and when we saw land worth £3 an acre dear at 5s. an acre up to his very hall door, for want of draining, his appointment was no longer a riddle. It was solved by his manifest ignorance furnishing his masters with plausible pretext for rejecting his recommendations. We much doubt that the English people yet understand that the misgovernment of Ireland is the greatest evil of which they have to complain; that the negligence of government, the oppression of landlords, and prostitution of patriots, costs the English labourers over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS PER ANNUM, consequent upon a pauper competition in the labour market. There is more than thirty millions a-year paid to Irish labourers in the English market, not a man of whom would be a competitor if he could live at home; and the competition has the effect of reducing the wages of the English labouring classes by fully SEVENTY MILLIONS more per annum; and hence, Irish poverty is the English capitalist's greatest wealth, and the English labourer's greatest grievance. And yet, a silly, weak-minded, contemptible government, is allowed to dupe the Irish people by a specious system of baronial assessment—which means moonshine, and nothing more—as 5s. in the pound will never be levied for the benefit of the people; and jobbers and speculators will pocket 70 per cent. of whatever poor pittance is raised. What we require of the Irish people, then, is, to throw off their purchased bribed leaders and jugglers, and to struggle for Ireland's regeneration by the destruction of her two greatest enemies—LAND MONOPOLY and CLASS LEGISLATION; as they may rest assured, that a Parliament of their own choosing, by the present constituencies, would but multiply sorrow, and increase national complaint and distress.

The old juggler, who has so often shed crocodile tears over Irish suffering to extract another mite from the widow's small hoard, now lolls in luxurious ease, while the starved and maddened poor are being shot for poverty, which he has preserved as the surest prop of his destructive influence. When Ireland joins England for the Charter, then the hired soldiers of one country will not dare to murder the starving people of the other; then the harlequin mantle will fall from the shoulders of the magician; the people will possess the land—their votes will protect it; their country will be free, and they will be happy; but so long as they lend themselves to a spurious agitation to secure wealth, pelf, and patronage, for punch-drinking, profligate hirelings, so long will plague, pestilence and famine, battle and murder, and sudden death be their portion. But, in spite of the juggler's influence, the Irish people will shortly raise the BANNER OF CHARTISM.

Meantime the English people must seize the present opportunity of convincing their Irish brethren that they are no parties to the murders now being committed in that country. That it is not with their consent that the bullet of the soldier should be the response to their demand for bread, but as hunger is the leveller of all distinction, and as that monster is nearing this land with rapid strides mayhap our gallant soldiers, with the stripes of regimental honour upon their back, recruited, as their officers have told us, from the dregs and offscourings of society, may shortly be engaged in the honourable service of shooting their own fathers, mothers, and brothers, for asking their own government for the means of prolonging a wretched existence for another hour of misery. Alas, the working classes are too forgiving, and the murder of the poor Irish in Dungarvan is but a sorry return for the national sympathy bestowed upon the murdered White. This winter promises a fair crop of luxury to tyranny, but as we have ever stood between the people and all threatening danger, we pray them, we warn them, we beseech them, wa implore them, to abstain from all collisions with armed authority, from all secret associations, and from all snares that tyrants may lay to entrap the hungry with the view of terrifying the wealthy into *armed resistance to political rights*.

The Whigs and their place hunter who writes his missives from

"His cold quiet home,"

will take advantage of every hungry outbreak and every famine howl to justify armed resistance to political principles. While the blood of his deluded dupes flows in the streets of Dungarvan, sold to his patrons, he never mentions the murder in his last missive; but, on the contrary, eulogises the Saxon Lord-Lieutenant under whose sanction the foul deed was done. The Irish are crying for food, while he is howling for an Orange representation of his countrymen; and while the nation is starving, he is boasting of his own elevation, achieved by a triumph over the Young Irelanders, who, to say the least, are free from the charge of dishonour and peculation. The rent still goes on, and is still expended on punch and dissipation for the recreant idle None of it flows back to the wretched hovel from which it came, and which has yet to be sacked for the annual tribute to him whose thirty-five years service has ended in national famine, his country's degradation and sale. Then

Hurrah for Repeal!
For Repeal Hurrah!

who ever lives to see it.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The extent and severity of the calamity which has overwhelmed unhappy Ireland grows daily more palpable and distinct. Every post adds to the list of outbreaks, or conveys rumours, from various quarters, based, no doubt, on too good foundation, that the patience of the starving peasantry is exhausted, and that they will no longer submit to be famished unresistingly and in silence.

The only consolation which can be gleaned from the present awful condition of the sister island is, that things have come to that pass which proverbially accompanies an excess of evil. We have arrived at a crisis. It is impossible that the singular and anomalous state of society which, to the disgrace of Great Britain, has so long existed in Ireland, can longer be held together. It is true that the first efforts of the frightened landlords, now thoroughly awakened out of their former apathy, are short-sighted and miserable enough. It is true that Whiggery, with its accustomed feeble and temporising policy, "letting I dare not wait upon I would" is deterred by the dogmas of political economy from boldly grappling with the heart-cousuming disease of Ireland; it is true, also, that O'Connell, and the mercenary traders in Irish distress, who haunt Conciliation Hall, have as yet shown little more than a disposition to turn its hunger, its desperation, its outbreaks and accompanying bloodshed, into the means of bringing grist to the agitator's mill; but, notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the ultimate consequence must be the commencement of a better system in that island.

The proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant this week, announcing that he will aid improvements on the land, or what he terms "works of a reproductive character," such as draining and sub-soiling, both of which are specifically mentioned, is a proof that the pressure of the famine is so great—the evils to be met so imminent, that even Whiggery has been forced into common sense. It is surely better, *per se*, that the sums granted in aid should be laid out in improving the soil, adding to its fertility, and increasing its products, than in making roads which nobody wants, or be spent on miserable works of a similar nature, equally irksome to the poor peasant who has to perform it, and valueless to the public when done. So far we can approve of the announcement of Lord Besborough. But an important question is thereby raised: to whom are the lands so improved to belong? to the landlords exclusively, or the Governnment and people, who have, by the expenditure of capital and labour, so largely added to their value? Repayment by the landlords, even if we were certain of it—which the fate of past grants makes by no means an assured event—would not, in our opinion, meet the requirements of the case. An equitable and a beneficial interest in the lands thus improved, ought to be vested in the Government as trustees for the nation.

The Labour Rate Act established a new principle of legislation for Ireland. O'Connell and the landlords have always violently opposed a Poor Law for that country, but the Labour Rate Act went further in principle than any modern Poor Law was likely to have done. It re-enacted in a simple form the principle of the old laws of England with respect to the employment or maintenance of the poor. Modern theories have denied this right; the Irish Labour Rate Act re-enacted it. This is a great innovation on fashionable legislation, but it is merely the precursor of greater. The providential visitation by which the accustomed food of millions has been annihilated, thus reducing them to helpless destitution, and utterly depriving them of the means of paying rent, must convince the landlords, that, even for their own sakes, a change is imperative. It is evident that they by no means feel upon a bed of roses at the present moment. The complaints of the Marquis of Westmeath and Earl Mornington to the *Times*, and the resolutions at various baronial sessions, are forcible illustrations of their unsafe and uncomfortable position. Self-interest will dictate a sweeping alteration in a system which thus entails wholesale destitution and disease upon the peasant; anxiety, burdens, losses, and even fear of violent death, upon the peer.

As to O'Connell's panacea—a parliament of Irish Landlords in Dublin—it would be only worth a laugh if proposed in simple earnest; but it is proposed in no such spirit, and can therefore only elicit disgust and indignation. At first he ventured only on proposing a meeting of delegates to make suggestions; this week his letter goes further, and suggests a permanent Committee of Landowners to assist the Government. How easy it is to see the cloven foot here; what a Godsend would such a committee, cleverly used, prove to the attenuated funds and diminishing popularity of Conciliation Hall!

Above the well-defined outline of Irish suffering the shadow of English and Scotch scarcity begins to project itself, and render the future still more gloomy. It is now ascertained that all the crops of the season were a failure except the wheat crop, which was not more than an average crop. Upon the continent a similar failure is reported to have taken place. The price of every kind of provisions advances weekly—a sure indication of scarcity; and researches into the available quantity of corn, either at home or in foreign markets, seem to point to the melancholy conclusion, that a comparative famine will afflict our own side of the Irish channel ere we can reap another harvest.

In the meantime, the enormous rise of prices which has already taken place, must bear heavily on the scanty incomes of the labouring classes, stinting them both in the quality and the quantity of their subsistence, and notwithstanding the extent to which the railroads in construction contribute to employ labour, aud circulate money, we fear that a season of great suffering and destitution lies before us.

It is clear, so far, that the boasted powers of the manufacturing system under a free trade, to give employment and bread to the population, have lamentably failed to do so. Instead of increased work and wages we hear only of short time and reduced pay. To this complexion have the magnificent promises of the League come at last! The god of the commercial classes has proved but a wooden idol after all.

The recent Cabinet Councils have, it is rumoured, been occupied with a similar question to that which engaged the attention of Sir R. Peel's Ministry last year, about this time—namely the opening of the ports. Lord John is very severely blamed for not having adopted the measure already, and comparisons, by no means flattering, are instituted between Sir Robert's promptitude and energy, in the prospect of difficulties much less threatening, and the dilatory, uncertain, and feeble policy of the present Premier. Even John O'Connell, at the last meeting of the Repeal Association, cast a lingering longing look towards Peel, the Minister who could and did provide Ireland with subsistence last year, as compared with Russell, which appeared somewhat ominous for the continued allegiance of the "Agitator" and his tail. Lord John must bestir himself, or he will find that his astute and powerful rival will once more, by universal consent, be chosen "to weather the storm," and the seal of inefficiency be stamped for ever upon him, as a practical statesman.

For ourselves, we need no additional proofs to convince us that this is the case—but it will be so much gained if the nation is prevented from in future placing any confidence in a Minister, who is equally unfitted to progress with the solid political and social improvements, which a time of calm and prosperity should give birth to; or to originate and carry into effect those bold and effective measures demanded by emergencies of so pressing and direful a nature as those which require a master head and hand to meet.

The Rev. S. G. Osborne has somewhat distinguished himself by the perseverance and courage he has exhibited by his numerous revelations of the state of the peasantry in Dorsetshire, and in some parts of the adjoining counties. His last exposition had reference to the doings of the farmers at Ryme. Having had occasion to visit that parish, he was brought into contact with a number of the labourers, from whom he learnt the extensive prevalence of the truck system, and the abominable practice of the farmers in giving as food vile carrion, which should not even have been given to dogs. Mr. Osborne duly chronicled the result of his enquiries in the *Times*, on the 24th of last month. His statement roused the farmers in defence, and, in concurrence with their wishes, an investigation was held on the spot last week, at which both labourers and farmers were present. Notwithstanding that each witness might be said to speak with a halter round his neck, all the allegations of Mr. Osborne were substantiated. It was proved that the average wages were not more than 7s. a week; that even this pittance had principally to be taken out in goods from the farmer; that a portion of these goods consisted of "tailings," or the light wheat, which is separated from the sound grain in the process of winnowing; beef and mutton, cut from animals which were found dead in ditches and folds; carrion so pernicious that it made those who partook of it sick. But as one of these "jolly farmers" said, "It made a d—d deal of difference paying in goods and paying in money, by at least a shilling a-week." So that, by their own confession, they rob in this manner the poor fellows dependent upon them to the extent of one-seventh of their miserable and scanty earnings. Yet they were so accustomed to these practices that they did not see anything wrong in them. One of them set up a brutal horse-laugh at the recital of the most disgusting part of the evidence, which was duly echoed by all his brethren. In fact, these demoralizing, oppressive, and loathsome practices, have been so long in existence, so completely an every-day occurrence, that the yeomen of Dorset are not now aware they are offending the moral sense of every unpolluted and undebased man who hears of their conduct. Nay, one of them, "Farmer Brake," boldly avers "that he never knew the labourers more contented and happy than they are at present." He thinks they would continue to be so, "if officious persons, pretending to be philanthropists, would not come among them and persuade them they were badly treated." Heaven help the peasantry of Dorset say we, if this be true! For men who could willingly acquiesce in such deep degradation, there could be no redemption. But we do not believe the statement. The manner in which they gave their evidence, with the eye of their masters upon them, and the fear of dismissal *in terrorem*, proves that the old Saxon spirit is in them yet. A day of reckoning will come, when the account between the people and mammon-mongers, whether they lord it over poverty in the mills of Lancashire, or the downs of Dorset, must be settled. Meanwhile, these exposures are useful in keeping public attention alive to the subject.

Colonial and Foreign Review.

The news this week from abroad, both Colonial and Foreign, is not very interesting. Some later accounts from the Cape of Good Hope have come to hand, the general tenor of which is not more satisfactory than previous advices. The military are still in pursuit of the Caffres, but somehow, like the French in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, the pursuers generally contrive to be just too late to catch the Caffres. At the same time that one body of the Caffres are being pursued in one direction, another body of them pounces upon the defenceless colonists in another quarter, and plunder and ravage at pleasure. Others of our African neighbours are expected to put in their claim for a share of the plunder, some of them "our friends and allies." The "pacification" of the Cape is evidently yet distant.

The news brought by the Overland Mail this week from India and China was anticipated by Lieut. Waghorn's extraordinary express, which arrived in London last Saturday morning. These accounts foreshadow more gore and glory, more pillage, and more "annexation." The Punjaub is in a state of anarchy, bordering upon revolution. The profligacy of the Queen-Mother, the dissolute conduct of the chief minister, Lall Singh, and the incompetency of the Maharajah, Dhuleep Sing, combine to excite the universal disgust and hatred of the Sikh population. The Government is entirely sustained by the British forces, and those forces once withdrawn in all probability a general massacre of the present Government, with all supposed to be favourable to British interest, would ensue. Gholab Singh is intriguing to overthrow the young Maharajah and place himself upon the throne of the ancient empire of the Sikhs. The Governor-General of India is preparing for coming emergencies by the collection of a large force in the neighbourhood of Lahore, and the probability is that ere long we shall hear of new conflicts between the British and the Sikhs, followed by the annexation of the entire Punjaub to the British territory. In the Nizam's territories confusion worse confounded reigns supreme, affording a favourable pretext for the British to interfere, which they are about to do. This friendly interference will of course be followed by the usual result. Mohammed Akhbar Khan is threatening to bring down the Affghans upon British India. Is is said, that Persian (which of course means Russian) intrigue is at the bottom of this threatened onslaught. If Akhbar unsheathes his scimitar, the *Chronicle* threatens that if taken prisoner he shall hang on the nearest tree. We tell the *liberal Chronicle*, that the Affghan chief was as much justified in destroying the invaders of his country, as was Bruce when *he destroyed the English; or Tell when he des*troyed the Austrians. If it be praiseworthy in Abdel-Kader to punish French rapacity, it was equally praiseworthy for Akhbar to smite down British domination. When the *Chronicle* threatens Akhbar with hanging, it is well that the threat is accompanied with the saving clause—"when caught. "First *catch* your hare!"

The West Indians are growling at the loss of their Sugar Monopoly, and the North-American "Britishers" are complaining at the loss of the privilege they have hitherto enjoyed, with regard to "bread stuffs" shipped for the English market. Thus "free trade" seems to cause almost universal dissatisfaction, abroad as well as at home.

The bread riots in Paris were continued several evenings last week, and in other parts of France the cry has been raised, "down with the tyrants," "bread at five sous,"—accompanied by the singing of the Marseillaise. The celebrated M. de Lamartine, more celebrated, however, as a poet than as a politician, has furnished to he Paris journals at paper on scarcity and subsistence. He calls it "*La Crise des Subsistences.*" He adopts the idea of an analogy betwen political government and family government, and he appears to consider that as a prudent head of a family provides in due time for his household and himself, so ought the Government to do for the people committed to its charge. In his view, corn, or the subsistence of the people, cannot be completely and absolutely regarded as private property. He does not recognise the principal that a man may do what he will with his own, as far as corn is concerned. The Paris, like the London journals, are still occupied with the Spanish marriages question, but in neither do we observe anything worthy of comment or extract, unless we except the following bit of truth from the (London) *Morning Post*:—"Louis Philippe has been called the Napoleon of peace. It

seems to us that he might more aptly be called the Talleyrand of Sovereigns." On the 3rd the Duke de Montpensier had arrived at Vittoria. According to the *Moniteur* and the Philippist journals, the prince is everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Spanish people (!) The *National*, however, tells a very different story. According to a letter from Irun, published in that journal, the journey is a military procession, the carriage of the prince being accompanied by "two pieces of artillery, two thousand infantry, and six hundred cavalry." The utmost precautions are taken to prevent the populace approaching the prince! The persecution of the Spanish press continues unabated. The *Morning Post* states, "on unquestionable authority" that the French government has demanded the surrender of Don Carlos Louis, Comte de Montemolin, by the English Cabinet. The *Post* adds that the reply of Lord Palmerston was, that England was a free country, and that any foreigner, no matter what might be his political opinions, was entitled to an asylum so long as he respected our laws. Quite right.

The Pope is kicking out the Corruptionists, and preparing the way for a Roman Constitution! "Time works wonders." Particulars will be found in our seventh page.

The intelligence from the United States and Mexico does not call for comment.

To Readers & Correspondents.

Glasgow.—"A constant reader" wishes to know the address of T. Gordon, Secretary to the Glasgow branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

W. H. Dyott, 24, North King-street, Dublin, is re-publishing the letters of Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., and not having the copies of all, will feel much obliged to those who wish to disseminate political truth in Ireland if they will forward copies of the entire series; also the paper containing the letter to Lord Elliot on the Irish Arms' Bill.

The Propriety of a Chartist Daily Paper.—To the Editor of the *Northern Star*.—Sir,—If your space will permit the insertion of this letter, I would ask Mr. O'Connor what prospect there is for a daily-paper advocating democracy gaining support, and especially during the Parliamentary recess? Does he imagine that the working classes can afford to purchase a paper every day? Or, rather, must not the keepers of places of public entertainment be looked to as the most likely to furnish orders for a daily paper? And how many of them does he consider will patronise such a paper? He has made the experiment already; and if it answered, why was it abandoned? I can assure him that the *Northern Star* is quite expensive enough for the poor. For if working men can find money to spend every night of their lives in taverns or coffee-houses, from what source are we to glean evidence of their social deterioration? A solution of this problem will oblige.

Your obedient servant,
E. Robertson.

Plymouth, October, 5th 1846.

☞ We are compelled to defer answers to several correspondents.

J. Dowson, Apelford.—The address of the Oxford Secretary is, Mr. Bridgewater, Paradise-square, St. Ebbs.

J. Oram, Boulogne.—Yes; a person who has not paid up his two shares, can alter to one and a half shares.

Mr. J. Elms, jun., Newton Abbot, and Mr. J. Elms, sen., Totness, Devon, are the appointed agents for the *Northern Star*, in those towns and their vicinities.

W. Hosier, Coventry.—Next week.

L. C. Clayton.—No room this week.

The Shoemakers.—We have received an account of a meeting of Manchester shoemakers, at which the "Mutual Assistance Association" was repudiated, and a resolution in favour of joining the "National Association of United Trades" was adopted. We have also received an account of a meeting of London shoemakers, connected with the "Mutual Assistance Association," at which certain charges against the Secretary were heard, and a vote of confidence in him was unanimously adopted. Both these reports came to hand too late for insertion this week—they shall appear in our next number. We may observe, that the public have had more than enough of the quarrels, charges, and counter-charges, of, and between the several sections of the shoe-making trade. These criminations and re-criminations are anything but creditable to the shoemakers, and anything but interesting to the readers of the *Northern Star*. For their own sake, as well as ours, we advise our friends of the "gentle craft," to content themselves with hammering their leather, and give over hammering each other.

THE NEW "HOLY ALLIANCE."

Mr. Henry Vincent lectured for the space of one hour and a half to an audience of some three hundred persons, male and female, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, on Friday, October the 2nd, at the very aristocratic hour of one o'clock, when labour is earning its daily bread, or eating the hard crust allowed by the aristocracy of land and mill. He severely denounced the landed aristocracy and the corruptions in Church and State; he said "the party with whom he had the honour to act, did not wish to oppose any party at present in existence, whether moral, political or social; their desire was to unite all in a peaceful, Christian, and legal struggle. Previous to the holding of this meeting, a committee had sat in an adjoining room, with W. Ashurst, Esq., common councilman, in the chair, at which they unanimously resolved to form a 'National Alliance,' for the purpose of effecting a thorough reform in the Commons House of Parliament. To carry out this, and raise a fund in its support, was their object, and for which he invoked the aid of the friends of the Temperance, Anti-State Church, Universal Peace, and the working classes generally; they had already secured the support of influential persons, including Joseph Sturge, Colonel Thompson, &c. Their proposed mode of operation was, to send out peaceful missionaries to every city, town, village, and hamlet in the kingdom, armed with tracts, &c., after the manner of the late Anti-Corn-Law League; and if such a course was pursued for seven years, he would pledge his honour the greatest "boor" in the most ducal corner of the empire should have his mind illuminated with political and moral truths. Mr. Vincent was frequently applauded, his knocks at the landed aristocracy appeared much relished by the representatives of the commercial classes of this "Great Wen."

At the conclusion Mr. Bontems proposed a vote of thanks to Henry Vincent, Esq., for his able lecture, which was seconded by a person in the body of the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Vincent responded and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ebenezer Clark, of Snaresbrook, who occupied the chair.

An appeal was made at the close for persons to come forward and enter their names and subscribe their cash in the cause of the "National Allianee," but not one responded to the call.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

A "New, New, New Move."—Mr. Henry Vincent this afternoon addressed a meeting in a room in the Hall of Commerce—subject, "The present state of Political parties." Mr. Vincent held forth in a very eloquent and humorous manner—his stock in trade consisted in an attack on the "landed aristocracy" and "mother church." In the course of the address, an announcement of a new party, to be named "The National Alliance of all Reformers" came out. Mr. Ebenezer Clark was in the chair, and Geo. Thomson, Esq., Joseph Sturge, Esq., Colonel Thompson, John Humphrey Parry, and others, were expected to have been present, but were "*previously* engaged." The lateness of the hour prevents me writing all I think; but as for the Gipsey compositor, Henry Vincent, I think the fellow to be a political coach dog, who barks for those who pay him best, and will be found at the gig wheel of every new move. I recommend the mendicant to the notice of the Exeter-hall humbugs, his mimicry quite fit him for a nigger melodist.

Friday, October 2nd, 1846.

Shocking Accident with a Gun.—On Tuesday, an accident of a very distressing character occurred to Mr. George Evans, a linen-draper in Tottenham Court-road, whilst returning from a shooting excursion near Rochester. Whilst stepping into a boat for the purpose of returning home, the gun, which was imprudently left loaded and cocked, exploded, discharging the contents into his right arm, which was entirely shattered. He was immediately carried ashore, to the nearest surgeon's, but such was the nature of the injury, that it was deemed necessary to remove him to Guy's Hospital. The limb is in such a shattered state, that it is feared the arm must be amputated.

Fire at Newcastle.—A fire was discovered at about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, on the extensive premises of Messrs. Richardson and Coxon, linen and woollen-drapers, Market-street and Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The premises adjoining, occupied by Messrs. Alder, Dunn, and Co, known as the Albion-house, were also on fire, in both cases it was confined to the upper part of the building. The fire was subdued in a little more than an hour. The upper part of Messrs. Richardson and Coxon's premises was used as a warehouse, and nearly the whole of the goods in it have been injured or destroyed, either by the fire or the water from the engines. The upper rooms of the Albion-house were occupied as sleeping apartments, and the fire is supposed to have arisen in one of them, and to have spread to the next building.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.
SECTION No. 1.
SHARES.

	£	s.	d.
Norwich, per J. Hurry	2	0	0
Bacup, per J. Mawson	5	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn	1	11	6
Radcliffe, per N. Critchley	2	0	0
Sunderland, per H. Haines	0	7	0
Wigton, per T. Bell	0	17	6
Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson	2	17	3
Oldham, per W. Hamer	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0	3	6
Bradford, per J. Alderson	5	0	0
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott	2	16	0
Stockport, per T. Woodhouse	2	0	0
Huddersfield, per J. Stead	2	15	4
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	0	16	6
Manchester, per J. Murray	1	8	0
Liverpool, per J. Arnold	1	0	4
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	1	3	8
Hamilton, per J. Branagan	2	0	0
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower	0	17	0
Leigh, per Dickenson	1	1	6
Alva, per Robertson	4	2	2
Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith	0	13	6
Hollinwood, per Rayner	0	6	6
	£41	17	3

SECTION No. 2.
SHARES.

	£	s.	d.
Stockport, per T. Potter	1	8	5
Birmingham, per W. Thom	3	8	4
Corbridge, per R. Hawley	0	15	0
Sunderland, per H. Haines	3	18	8
Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson	1	7	6
Oldham, per W. Hamer	1	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0	19	0
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott	0	4	0
Banbury, per J. Hone	1	19	4
Swindon, per D. Morrison	5	0	0
Lepton, per L. Lodge	2	9	0
Staley Bridge, per J. Lawton	2	7	7
Ayr, per S. Irvine	1	9	4
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson	0	9	6
Manchester, per J. Murray	6	2	6
Droylsden, per do.	2	9	6
Liverpool, per J. Arnold	3	8	10
Rochdale, per E. Mitchell	3	16	4
Artichoke Inn, Brighton, per W. Flower	0	8	6
Leigh, per Dickenson	1	7	6
Alva, per Robertson	2	1	0
Hebden Bridge, per J. Smith	0	16	0
Stockton, per T. Potter	2	10	9
Southampton	1	17	8
	£51	13	5

PER GENERAL SECRETARY.
SECTION No. 1.
SHARES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Westminster	0 9 0	Oxford	0 14 10
J. Smith	0 0 6	Glasgow, per Cameron	1 4 6
Aberdeen	0 7 0	Hull	0 10 0
Kilmarnock	0 13 0	Leeds	2 0 0
Boulogne	3 4 0	Ardesby	2 0 0
Cockermouth	4 11 2	Somers Town	1 16 6
Proscott	1 5 0	Kidderminster	0 13 2
Warwick	0 8 0		
Marylebone	0 10 0		
			£20 6 8

SECTION No. 2.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Kensington	0 6 4	Prescott	0 19 6
New Mills	0 5 0	Warwick	0 4 0
Southampton	1 15 0	Tunbridge Wells, H. Neal	2 13 0
Robert James Burgar	0 1 4	George Gordon	0 1 4
Jas. Chaddoch	1 19 4	Edinburgh	3 8 8
Broseley, Shropshire	0 5 10	Derby	0 8 0
J. G. Harney	0 2 0	Hammersmith, per Stallwood	1 5 0
J. Page, Yarmouth	0 1 4	Cupar, Fife	1 5 0
Westminster	1 5 6	Oxford	0 7 1
G. Brooks	0 5 0	Loughborough	1 16 0
Square Buskley	0 7 0	Aberdeen	0 4 11
Chipping Norton	0 7 6	Leicester, per Astill	0 4 6
Matthew Thomas (Westminster)	0 2 0	Lynn, per Bunton	1 9 0
Kilmarnock	0 11 4	Hull	0 3 6
Charles Howe	2 12 4	Falkirk	1 15 6
Lambeth	1 10 0	Shiney Row	1 8 0
Leamington	2 0 6	Iveston	3 3 1
Newport, Isle of Wight	3 10 0	Firth	0 15 6
Boulogne	0 16 0	Walsall	1 0 0
Colne, No. 1	0 3 0	Kidderminster, per Holloway	6 15 6
Merthyr Tidvil, No. 1	0 2 0	Northwick	2 0 0
Clitheroe	3 15 0	Teignmouth	2 19 6
Bradford, per Jackson	1 18 0	Thomas Mann, Green Holme Works	1 0 0
		Somers Town	0 7 6
			£59 1 7

TOTAL LAND FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1	41	17	3
Mr. Wheeler " "	20	6	8
	£62	3	11
Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2	51	13	5
Mr. Wheeler, " "	59	1	7
	£110	15	0

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
PER MR. O'CONNOR.
EXECUTIVE.

Yeovil 0 4 6

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

Whittington and Cat 0 6 0 — Westminster 0 6 0 — Do. Cards 0 3 0 — Ruffey Ridley 0 0 3 — O'Connorville, Moody, 1s.; Ross, 1s.; Robertson, 1s.; Daniels, 1s.; Sleat, 1s.; King, 1s.; a Democrat, 1s.; Bernard, 1s.; Stone, 6d.; Stranger, 6d.; Earle, 6d.; Locke, 6d.; Fitzgerald, 6d.; Russell, 6d.; Goslin, 6d.; Over, 6d.; Almond 6d. 0 12 — Lille, France 0 11 1 — Mr. Steel, Warwick 0 1 0 — Mr. Elliot, Clapham 0 4 0 — A Friend, Mile-end, per Harney 0 1 0

FOR WILLAMS AND JONES.

Southampton 0 0 9 — Henry Wilks, per Stallwood 0 1 3

REGISTRATION FUND.

Priscella Toy, Hull 0 1 0

VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUNDS.

Mr. L. Brown, Kensington 0 4 0 — Sheffield 0 5 0 — T. Salmon 0 0 6 — Browet 0 1 0 — Leicester, per Astill 0 4 6 — Allan Devonport. — Stevenson 0 0 6

Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Various sub-Secretaries have neglected to send me an account of the number of their members comprising the separate numbers in each section. *This must be done immediately*. The Nominations for Directors must take place prior to Thursday, Oct. 15th.

T. M. Wheeler, Secretary.

Bradford Athenæum.—On Tuesday a *soiree* on a scale of great splendour was given in the theatre of the Bradford Mechanic's Institution to celebrate the commencement of a new session. In the afternoon a sumptuous entertainment was given to Lord Morpeth, and in the evening his lordship filled the chair, surrounded by many of the most influential and distinguished men of the district. His lordship's speech—the speech of the evening—was characterized by his usual good feeling, poetical taste, and well known views as to education. His address was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Scoresby, vicar of Bradford, Dr Hodgson, of Liverpool; Dr. Godwin, of Oxford; Edw. Baines, jun., Esq., of Leeds; the Rev. Jas. Ackworth, president of Horton College; William Busfield, Esq., M.P.; Henry Forbes, and other gentlemen.

Factory Female Operatives.—On the following day another meeting at which Lord Morpeth was present, and spoke, was held in the theatre of the Institution, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures may be adopted with the laudable view of effecting an improvement in the moral and social condition of the female factory operatives. Every part of the Mechanics' Institute's Theatre was densely crowded, a vast number of the assemblage comprising the female members of nearly all the respectable families resident in the district. Dr. Scoresby, the vicar, occupied the chair. The Rev. Walter Scott, president of the Airedaile College, moved a resolution embracing the plans suggested by the committee for carrying out the objects of the meeting. They were—1. The provision of boarding houses in different parts of the town, conducted under economical arrangements. 2. By the register of other lodging-houses kept by private parties, and certified as clean and well-conducted places of abode. 3. The establishment of evening schools for instruction in general. 4. The organisation of a general sick society on sound financial principles, and the encouragement and facilitation of depositing money in saving banks.

Subsequently a committee was formed to carry out these various objects, consisting of the clergy, dissenting ministers, and the leading gentry of the district. Other resolutions were passed calling upon all classes in the district to co-operate in the movement. These resolutions were proposed and seconded by Alfred Harris, Esq., J. E. Foster, Esq., the Rev. H. Dawson, William Rand, Esq., the Rev. J. Glyde, the Rev. R. Ingham, the Rev. Mr. Ryland, William Lythall, Esq., and Robert Baker, Esq. The last-named gentleman, who is the factory-inspector of the district, pourtrayed in feeling terms the apparently uncared for condition of our female factory operatives, and expressed his cordial approval of a movement at once so necessary and philanthropic as that which they had now originated. All the resolutions were passed unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks given by acclamation to the Rev. Dr. Scoresby.

Manchester Corn Market.—At our market this morning transactions to a moderately fair amount occurred in wheat, at an advance of 4d to 6d per 70lbs. on the rates of this day se'nnight. With a lively demand for flour, prices have advanced fully 3s per sack, and 2s per barrel. Oats must be noted 2d to 3d per 45 lbs cheaper. Prime qualities of oatmeal supported their previous value in the limited business passing; but inferior kinds might have been purchased on lower terms.

THE CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER!

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS TO ADOPT THE NATIONAL PETITION.

On Tuesday evening, October the 6th, that magnificent building, the Eastern Institution, Commercial Road, all honour to the men of the Tower Hamlets, was crammed to overflowing, to adopt the National Petition to Parliament praying the enactment of the People's Charter.

At half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Ernest Jones was unanimously called to the chair, and amidst loud applause said, the Parliament had not thought it worth while to attend to the great interest of the suffering people; no, its members were too anxious to be pursuing other game on the moors of Scotland. Rumour had stated that Parliament was to re-assemble early in November, to concoct a remedy for the evils inflicted by class dominations on unfortunate Ireland, but past experience bid him have no such hope. This meeting was assembled to forward the great cause of reform, the Charter. (Loud cheers.) The necessity for that reform was shown in the existence on the one hand of regal luxury and gaudy palaces, and on the other in the squalid faces of the starving poor. (Loud cheers.) This meeting was called to give its sanction to that reform which had already received the approving voices of millions. That Reform measure was the People's Charter. (Immense applause.) Many plans had been suggested with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the people, but he knew of none so sure as the Charter. Then let the people employ every honest means to obtain that great measure. Let them not by any little weakness or division mar their strength. Their miseries and wretchedness were a tower of strength to them, as they appealed powerfully to the sympathies of all in their behalf. Let them then not attempt to hide them, but bare them to the world, and thus shame the legislature into the granting those rights, alike due to justice and humanity. (Much applause.) He knew that in their course persecution might assail them, as a man the other day was discharged for being a Chartist, but they held the remedy for this in their own hands—let all working men become Chartists, and the masters would grow tired of discharging their men. (Great cheering.) Mr. Jones then spoke of the bad social state of the people in America; but, said the speaker, the American consoles himself, he has his vote and his land. The English mechanic, however, during his time of sorrow, reflects on the Charter and its younger brother the land, and says, "Brother Jonathan, I shall soon be freer than you." (Rapturous applause.)

Mr. Clark, who was received with applause, said, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it has fallen to my lot to submit the first resolution to your consideration, and I do so, in the full hope that you will adopt it, as it solicits all to join in the righteous struggle for labour's emancipation. I will read it, in order that all may understand it. It runs as follows:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the subjection of the liberties and property of one man to the will of another, is egregiously unjust; and seeing that the present Parliamentary system inflicts this injustice on millions of the community, this meeting hereby pledges itself to continuous exertion until this unnatural order of things shall have been rectified, by the House of Commons being based upon the suffrages of the whole male adult population of the Empire.

It will be seen, sir, that the resolution proclaims the injustice of one class of the community making laws for the others without their consent and concurrence, and in that sentiment I cordially agree. (Cheers.) According to the existing constitution, five-sixths of the male adult population of the country are excluded from the exercise of that political power, which is the right of all; but of which the working classes alone are deprived. (Hear.) All other classes and interests have representation, and hence the flourishing condition of all but the unrepresented and degraded labourer. (Cheers.) Then as representation had secured protection to every other species of property, we seek the enfranchisement of labour as the only means of protecting it. (Cheers.) The land is represented by the landlords, commerce, by merchants and manufacturers; the army and navy, by their officers and commanders; the church, by the younger brothers and the bench of bishops, and we think that with labour enfranchised, we will be able to dispense with the service of the aforesaid gentry, in order that they may follow some more worthy and useful occupation. (Cheers.) It is objected "that although the franchise is abstractedly the right of all, yet that it would be inexpedient to grant it to working classes, because of their ignorance." Now, I say that if the working classes are as ignorant as their revilers represent them, then I look upon it as one of the effects of the vile system, and one of the strongest reasons why it should be amended. (Cheers.) Again, if the people are really so ill-informed, what have their instructors been doing? (Hear, hear.) There are, I believe, almost Eighteen Thousand parsons belonging to the established church, and who extract the sum of Ten Millions of pounds sterling annually, from the wealth of the nation for the ostensible purpose of affording the people sound and practical instruction, and if the charge of ignorance is at all sustainable it proves one of two things, either that the parsons, after pocketing the money of the people, are too ignorant and "cannot," or they are richest and "will not" instruct them, and, in either case to take the money and not perform the labour is a downright robbery, and, if justice were done, they would all be banished for receiving money under false pretences. (Cheers and laughter.) Pretty gentlemen these, to complain of the ignorance of the people. (Hear, hear.) But it is an additional proof of what they are capable of doing in order to perpetuate the horrible system. (Cheers.) I deny, however, that the people are ignorant, and I will prove it. I will take the present Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, for example. His lordship is considered to be a very erudite and clever man, certainly, he is a patriotic man—(laughter)—but, notwithstanding his learning and ability, I think he would present a most ridiculous and contemptible appearance walking down Parliament-street, barefooted—(laughter)—and yet the man that has sense and intelligence enough to make his lordship's boots is considered too ignorant to exercise the right of voting, and his lordship, who can neither make boots, hat, or coat is intelligent enough to govern millions, who spend the whole of their lives in manufacturing these useful articles for others. (Cheers.) Without at all depreciating the species of intelligence which the Prime Minister is known to possess, I maintain that the intelligence of the weaver, the hatter, the tailor, the shoemaker, the baker, and the cultivator of the soil, are all indispensable, and without which, society could not exist, and are, therefore, more important and useful than any other, and if intelligence is to be made the test of fitness, then, not only would Lord John Russell, but his whole class, be disfranchised in consequence of their ignorance. (Cheers.) Lord John Russell has recently declared, in his place in Parliament, in reply to a question from Mr. Duncombe, that the "principle" of extending the Suffrage is right—that the possession of the franchise would lead to the moral, physical, and intellectual elevation of the people; but, yet, he would oppose the Charter. I cannot understand the consistency of such logic, and I believe, that if the people were once in earnest, that Lord John Russell would be compelled to carry into practice what he has already admitted in theory. (Cheers.) We want the Charter, to enable us to sever the unnatural and unholy connexion betwixt Church and State. (cheers.) To break down the monopoly of land, which is the greatest curse inflicted upon us by class legislation. (Cheers.) If the whole people were represented £54,000,000 would not be filched from us, under the guise of law; nor would the scaffold, the cat, and the triangle, be longer used as instruments to uphold our glorious institutions in Church and State. (Cheers.) The change, great and comprehensive as it might appear, could be effected by the working classes themselves. They have many ways of accomplishing their freedom. (Cheers.) There is no Act of Parliament to force them into the Gin Palace. (Cheers.) Or if their appetites or inclinations lead them that way, there is no law which says they shall go to the shops of Whigs or Tories, or that they shall spend their earnings with their enemies. (Cheers.) Let them agree to deal with friends alone, and they would soon convert enemies to friends. (Cheers.) I hope, ere long, to see the people engaged in an earnest struggle for their emancipation, and believing as I do, that no Government can't long resist the justice of our claims, if we are only true to ourselves, I will implore every working man to assist us in our laudable attempt to secure freedom for the whole human race. (Cheers.) We have much to contend against, but with the assistance of the people, we will break every obstacle that may present itself, and ultimately by our union and perseverance guide the agitation to a successful issue. (Cheers.) Mr. Clark concluded by moving the resolution, and retired amidst loud applause.

Julian Harney, who on coming forward was warmly applauded, said, Sister and Brother Chartists, with pleasure I second this resolution. I believe that the total number of registered electors under the present system of representation, is something like one million. The adult male population of the country amounts to nearly seven millions five hundred thousand persons, so that there are nearly six millions five hundred thousand adult males unrepresented in that house, which pretends to be the Commons House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) In 1831 Lord John Russell, advocating the Reform Bill, remarked of the then borough-mongering parliament, that "No man of common sense could pretend that that assembly represented the commonality or people of England." I ask his little Lordship if he will now assert that the present House of Commons represents the commonality of England? That house does not even fairly represent the one million of registered electors, for it is notorious that a majority of that house is elected by a minority of the registered electors, owing to the present absurd division of the constituencies, which gives to a miserable place like Harwich, as many representatives as the Tower Hamlets. (Hear, hear.) Under this system, therefore, at least six out of every seven of the men of this great empire are politically slaves. (Cheers.) We are constantly told that slavery cannot breathe in the free air of England; that the moment the slave touches the free soil of England, his shackles fall from his limbs, and he stands erect a free man; that

"The flag that has braved for a thousand years
The battle and the breeze,"

proclaims in every clime, and every sea, our existence as a great and free people. Admirable claptrap! (Cheers.) Magnificent humbug! (Great cheering.) Behold six millions of men, to say nothing of their wives and little ones, the slaves of a system which affords them no voice in the making the laws they are to obey, no part in levying the taxes they have to pay. (Great applause.) A people who have laws imposed upon them without, or against, their consent. A people, the fruits of whose labour is pillaged from them in the shape of rents, profits, taxes, tithes, tolls, rates and other means of extortion—who may be punished if they sell the produce of their labour without a license—who may be punished as vagabonds (by privileged vagabonds) if they cannot find labour—who after labouring too much for too little find themselves in old age or sickness "driven like wrecks down the rough tide of fortune," may be punished in a bastile—a people who are liable to be stolen from their families by a press-gang, a crime which may not be perpetrated upon negroes whom even these English pressed slaves are employed to protect—a people who for pouring out their heart's best blood, not for their country, but their country's oppressors, are rewarded in return by being flogged like Cuban slaves or Russian serfs, the "cat" rivalling in blood and horror the southern whip and the northern knout—a people whose lives and liberties are at the mercy of jurors selected from any class but the people's class—whose voice, even when assembled to petition their rulers for justice, may be stifled by a truncheon and sabre-backed riot act—a people who, lastly, are denied even that poor privilege accorded to the many in the most despotic countries, direct appeal to the chief magistrate—such a people, though you may call them "free-born Britons" are slaves! (Immense applause.) It makes little difference whether the people are crushed by one tyrant as in Russia, where the merciless miscreant Nicholas is sole lord, or whether the people are ground to the dust by a horde of despots like the two hundred thousand electors of France, or by a privileged order like the electoral one million of England;—'disguise thyself how thou wilt, slavery, thou are still a bitter draught." (Cheers.) If this be true, and if it be true that—

"One day, one hour of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

Shame to us, that we six millions bear the slave brand on our brows. (Great cheering.) I trust, however, that the people are about to make an effort for themselves, which will compel their rulers to at least modestly listen to their claims. This splendid meeting following the great gathering at the Crown and Anchor proves that the national mind is waking. London, too, does not afford the only evidence of this. Norwich, Gloucester and Devonshire have "pronounced" for the Charter. In the north, too, our Scottish brethren are stirring, our friend Doyle is rousing the countrymen of Wallace, and Muir and Hardy, and permit me to add that the fiery cross could not be intrusted to worthier or more efficient hands. (Cheers.) This is well, but we are not a moment too soon in the field, indeed we shall have to work hard to keep pace with the crisis, daily proving more tremendous. Not only in Ireland, but in France, Belgium, Germany, and throughout Europe, misery is goading the people to revolt, and the chances are a hundred to one that a famine-created revolution will this winter shake Europe from centre to circumference—(Cheers)—and if that earthquake does come, I pray that it may shake down Europe's blood cemented thrones. (Tremendous cheering.) Already we may see in the distance the realization of Thomas Carlyle's dread picture,—"Fancy Europe's full-grown millions starting up, and demanding as in forest roarings, of their washed upper classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question: How have you treated us; how have ye taught us, fed us, and led us, while we toiled for you? *This* is the feeding and teaching we have had of you: emptiness—of pocket, of stomach, of head, and of heart. Behold there is nothing in us; nothing but what nature gives her wild children of the desert; ferocity and appetite; strength grounded on hunger. Did you mark that among the rights of man, man was not to die of starvation while there is bread raised by him? It is among the *mights* of man!" (Cheers.) A people in this state of mind may be omnipotent to punish and destroy, but alas for them—if they know not the principles the establishment of which alone can save them. To the millions at home and the millions abroad, we offer our banner inscribed in sunbeam characters which all may read—"The Charter, and the Land." (Applause.) Let the millions rally round that banner, which will be to them a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night leading them—I trust without passing through a *Red Sea*—from the mannaless wilderness and the house of bondage, to the paradise of plenty and the temple of liberty. (Enthusiastic cheering.) A word as to the famine. We are told the present scarcity is a divine visitation, if so it should fall on all alike—(hear, hear)—but I ask is there any scarcity at Victoria's table. (Hear, hear.) When a ship at sea runs short of provisions, I understand that the whole crew are put upon short allowance, and that the captain has no more than the foremast-man. (Hear, hear.) Well, let Victoria, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Governor of the Bank of England, and Marshall of Leeds consent to half an allowance and we will consent too. (Hear, hear.) If not, then I say let the people remember the Yorkshire philosopher's doctrine that "all the stuff in the world is made for all the folk in the world," and that they who produce the food have a right to be first supplied. (Cheers.) Perhaps you don't know the cause of the potato blight, that cause is discovered. But I'll bet any man in this meeting a leg of mutton and trimmings—(laughter)—that unless he has seen the *Morning Post* he will not guess that cause between now and next Christmas. I will tell it to you. An anonymous correspondent of the *Post*, who is evidently one of the parson tribe, in rummaging through his Bible—we are told even the devil can quote scripture—has read that God sent a pestilence upon the Jews because David numbered the people; now says this worthy, in 1841 the census was taken, the people of the United Kingdom were numbered, and, therefore, the potato-blight and the famine has come. (Roars of laughter.) But this is not all, he finds out that David's chief offence was not so much the numbering of the people, as neglecting the carrying out of a command which ordained that when the people were numbered every male of twenty years of age and upwards should pay half-a-shekel to the sanctuary of the Lord. This half-shekel is about thirteen-pence-halfpenny English money—the price of a box of Old Parr's pills—(laughter)—and there is no question with me which is the greatest quackery of the two, pill-mongering or parson-mongering—(cheers)—if, therefore, every male above twenty years of age had paid his thirteen-pence-halfpenny to the established church when the census was taken, there would have been no potato blight. (Ironical cheering.) Of course you can guess this worthy's suggested remedy, namely to tip up the thirteen-pence-halfpennies now —better late then never—these contributions to be employed in building more churches, and providing for more parsons. My remedy is a simpler one, I suggest more pigs and less parsons, a vast deal more beef and no bishops. (Shouts of laughter and cheering.) So much for one set of priests, I must now have a word with another set. At the Crown and Anchor meeting Mr. O'Connor well and deservedly lashed the gentry who now wished to distract your attention from the Charter, by getting up an Anti-State Church agitation. I yesterday saw in one of the newspapers, a copy of a circular from this party, in which they say now that the Free-trade agitation is at an end, and as Englishmen can attend to one thing only at a time, they now hope that the next one thing to be demanded by the people will be the separation of Church and State. I say that these dissenting gentry are humbugs, and design to humbug you unless you are on your guard. Was not the same language used by the Free-traders, did they not say "one thing at a time, Corn-Law Repeal first, and then the Charter," but how many of them will now help you to get the Charter? (Hear, hear.) You have had a seven years agitation for Free Trade, on the one-thing at a time principle. You might have another seven years agitation for a separation of Church and State, and at the end of which time if that separation was effected, some other schemers would start up with some new dodge, begging you to look for "one thing at a time," but it would never be the time for the Charter. (Cheers.) I am for separation of Church and State, and for many other much more important and necessary reforms, but I am for the Charter as the great means of accomplishing those reforms. (Cheers.) A book has been recently published which I wish was in the hands of every one in the meeting, entitled *The Aristocracy of England*, written by a person who calls himself, John Hampden, junior, whose pen by the by, is likely to do more mischief to the Aristocracy, than even the sword of John Hampden, senior. That writer is a Free-trader, and an Anti-State Churchman, but he concludes his book with these words, addressed to the people of England "Till you obtain the Franchise you obtain nothing, when you obtain that, you obtain everything. Every petition, every demand that asks for less than the Universal Franchise is the perpetration of an absurdity, and the greatest of all absurdities." (Loud cheers.) Re-echoing his words, I say, therefore, we must agitate for and demand the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Philip M'Grath rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause to move the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, considering the bill called the People's Charter to contain the principles and details essential to the creation of a true representation of the whole people, do resolve to present to the House of Commons a National Petition, praying that body to render the bill aforesaid, a statute of this realm.

Mr. M'Grath had scarce read the resolution, when Mr. Feargus O'Connor entered the Hall, and his appearance was greeted with the most vociferous and prolonged cheering, which having subsided, Mr. M'Grath proceeded, and said the resolution he had the honour to move, related to that much reviled document, the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) The rottenness of the thing called our Constitution, was now pretty generally admitted; although there were some who thought it "The very perfection of human wisdom." Edmund Burke had said, that the House of Commons should be a representative of the people; but was it so? No; for a small minority of the registered electors chose the members of that house; and satisfied he was, that in the whole kingdom, there was not more than 200,000 electors that exercised the elective franchise conscientiously: and he farther believed that in this borough of the Tower Hamlets, out of the 12,000 electors, that not 2,000 could be found, who recorded their votes conscientiously, such was the effect of intimidation, interest, &c. In fine, the people of England were as much slaves, as were the poor Poles who were under the iron heel of the Russian despot. (Cheers.) And he believed it never would be otherwise, until the Charter was the law of the land. (Great cheering.) The Charter contained six points or principles, one great one and five subordinate ones. He believed that all the miseries of the people could be traced to class misrule. The state of Ireland at the present time, was a black and damning spot on the escutcheon of class domination. (Loud cheers.) Go to Austria, South America, and in those despotic and arid regions, you will not hear of the people dying of starvation. Yet Ireland, that christian country, exhibited the frightful anomaly of great wealth on the one hand, and one fourth of her people dying of gaunt famine on the other, and we are told that this is a dispensation of divine providence; and the Archbishop of Canterbury had been instructed to draw up a form of prayer in consequence. But he could not believe such a state of things was in accordance with the dispensation of divine will. No, he traced it to the door of Ireland's oppressors, her legislators—(loud cheers)—and he believed it never would be otherwise, until such times as Ireland had a Parliament of her own, hedged round with the People's Charter. (Tremendous cheering.) The last time he was in this hall, R. R. Moore and others, were telling the audience they wanted but one thing, Free Trade, to make them happy; they had obtained comparative Free Trade, but where was the promised result. (Great cheering.) There were several political parties in existence, it was for the people to say which they were prepared to go with. There were the Whigs, and finality, were they prepared to go with them? (Loud shouts of No, no.) They had the stand still conservatives, were they prepared to go with them? (No, no.) There were the Young Englanders, were they prepared crab-like to go backwards with them? (Loud shouts of No, no.) Well, to sum up, they had the humane, but retrograding Young Englanders; Toryism, which meant murder and spoliation; Whiggery, which meant cant, fraud, and hypocrisy; and, Chartism, which meant liberty, fraternity, equality; could they for a moment hesitate to join the great Chartist party? (Tremendous and long continued cheering.) Then, let them adopt the resolution, and attach their signatures to the National Petition.

Mr. M'Grath resumed his seat amid the most rapturous applause.

Upon Mr. O'Connor presenting himself to second the resolution, he was received with the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted for a considerable time. When silence was restored, he said:—

Mr. Chairman and my friends,—The eloquent speeches which you have heard to-night, delivered by those talented and enthusiastic young men upon the platform, should go far to convince our enemies of the utter hopelessness of longer resistance to our principles; and what I have heard, and the scenes that are passing now in my own country—the desolation, famine, and woe, of those amongst whom I was born, and reared, and have lived—all convince me of the imprudence of confining my observations to a political harangue. I, for one, cannot reflect upon the state of Ireland; I cannot quell my feelings of horror, or that sacred shudder which paralyses those feelings, at the reflection, that the innocent blood of starving men has been shed in the streets of Dungarvan, for no higher offence than that of asking for the paltry pittance of sixpence a day whereon to preserve a wretched existence for another season of misery—(great sensation and cheering)—misery to avert which the Queen has impiously directed her Archbishop to pray to Almighty God—to that God who created man and gave him the land for his sustenance—to that God who, if in his wisdom proclaimed his wrath through so heavy a dispensation as famine, would have stricken a dish from the Royal table before he would have swept the poor man's board. (Tremendous cheering.) We are taught to believe, and I do believe, that the poor are the especial objects of God's solicitude and tenderness; and we are told, that it is as difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle; and, knowing these things and believing them, we find it difficult—nay, impious, to charge OUR GOD WITH MAN'S TRANSGRESSIONS. (Loud cheers.) They have proclaimed national peace and prosperity through several nostrums, but all have failed. Reform has failed, and Free Trade has failed; and wisdom and her concentrated power now tells us, that we must try some form of government which will not have for its result the mere triumph of party, and the substitution of one section of politicians for another. You must no longer denounce Peel and Toryism, Russell and Whiggery, Free Trade and the League, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, monopolists and landlords; you must no longer waste your ammunition in firing at the sentry-boxes of faction: you must gather up the national mind in one volition, so strong that the pigmy resistance of faction will be futile, and thrown so round at the centre of the citadel of system, that all must fall, and leave not a vestige whereby its ruins may be traced. (Tremendous cheering.) That triumph is worse than useless which destroys an individual, or even a section. The landlords, who would preserve their own monopoly, destroyed Peel, and they have got Russell in his place; and if Russell dared to make such alterations as would trench upon the rightful trade of speculation, the free traders would consign him to a similar fate. (Cheers.) The professed object of all governments, whether Whig or Tory, is to increase the national productions, but the Charter alone is the instrument by which not only this object can be achieved, but by which their equitable distribution can be effected. (Cheers.) Neither Peel or Russell would dare however to increase the national productions of this country beyond the grasp of capital. Production is ever limited, not by the capabilities of the soil, the industry of the people, or the multiplicity of resource, but by the necessities of speculation, and hence I aver that those who controul and govern both Peel and Russell, would prefer the limitation of our national wealth to four hundred millions a year, with three hundred millions for their share, than to see the national produce realising a thousand millions per annum, with their share limited to two hundred millions. (Loud cheers.) And yet they tell us, notwithstanding these cramps and fetters upon industry, that the country is over-populated, and that population presses hardly upon the means of subsistence, while they propound the damnable doctrine of emigration, in order that our own population at home, may constitute a colony of foreign consumers for their produce. Here then is a conundrum, those who cannot live in the richest country upon earth, are told that they can, not only live in foreign climes, but that after living they can have a surplus to barter with the domestic speculator. (Cheers.) Now I would ask one of the populators of foreign regions which is the best customer, the domestic consumer who takes the goods from the counter without the cost of risk, freight, and insurance, or the foreign slave who has to pay those taxes. (Cheers.) My friends, it is not you who press hardly upon the means of subsistence—it is the unnatural conditions annexed to leases, it is the trammels by which the land is held in the wholesale market, and the fetters by which labour is bound in the artificial market. (Loud cheers.) No man who constitutes one of a gang of slaves working for his represented master, recognizes his own industry, or his own value in the medium of traffic that he creates—it is not the labour stamp that the foreign merchant finds upon his produce, but the nation's greatness is represented by the fictitious brand of the merchant's speculation. And yet we are told that the aristocracy of land, the aristocracy of money, the aristocracy of intellect, and the church, are the barriers to democratic progression. I tell you that I heed them not, that they are so many flea bites if simultaneously assailed by the aristocracy of common sense and genius, and that it is the aristocracy of labour, that labour has most to dread. (Tremendous cheering.) Aye, the slave who receives his £2 a-week, is satisfied with comparative justice, and measures his comfort by the positive degradation of his fellow labourer, who can earn but 7s. a-week—(loud cheers)—whereas if both were equally represented, the positive value of each would be £4 a-week; but it is thus that cunning faction ever accomplishes its interested purposes. Scribblers write about the land, and babblers talk about the land, and mock philanthrophists sympathise with those who are pining for want of the land's produce. Hence some hired scribe who writes for the *Times*, would ascribe all the sufferings of the Irish people to Catholicism, idleness, and hatred of the laws, but I have been in Catholic countries where the people are industrious and love the laws, because no reformed religion has forced them into reluctant support of an adverse religion, and because the laws are equally protective of the rights of the rich and the poor. But I tell you that the *Times* knows no more of Ireland, the Irish, their religion, their habits and their customs, than an Irish pig knows of geometry. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Again, the Irishman rises from his loathsome bed of straw, able and willing to work, with his wife and children that are dear to him crying for want, while his native soil is crying for the application of his labour to insure him sustenance, government has undertaken to administer his affairs, and government has a right to protect him from famine, but the organ of the government, and the organ of the free-trade philanthropists, (the *Morning Chronicle*) steps in and would limit government relief by the harsh and stringent rules of political economy. That scribe tells us that it is unjust in government to offer cheap food to the starving Irish in competition with the speculators store purchased upon the humanity principle of turning famine into mercantile speculation. (Great cheering.) You have been told what you are assembled here to-night for, that it is to aid in swelling another national demand for national rights, and to pledge yourselves to accompany that demand with quick step, swelling voice, and cheerful heart to the door of the senate house, signed as it will be by five millions, (tremendous cheering,) knocking lustily and demanding stoutly, a participation in the making of those laws by which your lives, your liberties and your properties are to be protected. (Cheers.) That petition will carry consolation to the hearts of the starving Irish, and in passing let me draw a picture of a scene that recently occurred in that distracted country. The howl of famine was raging through the land, relief was promised and anticipation was high, when behold, a sail was seen to near the coast, the hungry mouth was open to receive the anticipated supply, it was proclaimed to be a cargo of food for the famishing, when lo! the right wing of the 57th regiment disembarked from the Duke of Cambridge steamer to quiet the hungry howl with a meal of bayonets and bullets. (Great sensation and cries of shame.) Think you if we had twelve men in the House of Commons aiding our Duncombe, (loud cheers,) our leader and our chief, while I was collecting the honey of progression from the mountain heather and the hill side, that any government would be allowed to starve a people with impunity, or that any monarch would have the presumption to order a starving prayer to be composed to satisfy a famishing people, while the order was followed by the announcement that a royal banquet of surpassing splendour, was to be given in honour of foreign princes and foreign nobles. (Cheers.) Here's a picture for you my friends. Baptist Noel has told us that there are 500,000 wretched beings, living within the very precincts of royalty, living without God, and without hope, while the smoking banquet upon the royal table, and the noble's board, is furnished by dissipation, the provoked and reckless dissipation of those 500,000 outcasts whom their Charter would soon restore to their God and hope. (Tremendous cheering.) Is it not a mockery of religion, of morality, and decency, to see the sleek and fatted, well-caparisoned, and even clothed dray-horse, drawing the deadly and debasing drugs of prostitution through streams of famishing paupers, and to think that the grandeur of royalty is sustained by the debasement of intellect, the destruction of constitution, and the annihilation of thought? (Great cheering.) Ah! if I was monarch for twenty-four hours, I'd level every gin palace with the dust—(tremendous applause)—and in less than a month I'd produce a wise representation of a sober and thoughtful national mind. (Great cheering.) However, Ireland must not despair; the English people will not stand tamely by while their famishing brethren are being butchered; and if our troops are required for that honourable service, I, at least, will not forget my allegiance to the land of my birth; but I will light the torch once more on the mountain top, as the silent monitor to carry reflection to faction's eye. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. O'Connor then entered into an analysis of the constitution of the present constitutional body, showing that 108,000 tenants-at-will, the mere slaves of their landlords, constitute the balance of power of county representation, while the deluded and ignorant shopkeepers constituted the majority of the borough representation; and that, by their clamour for free trade, and their assistance of faction, they had driven many a customer from their own till, and reduced the power of all to spend at their counter. If they were wise, they would have a full share of the increased produce of the national resources, which the Charter alone could secure; but if they persevere in their obstinacy, they will produce an artificial famine of industry crying for want, while the storehouses of speculators are bending beneath its produce, retained for the highest price that necessity will compel the purchaser to yield. He then entered into a most interesting description of the state of Ireland; showing how Irish poverty pressed upon English industry, and contending that a house of domestic plunderers, sitting in College-green, as representatives of the present franchise, would be an additional tax upon Irish industry, while a representation of the Irish people themselves, upon the principles of the People's Charter, would make their land a paradise, and would be heard as a joyful summons, calling all who had been banished by the tyranny of the law church, and the grinding oppression of landlords, from their foreign habitations, where they were unwelcome guests and unwilling strangers. (Tremendous cheering.) Yes; before famine can be stopped, or the danger of periodical starvation stayed, the Irish must have Ireland; every Irishman must have the key of his own larder—must be his own producer and his own consumer; and if he has the dreaded surplus of a fat calf, with his whole family's smiles of fullness, contentment and joy; and if he cannot find a market, let him bury it in the dunghill, it will be a better omen of national greatness than a surplus of poverty being the lot of the industrious, and a surplus of food being the lot of the idle. (Great cheering.) The landlords will not bring the land into the retail market, although it would enhance its value from the wholesale to the retail price, because they dread its effects upon the retail vote, and they know that by wholesale political power they are enabled to square the deficient rent by an augmentation of political patronage (Loud cheers.) The free-traders will not allow them to bring it into the retail market, because it would constitute the field for free labour, in which the standard of its real value would be ascertained in the artificial market and below which man would not work for a master. (Cheers.) This shall be the object of my life—this is an undertaking that I never will relax in, until I see the greatness of the nation proclaimed through individual happiness, instead of mercantile speculation, —(great cheering)—and every day's experience confirms me in the hope of success. I have taken stock for you to day. I have made an estimate of what 35 splendid mansions, a splendid schoolhouse, one hundred and three acres of first quality land, with timber, crops, tenant rights, fixtures, wells and roads, have cost up to this date, and I find all is under £6 000. (Tremendous cheering.) About £5,800—and now to prove the value of land in the retail market above what it will fetch in the wholesale market. Estimating that property in its present state, and it is all but finished, at the low estimate of 20 years' purchase, at the society's rent it would realize £7 600, and at 30 years' purchase, the usual price of land, and at which it would sell in less than two years when the effect of an abundance of labour is developed, it would fetch about £11,400, and I have no hesitation in pledging my existence, that if let upon tender to strangers, instead of to members, at the society's rent, that it would realize the sum of £16,100, that is, at the rental at which strangers would take the small allotments, and at 30 years' purchase, that a capitalist could realize by the first experiment a profit of over £9,000 upon an expenditure of £6,000—(great cheering)—but then it has the damning brand upon it of throwing labour upon its own resources, and of taking the hand of the plunderer out of the pocket of industry. (Cheers.) Now then, my friends, I have taught you the way to be free, I have told you that slavery was an act of volition, I have given you something to love, and something to be loyal to; the Land is your inheritance, I seek to restore it to you, the Charter is your birth-right, and I struggle to put you in possession of it, not caring what sits upon its throne or what you call it, provided the power behind the throne is greater than the throne itself. Mr. O'Connor sat down amid continued cheering and waving of hats.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler then moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded in an able and argumentative address by Mr. S. Kydd, and carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor, in a speech complimentary to the genius, ability, energy, and eloquence of Mr. Ernest Jones, moved a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his conduct in the chair, and on his assistance to the cause in general; it was seconded by Mr. Clark, and adopted by acclamation.

The chairman acknowledged the compliment, and declared the meeting dissolved. Three cheers were then given for T. S. Duncombe, M. P.; three for the Charter; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for the *Northern Star* and three for Mr. O'Connor.

The assembly, which was composed of not less than two thousand persons, then broke up.

Steam Boat Accident.—On Monday the Prometheus steamer from Cork, laden with a large cargo of provisions, and a great number of passengers, was carried by the tide against London Bridge, and the funnel and masts of the steamer were carried away with a tremendous crash, by coming in contact with the top of the arch. The masts and funnel went over the vessel's side, and several boxes and packages belonging to the passengers were carried overboard. The greatest consternation prevailed, but none of the passengers were injured.

FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 3.

Every day adds to the certainty that the people of this country are about to pass through a fearful ordeal. It is only now that the extent and probable effects of the calamity are beginning to manifest themselves, for it is only now we are beginning to believe that there is a deficiency of food in the country. Heretofore the potatoe failure was regarded as the sole evil of our condition; but it is now quite certain that the supply of what the Americans call 'bread stuffs' is utterly and lamentably inadequate to our wants and requirements. The abandonment of the depot system was more than a mistake. That system wrought well last year; it acted as a check upon the combinators and forestallers, and our rules should have hesitated before they permitted abstract principles to interfere between them and the lives of millions of her Majesty's subjects. Men of all creeds, parties, professions, are of opinion that the first and most important duty of the Government is to provide food for the people. The longer this duty is neglected the more will the difficulties and dangers of out position increase and multiply. It is all very well to talk about non-interference with the rights of trade, but it is more than idle—it is foolish and absurd to do so, when an entire people, driven to madness by want, are on the point of breaking into insurrection. Should the present state of things be permitted to exist much longer, the result will be a total disruption of society in Ireland, and probably a sanguinary war between the owners of property and those who have no property to loose. The peace of the country is at this moment in a very precarious state. Immense bodies of half-starving men are perambulating the provinces, and the feeling is rapidly gaining ground among them that it is better to fall beneath the blow of the military than submit to the slow and torturing agony of famine.

THE OUTBREAK AT DUNGARVAN.

The *Cork Reporter* gives a full and graphic account of the recent fatal affray at Dungarvan; but, as the main facts are already before the public, it would be superfluous to repeat them. A description of the conduct of the rioters and the authorities prior to the *dernier ressort*, with the latest particulars of the state of town, is, however, not without interest. After detailing the previous proceedings of Monday, the report proceeds as follows:—

Matters had arrived at this state when the magistrates deemed it advisable to clear the square, which was immediately done by the Dragoons, who drove the people into the adjoining streets, but the stone-throwing being continued, an order was given to the police to advance and drive them off. They finding it impossible to do so, the troop of Dragoons were ordered to advance, upon which a shout was raised in Irish to "kill them," and accordingly, as they moved up the streets, they were saluted with a shower of stones, scarcely one of the cavalry having escaped injuries in some way or other. Things had arrived at such a serious pass that the officer in command of the Dragoons requested Mr. Howley to give the order to fire, but that gentleman declined doing so. He then requested Mr. Howley to permit him to take the responsibility on himself, and to allow him to order his men to fire; but Mr. Howley replied, that there was an important trust reposed in him, and he would retain that trust, and would not allow any firing until he considered their lives were in jeopardy.

The infuriated people having continued throwing the stones, Mr. Howley read the Riot Act, and then warned them of the consequence of perseverance in the course they were pursuing; but his advice was disregarded, and a volley of stones was the response thereto.

The officer in command of the Dragoons then said that he would retire from the town with his men if they were not permitted to fire, on which the order was given for them to do so, with directions to cease the moment the populace discontinued throwing stones. Immediately on the order being given the Dragoons drew up in sections of fours, each four firing alternately, and in this way 26 shots were fired, and each round was followed by a volley of stones.

After the firing had continued some time the crowd desisted from throwing stones, and retired from the town, followed by the Dragoons; but as soon as they got outside the town they intrenched themselves behind walls at each side of the road, under the impression that the Dragoons would follow them into the country, and thereby become sure marks for stones thrown from behind those walls. However, it growing dark at the time, and the parties being driven from the town, the magistrates deemed it most prudent to withdraw the military, which was accordingly done.

The rumour rife in town yesterday was, that the peasantry had gone to all the farmers' and gentlemen's houses in search of arms, and were determined to return to the town to take summary vengence on the military. However, the magistrates have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, and another troop of Dragoons have been sent for to Clonmel.

At present everything wears a tranquil aspect, and business has been resumed, but it is hard to tell how long it will continue so.

A troop of Hussars arrived at 2 o'clock last night from Cahir, so that there is now a large disposable force at the command of the authorities, including Captain Sibthorp's company of the 1st Dragoons, which were engaged in the conflict.

The report that one of the soldiers of the 67th Regiment was shot by a policeman in the riots on Monday is not correct; several of the Dragoons, however, have been very much injured by the missiles with which they were assailed before the Riot Act was read.

The country all around is still in the greatest state of excitement. The officer of the Board of Works cannot by the Treasury minute pay the labourers more than 10d. a-day, and at this sum they cannot buy provisions. Indian meal in the market is now worth double that sum per 14lb; nor is this feeling of dissatisfaction confined to the labourers and small farmers. The gentry and magistrates are most loud in the outcry against Government for the length they have permitted matters to arrive at without throwing in food, paralyzing enterprise amongst the merchants, by the declaration from the Lord-Lieutenant that food shall not exceed a given price, and at another time declaring that food will not be interfered with. A meeting of the county magistrates it is thought will be brought together immediately, as many are determined to throw up the commission of the peace, sooner than be the instruments of keeping down by bloodshed excitement caused by want of energy and foresight at head-quarters. This is not confined to the county of Waterford. The adjacent parts of the county of Cork are similarly circumstanced, and if matters go on much further, the country will be without an executive.

Two lighters of corn, the property of Mr. Richard Talbot and Mr. O'Keefe, of Tallow, were loaded on Wednesday to carry oats to Youghal, there to be re-shipped on board two traders for the Channel. The boats were allowed to sail through the Bride quietly, but on Thursday, when they had reached the Blackwater, near Cooneen-mill, thousands of the countrypeople, of the parishes of Clashmore and Grange, flocked down the hill, threatening to sink the boats and drown the crews if the boats did not return. The men had to comply. The corn has gone back to Tallow.

TROOPS FOR THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

The Duke of Cambridge steamer, with four companies of the 47th Regiment, not being able to make Dungarvan, put into Youghal, and landed the troops there. The four companies of the 47th, marched at once for Dungarvan.

PROCLAMATION OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

"Dublin Castle, Oct. 2, 1846.

"Whereas it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that in various parts of the country numerous assemblages of people have committed acts of violence, by attacking the shops of bakers and the stores of merchants, and by interrupting the free traffic in provisions, and otherwise disturbing the public peace:

"His Excellency is determined, by every means in his power, to protect that lawful trade in the articles of food, the complete security of which is essential to the subsistence of the people; and he earnestly warns all persons of the danger which they incur by taking part in these illegal proceedings.

"The Lord Lieutenant has also been informed, that a disposition has in some instances been manifested by the labourers employed in public works to resist the arrangements which the officers of the board of works have made, in order to ensure their proper execution, by task or piece-work, as well as to endeavour, by violence, to obtain a higher rate of wages. These officers are acting under the express directions of the government, and if this improper interference is persevered in, the Lord Lieutenant will be compelled to order the works to be discontinued.

"The Lord Lieutenant confidently relies on the continued support of magistrates and others of station and influence, in the efforts to maintain tranquillity, as well as to mitigate the effects of the calamity with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict this country: and he desires, in an especial manner, to thank the ministers of religion, of all persuasions, for their useful and exemplary conduct on this trying occasion.

"The Repeal Association have also issued an address, in which they conjure the people to be quiet, and promise every effort shall be made to give them food.

The *Cork Examiner* contains the following:—

"Macroom.—Our Macroom correspondent relates that, on Wednesday afternoon, large bodies of men, women, and children, presenting an awful appearance of destitution, mustered together in that town. The workhouse was the first place to which they went, exhibiting nothing bordering on tumult, notwithstanding their privations. 'Work or cry' was their cry. A respectable inhabitant, Mr. Welply, used all his influence to quell any disposition to riot which appeared, with which view to show his sympathies for their distress he marched himself into their centre. Our correspondent recognised several in the crowd, whom he knew to have been a long period without a morsel of food, yet the multitude did not betray the least symptom of disorder, though their frames seemed to sink from faintness. Even to the flowers of the garden attached to the workhouse, no damage was done to any kind of property. The physician, who happened to be present, remonstrated with them and pointed out the approaching prospects of relief, after which they returned as peaceably as they entered. The crowd, on returning to the square, was met by Mr. Little, resident magistrate, who called them together in the vicinity of the hotel, where the following conversation ensued—'Are you from the country?' 'Yes,' was the reply. 'What brought you to Macroom?' 'To get employment and food.' 'Had you no other object of assembling together?' 'No.'

"Mr. Little, satisfied of their sincerity, explained that the local gentry, lay and clerical of every denomination, were in emulation to serve the people, and had memorialed the government for a baronial sessions, although from the great pressure of similar applications at the Castle, his Excellency, as it was stated in reply, was obliged to postpone complying with the prayer of it for a few days.

Just as the crowd was separating, the Rev. Mr. Lee, who had been absent from town and returned, addressed the congregated people, in an eloquent and feelingly impressive manner, which confirmed the impressions made by the two preceding speakers, calling upon them to return to their respective homes quietly, and promising ere the lapse of many days they would be restored to comparative comfort. The reverend gentleman's injunction was immediately obeyed, and the town resumed its wonted quietude.

The *Ballyshannon Herald* contains the following particulars of the disturbance in Sligo:—

"We have this morning received a communication from our Sligo correspondent, which gives a frightful account of the state of that town; he states that on Monday a vast crowd of the peasantry assembled in town and walked through the streets in a menacing manner. As a large quantity of cakes was conveying to a shop of Mr. Martin's they were rushed on and speedily devoured. They then went from one baker's shop to another, and carried off the contents of each; as Mr. Moses Monds' bread cart was passing with bread to his retailers, it was attacked and speedily emptied. Several provision stores were also plundered. On Tuesday they again paraded the streets with a large pole, and a loaf suspended from it—they took some bread, &c.—and separated early. On Wednesday they again assembled, but the Mayor had arrangements made to prevent outrage, and they peaceably dispersed."

STATE OF TIPPERARY.

Murder and agrarian outrage are again rearing their hideous heads in this ill-fated country. The Repeal local paper (the *Tipperary Vindicator*), brings accounts of a dreadful case of assassination in the broad glare of noon, a ferocious attack by an armed band on two ladies, and an assault on a habitation, accompanied by violence on the inmates, one of whom was dangerously wounded by a gunshot wound. "That these excesses," remarks the *Vindicator*, "breaking out in paroxysms, at a moment when tranquillity, it was sincerely to be hoped, was likely to last for a long time, provide food and employment be given the people, indicate a taint—show that 'there is something rotting in the state of Denmark,' cannot for one moment be doubted."

The following are the particulars of the cases above referred to:—

"Mysterious and Awful Murder.—It is our sad duty to record one of the most mysterious, and at the same time one of the most atrocious murders, of which this country has been the theatre for a long period, and which was perpetrated in the broad noon of Wednesday, on the person of a singularly inoffensive man, near Kilgarvan, the residence of that excellent country gentleman, Solomon Cambie, Esq. The deceased, William Latchford, and a man of the name of Hogan, were going home from Kilgarvan, about a quarter-past twelve o'clock at noon. Latchford had been for some years gatekeeper at the Belle Vue, the residence of Edward Biggs, Esq., and he was also employed as tutor by some of the neighbouring gentlemen, and, in fact, was returning from giving lessons at Kilgarvan at the usual hour, on the day he met his dismal death at the hands of the ruthless assassin. He had gone on for some time, when Hogan went a short way before him, and soon afterwrads a man jumped out of a lane which was near, and asked him (Latchford) what hour of the day it was. Latchford at once told him, and no sooner had he done so than the villain who asked the hour raised with both hands a quarter-staff or spade handle, struck it violently across the back part of Latchford's neck, and instantly knocked him down. When down the atrocious miscreant hit the prostrate poor man two other dreadful blows across the left temple, which deprived him of all consciousness, and at ten o'clock the same night of life. The murderer walked off in the most deliberate manner; no clue has been discovered as to the cause of the murder. Latchford was not only in no way connected with land, but he was looked upon as one of the most obliging and quiet individuals in the entire neighbourhood, and was greatly regarded by the country people generally as well as by the gentry, That he could have been mistaken for an obnoxious person at the time is scarcely probable. It was broad noon, the sun shining strongly; the ruffian who acosted him went quite close to his person, and, if he had ever seen him before, could not be mistaken as to his identity. Hence the mystery that prevades this most frightful crime, which has created a deep sensation of disgust and horror far and wide. After the inquest upwards of two hundred of the neighbouring people proceeded to the house where the body lay, and by their sobs and tears and loud lamentations showed how deeply they deplored the cruel fate of poor Lachford. It is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that no time shall be lost in looking out for and in discovering the perpetrator of this desperate deed of blood, which, we trust, shall soon meet with its merited punishmint. A verdict of 'Wilful murder against some person unknown' was returned by the jury."

Attack on Miss Gleeson, of Newtown.—An armed party, consisting of seven or eight men, proceeded on Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, to the residence of Miss Gleeson, of Newton, within four miles of Nenagh, in the direction of Portroe; after very considerable exertion they obtained an entrance into the house, by breaking in all the windows, and then thrusting in and exhibiting their fire-arms, which so alarmed the inmates that a male servant of the house, and the brother-in-law of Miss Gleeson, a man of the name of Mara, abandoned the position they occupied in endeavouring to keep the door closed, when the Terry Alts immediately secured an entrance, on which they beat Mara very severely —broke every article of furniture and delf in the house, and observed that if "Miss Gleeson did not deal fairly by her brother, they would kill all when next they came." They then decamped. It appears that Miss Gleeson and her brother, Mr. Michael Gleeson, have not been on good terms for some time in consequence of the latter having been ejected from a large farm which the former at present tenants.

Highway Robbery.—Birr, Oct. 1.—Mr. Neville, clerk of petty sessions, was met on Wednesday night, as he was driving into town accompanied by his wife, by three men, who demanded that he should stand and deliver what money he had in his possession. He gave them all he had about him, namely, seven shillings. They then demanded his watch, which he also handed them, when the fellows decamped. There is but one opinion entertained here, that if the government do not hasten on the execution of public works that have been present for at the last sessions, and employ the people, the laws will be set at open defiance, and property will lose its value.

Attack at Capparue.—An armed party attacked the house of a man named Dwyer, at Capparue, on Wednesday night, and after posting sentinels on the doors of two houses in the immediate vicinity, effected an entrance; when they searched for Dwyer, who, it seems, has become obnoxious on account of land he had been warned about, but not finding him, they fired a blunderbuss at two men who were in the house, one of whom they wounded in a shocking manner, the other partially escaping. After leaving a message for Dwyer, which it were difficult not to understand, they went off.

FOOD RIOTS IN LIMERICK.

The following is from the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday:—

"A horse and car, laden with corn of Mr. Edw. Maunsell, of Meelick, for the distillery, was stopped yesterday (Friday) morning on the road by several countrymen, who ordered the driver to go back; but Mr. Maunsell, insisting that he should have a free passage, one of the party presented a gun, and shot his horse dead upon the road. Upwards of one hundred carloads of corn for this market were arrested on Friday morning, on the high road, at Sheahan's-cross, and ordered to return home."

OUTBREAK IN GALWAY.

The *Galway Mercury* says:—

"We regret to state that the prospects of the people have become so alarming as to warrant the worst apprehensions for the tranquillity of the country. On the evening of Saturday last a quantity of flour, purchased from Mr. P. Regan, of this town, by a baker in Dunmore, was taken away from the carman in charge of it, at or near Killeen, by a party of persons who said they would not allow provisions to be brought into the interior of the country. The entire of the flour was taken away, and no trace could be had of the perpetrators of the outrage. On Wednesday last, several cars coming into Galway for provisions were stopped near Loughgeorge, and the drivers were ordered, under pain of personal injury, not to proceed to this town. The carmen were obliged to return home. In the same neighbourhood, on the following day, a party of famishing and starving wretches attempted to prevent some carts, laden with flour and meal, passing towards Tuam. At an early hour yesterday morning, about forty loads of flour and oatmeal were about to be taken into the country, and on their arrival a little beyond the college a crowd had assembled, by whom their further progress was prevented. Mr. Kernan, the stipendiary magistrate, was immediately on the spot, and a party of police, together with a company of the 49th regiment. To such an extreme had the threatened violence of the populace proceeded, that Mr. Kernan was obliged to read the Riot Act, but, as he assured the multitudes of the anxiety of the Government to afford all the assistance in its power, and that, in the course of that day, measures would be taken for the relief of the people generally, there was no further attempt at outbreak, and the flour and meal were allowed to be brought to their destination.

A letter from Oranmore, dated October 2, and published in the *Mercury*, complains bitterly of the neglect of Government in providing employment for the poor, notwithstanding the dreadful destitution which prevails in that impoverished district:—

"A very large concourse of persons assembled here on Thursday last—the Petty-sessions day—for the purpose of giving the magistrates formal notice of their wretched condition, and that matters had come to such a pass with them that they could not longer remain without relief. Certainly any person could see from the wretched garb and haggard and care-worn countenances of the greater number of them, that poverty and starvation had laid an iron grasp upon them. I have been told by several that they have been for weeks striving to subsist on one meal per day, and that of wet and rotten potatoes. Is not this a melancholy picture of human suffering? And yet the Government, unaccountably, shut their eyes in regard to it."

FEVER IN THE COUNTY OF SLIGO.

The *Sligo Champion* contains the following:—

Sligo, Oct. 3.—We regret to state that fever is rife in Sligo: thirty-two persons are now lying ill of this fearful disease in the workhouse, and in the town we have many bad cases. We attribute the prevalence of fever in the town to the want of proper sewerage, and to the unwholesome food the people are now compelled to consume. In the country districts fever is also very general, so that we are now attacked with both pestilence and famine. Truly this is, indeed, a much afflicted land! It is rumoured, and generally believed, that a vast concourse of labourers are to visit this town upon Monday next, with the intention of demanding immediate employment. Of course the inhabitants of Sligo cannot procure it for them, and it is feared that disturbances will take place before the people disperse.

STATE OF THE COUNTY OF MAYO.

The following is an extact of a letter received from a magistrate of the county of Mayo:—"Nothing can exceed the deplorable state of this county. If food be not procured, I fear there will be a terrible outbreak. This district (Westport) is generally quiet, but this state of things will not long continue if the people are not fed."

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.—BARONY OF TROUGH.

On Monday the sessions for this barony was held at Glasslough. The business having concluded, the gentlemen were about dispersing when it was discovered that the mob had blocked the passage, shouting for immediate employment, crying "Down with road work, and up with draining." The greatest detestation was expressed against task work, and they all seemed to think that if they were employed in draining the benefits would be double.

RENT DISTURBANCES IN TIPPERARY.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of the 5th contains the following from a correspondent:—

"Barrisokane, Oct. 3, 1846.

"A Mr. Lloyd, having made a distress for rent, had the cattle removed to the ground in the village of Lurrah; the cattle were bailed and returned to the pound-keeper yesterday, being the auction day, for the landlord to sell (the tenant having refused to sign an adjournment of the sale, or make any terms with Mr. Lloyd.) Long before the hour of one o'clock, in the afternoon, being the time appointed for the sale, large bodies of men armed with sticks and spade handles, several with pistols, from different districts, the greater number being strangers, residing more than ten miles from the scene of action—were in motion towards the village of Lurrah; and according as they moved along, they swelled their ranks by pressing into their service labourers and workmen of every description; and in many places on their route they made several respectable farmers and gentleman's servants leave their work, and join in their procession, and among others a very quiet and inoffensive dissenting minister, who was in the act of cleaning wheat for market, and resolutely refused to quit his business, when they immediately convinced him of the prudence of joining their ranks by a rigid application of an oak stick to his loins, from the effects of which he could with difficulty keep marching step with his company. Mr. Lloyd made no appearance at the time appointed, and the pound-keeper gave up the cattle to the owner amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the demonstrators. The assemblage, consisting of upwards of one thousand men, filed off in companies, each district having a fifer playing some loyal air at the head of the party.

"The other demonstration occurred at Milford, the residence of Ralph S. Smith, Esq., and arose out of the following transaction.—Mr. Smith's grandfather made a lease of nine acres of land, part of his estate, adjoining the house of Milford, for three lives, at a nominal rent of a few shillings, to a retainer of his family. This farm passed into the possession of a man of the name of Gaynor, who sublet seven acres to a person named Meara, at a rackrent of £14 a year. Meara, becoming embarrassed in his circumstances, and unable to pay the rent, proposed to Mr. Smith, within the last month, to sell him his interest in these worn out seven acres, to enable him to emigrate with his family to America; and although the ground was so reduced by Meara, as not to be worth one-half the £14 a year (reserved to Gaynor during the term of his lease, now being for the life of one old woman, aged 72), Mr. Smith gave Meara £45 for his interest and good will, and undertook the payment of the rent due to Gaynor. No sooner was the money paid than Mr. Smith received a Rockite notice threatening his life, should he interfere with the land, and requiring him to give up the same to Gaynor. Next followed an attempt, on last Sunday evening, to shoot his steward, and Mr. Smith being determined to support his rights, was preparing to plough the land on yesterday, and when about to do so was informed that over three hundred men were on the land and its vicinity, the greater number of them armed, ready to oppose him to the death. Mr. Smith was then obliged to barricade his house and out-offices, and keep his workmen with their ploughs and horses within doors, and immediately sent an express to Colonel Dwyer, who was the next magistrate to him, and another to Mr. M'Grath the officer in command of the police in Borrisokane, informing them of the peril he was in, the multitude being within view of his windows, when he received a reply from the former that he had forwarded his communication to the police authorities in Borrisokane. Immediately after, an answer arrived from Mr. M'Grath, that he could not repair to the place of siege without a magistrate accompanying him. Mr. Smith was therefore obliged to keep his house barricaded all day, having been several times invited out, by the assailing party, to make the light shine through him. In the evening this party of demonstrators retired to their respective districts, making no concealment of their being fully armed prepared to meet any opposition. Mr. Smith is to make application this day to the authorities for a sufficient force of military and police to protect him for one day, while ploughing the land."

At the weekly meeting of the British Association, a letter from Mr. O'Connell was read, reiterating his proposal for a meeting of landlords in Dublin. John O'Connell made the speech of the day, in the course of which he said, if the people were not at once provided with food, death must inevitably ensue, either from starvation or from the bullets of the soldiery. The government had already poured military into the country, but they should increase their numbers tenfold, they should deluge the country with blood or else relieve the distress. That was strong language, but the necessity of the case warranted him in making use of it. What man could guard his expressions at such a terrible crisis as the present? It might be said that he was inciting the people to violence. He cared little for any such charge, for his conscience acquitted him of any criminality. He (Mr. O'Connell) did not know but at the moment he was speaking, the terrible scenes which recently occurred at Dungarvan might not be re-enacting. The English branch of the government, he felt convinced, were not aware of the extent of the distress. If the people were not fed, all the ruin and destitution that ensued would fall on the heads of those who refused to minister to their wants. There was plenty of food in the country—food, the produce of the soil. Was it not in the power of the government to buy up that food, to store it in depôts, and let it out upon the market when prices reached famine prices? If they did not do so, it would necessarily be exported. The great thing was to check the starvation which existed. The people could not be restrained from violence if the government were not wise in time—although, in matters of general politics he thought the present the best government that could be formed in England, yet still he thought that by their single act of not attending to the urgency of the Irish distress—by the signal fact of their not saving Irish society from dissolution and the Irish people from death—they proved themselves unworthy of their station, and ought at once to resign. The call would then be for Peel—for Peel, with all his hatred and aversion to Ireland—but Peel with his supply of food to the country.

The rent for the week was £126.

The number of extraordinary presentment sessions convened by the Lord Lieutenant now amount to two hundred and thirty-six.

The provincial journals are crowded with reports of presentment sessions, at which grants have been liberally made.

CONFLICT AT CASTLE CONNELL.

Limerick, Oct. 5.—Last night, a private of the 88th regiment, and a civilian, named Gleeson, were shot dead at Castleconnell, within six miles of this city, during a riotous attack on the constabulary barrack, when the windows were broken. A draft of the 88th, from Birr, *en route*, was billeted in the town. Colonel Maunsell, Assistant Adjutant-General, left Limerick this morning, to inquire into the circumstances of this untoward event. An official account of the affair was sent to the authorities at Dublin, and it is said that three lives were lost, namely, one soldier of the 88th regiment, one of the constabulary, and one of the country people. A number of reports are current prejudicial to the conduct of some of the military engaged in the conflict.

The *Evening Freeman* gives the subjoined cautious version:—

"Limerick, Monday.—Very distressing accounts were received this morning from Castle Connell, where a fatal riot took place last night. The accounts of the affray are very contradictory, but the fatal facts are, I fear, unquestionable, that a private soldier of the 88th regiment is dead, shot, it is said, by a random ball from a police carbine, a man named Gleeson dead, and another man badly wounded. The riot originated with the starving people, whose conduct under such circumstances should be regarded with forbearance.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

An important communication has been addressed to the chairman of the board of public works by the Lord Lieutenant. It states that, acting upon the various representations which have been made to him as to the difficulty of finding in the greater number of baronies, "*public works*," upon which it would be expedient or beneficial to expend money to the extent requisite to give employment for the people. His Lordship has come to the determination to authorize works of a reproductive character, and permanent utility under the following conditions:—

"1. The Presentment Sessions will estimate the sum which it may be necessary to raise off the barony for the purpose of affording employment.

"2. They will also ascertain the proportion of such assessment which, according to the last Poor Law valuation, may be chargeable upon each electoral division of an union, or portion of an electoral division (if the whole shall not be included) in the barony; and they will obtain for this purpose, from the clerk of each Poor Law Union, a copy of such valuation.

"3. They will present for such useful and profitable works to be executed in each electoral division to the amount of its proportion of the assessment ascertained as above.

"4. In the case of drainage, however, and subsoiling, so far as it shall be connected with drainage, an undertaking shall be given in writing, and transmitted with the presentment, by the person or persons whose lands are proposed to be drained (being 'proprietor' in the terms of the act 5th and 6th Vic. chap. 89,) stating that the money so to be expended shall be a charge exclusively on the lands so to be improved, and be levied from the same, according to an award to be made by the commissioners, as under the last-mentioned act and its amendments."

Works so presented will be treated as if they were strictly "public works" under the act.

REMONSTRACE OF YOUNG IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dublin, Sept. 28, 1846.

Dear Sir,—Although the refusal to publish in the columns of the *Nation* newspaper, the address of four millions of British Chartists, honest men and lovers of political liberty and free discussion; yet I hope that you will publish the subjoined remonstrance to the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland. It is, you may perceive, an exceedingly well written document, mild, and unassuming in its tone, and perfectly *innocent* of any political principle whatever. It is, however, what it professes to be—a remonstrance. But the idea or hope that the O'Connell faction will act honestly, or that the hungry vultures of CONCILIATION HALL will forgo their grasp on prostrate Ireland, is perfectly childish. None, but some good well-meaning boy could imagine such an absurdity.

The Repeal pledge at the Repeal Elections of 1832 was—"That any administration which would not make the Repeal of the Union a Cabinet measure should be opposed." This is very different from the terms of the fourteenth proposition in the remonstrance.

I am, very truly yours,
Patrick O'Higgins.

At a meeting of the friends of freedom of opinion, convened by printed circular, and held on Sunday, Sept. 20, 1846, at 212, Brunswick-street, Wm. Bryan, Esq., of Raheny, in the chair, Mr. P. Barry acting Secretary, certain resolutions were brought forward, condemnatory of recent proceedings in Conciliation Hall, which, after some discussion, were referred, for revision, to a Committee then and there appointed for that purpose. The Committee were further instructed to prepare a Remonstrance, which, for general convenience, they beg to present in printed form, as follows:—

TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION, THE REMONSTRANCE OF THE UNDERSIGNED REPEALERS OF DUBLIN.

Whereas, the Nationality of Ireland is, of all things earthly, dearest to our hearts.

To attain it we have worked for years unceasingly—devoted our time, our talents, and our resources, and contributed by every means in our power to create and strengthen that great organisation, which once astonished Europe, and in itself almost gave to this country the place, and power, and dignity of a Nation.

Till lately we have reposed entire confidence in, and yielded implicit obedience to the Repeal Association, as the head of that organisation, the director of its power, and the manager of its resources.

We are fully sensible, that to differ with that body in matters immaterial, or not vitally important, would, in general, be wrong in us, and impolitic to the cause we cherish. But we are also sensible of the greater impolicy to that cause in the course recently pursued by the association, and the still greater evils which must result from its continuance.

We beg, therefore, respectfully to remonstrate with the association against the policy it has recently adopted. We beseech it to remember, that without freedom of opinion we cannot be free; without freedom of discussion, itself is immoral and anti-national, and the teacher and exemplar of servility to a people too long and too grossly servile. We pray of it to change the system which has debased the Repeal movement into a war of internecine factions; which has made itself contemptible abroad and powerless at home; and which has flung Ireland again, in her naked serfage, at the feet of her foreign master.

In justification of this prayer, we beg to submit the following as our matured opinions.

The "Moral Force Resolutions."

1st. That the recent resolutions, called the "Peace Resolutions," however morally right or morally wrong they may be, constitute a new test of opinion, differing from the original rules of the association—that this test was not necessary for the legal safety of the association, and that it was introduced for the express purpose of driving from the national movement honest and able men, who disapproved of the conduct of the association in reference to the Whig government, and other matters, *because* they so disapproved.

2nd. That the members of the association against whom this test was directed had broken no law of the association, had declared their adhesion to the principles on which it was founded, had adhered firmly to those principles, and were perfectly justified in expressing their opinions, whether of dissent or assent, on every matter discussed in the association.

3rd. That, therefore, the test is, as a test, unnecessary, and as a weapon of expulsion, unjust, arbitrary, and destructive to the national movement; and that, therefore, it should be abolished.

4th. That, while we acknowledge the abstract truth, "a voluntary society can make laws for its own government," we submit that the bar to delegation in Ireland, and the consequent representative want in the association, are reasons why its committee should have been more cautious in altering these original rules and principles to which, and to which alone, every member has, on his entrance, agreed,—and which were proved sufficient in the great eras of '43 and '44 for the legal safety of the association is a "voluntary society," it is also a national one,—the committee of which has undertaken stern and glorious duties, to be discharged for national purposes, and these only,—and to be guided in that discharge by judgment, reason and impartiality, and *not* by arbitrary violation.

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

5th. That in matters political we hold "Freedom of *Discussion" to be a right—its protection a duty—its suppression a crime*.

6th. That the association has suppressed free discussion in Conciliation Hall, in the cases of Mr. John Martin, Mr. Meagher, and other members.

7th. That the Committee has suppressed it by arbitrarily and factiously suppressing the correspondence of members.

8th. That such conduct is directly opposed to the principles of the association, destructive of its moral power, and preservative of the act of Union alone,

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

9th. That the national press is our surest weapon for the regeneration of our country; that, to a moral struggle its support by the people is essential; and that its freedom—in all lands a thing sacred—is doubly so in this.

10th. That the association in its conduct towards the *Nation*, has made an attack upon the freedom of the *Press, more becoming a despotic cabal* than a popular assemoly.

11th. That the Irish people owe much to the *Nation* newspaper, and that not only in gratitude does *it deserves* their thanks, but, as the sternest organ of national independence, they are interested in its support.

12th. That the subscribers to the Repeal fund, who have ordered *the Nation*, are entitled to its receipt.

13th. That on these grounds of public liberty, public advantage, and public honour, the present resolutions by the society should be rescinded.

THE WHIG ADMINISTRATION.

14. That an alliance with any English administration which does not make Repeal a Cabinet question is unbecoming to a confederation which assumes as a vital principle, that no foreign government whatever can fitly legislate for Ireland.

THE COMMITTEE.

15th. That the Committee, as the governing power of the association, has, in framing the moral force resolutions, in framing the resolutions against the *Nation*, in the suppression of correspondence, &c., used the powers vested in it sincerely for the national good, or for other purposes; if for the national good, it has established its incapacity,—if for other purposes, its dishonesty; and in either case, its unfitness to continue longer the governing body of the association.

16th. That not only has it thus failed in the discharge of the duties with which it is invested, but it has usurped other powers *not vested in it by the constitution of the association*, viz.—the powers of declaring the expulsion or incapacity of members.

17th.—That, therefore, the present committee has forfeited our confidence, that it should be dissolved, and a *new one elected*.

18th. And we further respectfully submit to the association, that to such new committee every individual should be declared incapable of election who receives a *salary or stipend of any character from the funds* of the association; that a declaration of his duties, and his determination to perform them, should be submitted for the signature of each member of the new committee; and that such committee should receive and expend the funds, and publish the accounts of the association, in such manner, and at such periods as to it may seem fit.

And whereas, in submitting this, our remonstrance, to the Loyal National Repeal Association, we feel it necessary to declare our independence of all factious or personal motives whatever; that we are impelled only by the firm determination to attain that which is dearer to us than all on earth besides; for which we would gladly sacrifice all personal feelings and interests, round which are wound the holiest affections of our soul—The National Independence of our Native Land.

William Bryan, Chairman of Committee.
Patrick John Barry, Secretary.

THE CHARTER.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN EDINBURGH.

On Thursday evening, a meeting convened by the Chartist Association of Edinburgh, was held in the New Hall, Adam Square, for the purpose of advocating the principles of the Charter, and to prompt the working men of Scotland to take a more decided stand than hitherto in the way of working out their political emancipation.

Mr. A. Walker (the chairman), in opening the proceedings, said that many would no doubt be wondering where the Chartists had been for some few years past, and what they had been about; but without entering into any details upon these matters, it would no doubt be more satisfactory to them to know what the Chartists meant to be after in time to come. It had been considered desirable at this time to collect into one focus the democratic mind of Edinburgh, now that the apathy of the people was beginning to wear off, and before the popular mind got filled with some other visionary nostrum which might prove fatal, for a time, to the glorious principles of political emancipation. Such being the opinion of a few old and tried friends, there soon rallied around them an additional number of the friends of liberty, whose opinion was that some organization should be entered into suited to the intelligence of the age. National associations were considered preferable to local ones, as being more popular and more powerful, and hence they unanimously agreed to join the National Charter Association of Great Britain. Now, a good deal has been said about guns and blunderbusses in connection with the Chartists; but (as Paddy would say) 'the devil a bit of a blunderbuss we've got'—indeed, the most of you would no doubt give the preference to few bags of potatoes and a barrel of meal. No, no; all the old wives and property-men in the country might rest assured that the Chartists wanted neither their lives nor their property—all that was desired being that the Charter be made the law of the land. Now, the claim is a just one. By the constitution of Britain, representation and taxation must be co-equal. Let the Chartists all get into the same ship—let them pull the same way—let them clear their own decks—let them spread every inch of canvass, so that, on the first breeze of wind springing up, they may waft across the bar of class legislation. (Cheers.) Let every quack be scouted; let the Chartists raise their voices for themselves, for their children, and for their country—for every Briton down through every age.

Mr. George Mackay, letter-printer, then came forward to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That all men are entitled to an equality of political rights; that the present system of class-legislation is unjust and unconstitutional; and that immediate steps be taken to secure its abolition.' He said—Mr. Chairman, the object for which we are assembled is a just and a noble one; and though our principles have been ridiculed and calumniated by the organs of titled ignorance and wealthy stupidity, we can console ourselves with the reflection, that there are among the advocates and defenders of our glorious cause, many of the brightest names that are recorded in their 'book of time;' and if our opponents can boast of their Pitts and Castlereaghs, we, likewise, have our Washingtons, our Franklins, and our Duncombes. (Cheers.) Many imagine that our silence of late has been the silence of death, and that our slumber was the slumber of the tomb; but in that they are mistaken. While they were engrossed with their feeble and factious agitations, we have been noiselessly adding thousands to our ranks. We have often been stigmatised as malcontents—fellows who grumbled without a reason—disconted varlets—and so forth. But is there no cause for this discontent? At the present moment, want and misery prevail throughout the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; destitution everywhere abounds. Hundreds of individuals are entirely dependent on the charity of one man, who, like a god, holds within his hands the power of life and death. In England, all is not peace and happiness. There, the master manufacturers, instigated by the spirit of Mammon, have taken advantage of the repeal of the corn law, and, under this pretext, have reduced the price of labour—at a time, too, when the price of food is on the increase. Is the condition of Ireland better? Are the people of that ill-fated country housed, and clothed, and fed? Is disease subsiding? The very contrary is the fact. There the people have reached the lowest depths of moral and physical degradation; lower they cannot go, and exist. In some cases, the people, driven to desperation and hunger, have appealed to arms, and, in the attempt to obtain food, have found a grave. The hospitals are crammed with diseased and famishing human beings. Is, there, then, sufficient ground for believing this country a paradise? Some fondly point to it as such, though it appears rather an incarnation of demons than of rational beings. There is no effect without a cause. What is the cause, then, of the existence of this dreadful state of society? It is class-legislation. It is this which is the fruitful source of all the ills which affect the social and political condition of the people; and until this monstrous absurdity (which measures the souls of men by the weight of their money-bags) be removed, all attempts to diffuse enlightenment, virtue and happiness throughout the land, will prove unavailing. Why is this privilege—our birthright—withheld from us? If it is a jewel to those who possess it, is it not a pearl beyond price to us? Are we not men as they are? Is not a labourer fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as the merchant is? If you prick us, do we not bleed; if you tickle us, do we not laugh; if you poison us, do we not die; and if you wrong us, shall not we revenge? No!—interest and justice alike forbid it. Let us return good for evil. But let us persist in our demand, and never cease from peaceful and constitutional agitation, until we have emancipated every white slave in Britain. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackay sat down by again reading his motion.

Mr. John Grant, letter-press printer, said, he most cordially seconded the resolution. It stated that class-legislation was both unjust and unconstitutional. This truth, he had no doubt, was so self-evident to the mean-capacity in the room, that he considered it unnecessary to dwell upon it. The political history of this country showed most clearly that our legislators have been all along furthering their own interests, and that they have been sacrificing the welfare of the millions to serve that of the favoured few. How any measure will affect the condition of those who have the elective franchise—not how it will affect the millions of the unenfranchised—is the question too often proposed. Gentlemen, the working classes are now beginning to see their own interests in these important matters; they are now beginning to develope their long dormant powers; and are at length determined to do something for themselves. In proof of this, they are combining their efforts in forming themselves National Societies, with various objects in view, towards effecting their emancipation. Chief amongst these stands the National Charter Association, which is destined to ameliorate the condition of the working population. Of late there had been extensive reformations going on which would yet do good to the people. But cheering as was all this, there was still the great evil of class-legislation, which steps in and mars all efforts towards emancipation. However good all our schemes are, we should never give up our agitation until we finally abolish this iniquitous system. It is that which constitutes the root of the evil; and if we are to prosper, that root must be eradicated. He trusted that the meeting would cordially approve of the motion which had been submitted to them, and that they were prepared to do something tangible in this matter. He would sit down by seconding the motion which had been proposed. (Applause.) Motion put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Alex. Grant, secretary to the local association, then proposed the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the only means whereby the political independence of the unenfranchised portion of the United Kingdom can be secured, is by the immediate adoption of every means for obtaining the enactment of the People's Charter as the law of the land." He said, that, in proposing the People's Charter to the meeting, he was aware that he called up the fears of the timid portion of the community, who had a horror of everything identified with what, in genteel parlance, was termed the "tag-rag and bob-tail;" conceiving, in their wisdom, that such discussions must inevitably lead to such a state of things that a man could not go to bed without a dread of having his throat cut by some demon in the shape of a Chartist; or the sacredness of his property infringed by a general division of his acres, goods, and chattels; and all this sanctioned and inculcated by an infamous document called—The Charter. He verily believed those who most deprecated that document had never read it, far less studied its contents. What are the leading features of this great measure of reform? First, It sets out with the important principle, that political equality is the birthright of every man, and that he only forfeits that right when he places himself in the position of a criminal; second, Annual parliaments; third, Vote by ballot; fourth, No property qualification; fifth, Payment of members; sixth, Electoral districts. Some demur to the expediency of universality of the suffrage, on the ground that the lower orders (as they are pleased to designate the unenfranchised) —that is, those who labour hard and honestly for a precarious subsistence—are not intelligent enough to be safely intrusted with the making of those laws they are compelled to obey. Experience had proved the fallacy of this hackneyed objection. Thousands of educated men are abandoned and worthless: and who, if education is held to be the best test of a man's fitness to make laws, would, in their case, form as legitimate an argument against education being a test at all, as the want of education in others. The just exercise of the franchise is a moral duty: and the only essential requisite to its exercise is exemption from all legal stain or blemish? for, if we seek for immorality, we need not confine our range of observation to the unenfranchised. He by no means undervalued the vast importance of education as an element in social and political progression, but he aimed at establishing the proposition that the want of it was no argument to substantiate political robbery of any class in the state. Either a man has a right to the franchise, or he has not. If he has a right, then no jesuitical or expediency doctrine can justify the excommunicating him from the pale of legislation. It savoured of barefaced and unblushing effrontery in these who vaunt so much about the necessity of education, and yet had themselves done absolutely nothing to promote the spread of it among those whose ignorance they would affect to deplore. By the bright names the 'lower orders' have added to the lustre of genius in all its walks, the great democratic fact has been demonstrated, 'that God has made of one flesh all the nations of the earth.' Judging by the past, the masses may remain, for all that class-legislators will do in the matter for ever ignorant, unless, by their own efforts, they contest their rights, and possess a fair control over those monies of the state which might be more intelligently devoted to the purposes of education than to the building of palaces for royal horses and royal asses. A word as to property qualification. By the mere change in the value of property, a man who might be one day considered intelligent, and worthy of the suffrages of the community, may, in an hour or two, by the slightest application of the magic wand of property qualification, be transformed into the personification of ignorance; and *vice versa*, a man may as suddenly emerge into the perfect embodiment of an intellectual character, who, the previous day, had no legal pretension to knowledge or fitness for the discharge of public duties. But if a property qualification for the exercise of political privileges be objected to, how would a religious test do? Let us see. A multitude of claimants at once appear to the possession of the only true and unadulterated religion, who regard all who do not swallow their theological pills as unfit not only for this world, but for the better part of the world to come. Myriads of churches and chapel, rise in every direction, with finger-posts, each of them stating that theirs is the only *real*-way to the heavenly country, and that they have no part nor lot with the damnable heresies given out in the meeting-house opposite; and, out of all the confusion of creeds and confessions of faith with which the market is glutted, which of them would prove an infallible test to determine the fitness of a man for the exercise of his political rights? Are there not good men of all shades of religious opinion—good men, who cannot understand Euclid's Elements and who are unable to read the Moral Laws in the original Hebrew or Greek—good men, who will never believe in the divine right of kings or queens until (as Lord Bolingbroke felicitously expressed it) they are born with crowns on their heads as cocks with their combs.' (Applause.) With regard to annual parliaments, it might be stated that it was customary for the generality of business men to balance their accounts annually; and no reasonable objection could be urged against the same principle being adopted in reference to the transactions between members of parliament and their constituents. Facilities would thus be afforded for removing from office those who had betrayed their trust. As to the ballot, no one could object to voting on their principle who had no sinister or unworthy motives to serve. As to payments of members, it was matter of surprise that this should be objected to, seeing that in this money-worshipping age, very little can be had without payment. But this was not without its reason. A man when performing gratuitous services could find a hundred excuses for neglect of duty; and, indeed, it was not in human nature to expect undivided attention without proper remuneration for it. By the present political machinery, many valuable and efficient representatives may be lost to the country, who may be too poor to afford the entire devotion of their time to the service of the state without renumeration. And here stands out in all its depravity the gross monopoly of power and place by those possessed of the property qualification. Poverty is held to be a crime, and to unfit the most talented and the most gifted of the advocates of human freedom to occupy the sphere which nature designed him for, because not possessed of £500 a-year. But the aim of the property qualification is obvious. Corrupt men know that many a talented advocate of popular rights was poor and needy through devotion of principle, and, fearing to meet them on constitutional grounds, resorted to the expedient of making them show the contents of their pockets, however excellent the contents of their heads might be. The propriety of equal electorial districts would recommend itself to all lovers of fair play, who wish to give every man in the country his full weight in politicel influence. The anomaly of a small and obscure borough sending a member of Parliament to represent 2000 inhabitants, while a town with a population of 20,000 could only have the same weight in the political scale, was too flagrant an absurdity to require further illustration. The speaker concluded by calling upon his brother Chartists to cultivate habits of sobriety; to devote their leisure hours to the promulgation of their principles; and that the domestic circle was not more the sphere of woman than was the political circle that of the man.

Mr. Peter M'Intyre briefly seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. A. Grant

Mr. James Cribbes next came forward and proposed the following motion:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the system of organization adopted by the National Charter Association is the best and only means whereby the spirit of the foregoing resolutions can be effectually carried out." He said, that the meeting had given a just verdict against class-legislation; the People's Charter had been brought forward, and on it also a just verdict had been given. As the rich and the poor were governed by the same laws of nature, the same political justice ought to be meted out to them. He hoped they were determined to use all constitutional means to be free. Much had been said, and continued to be said, about slavery; but certainly that was the greatest slavery which involved the degredation of the mind. When a man had the political franchise denied him he was enslaved. (Applause.)

Mr. Cumming, in seconding the resolution, said—That the suffrage was their inherent and inalienable right; and that to possess it effectually and permanently, they must be effectually organized and united. Without organization it was impossible to achieve any great object: The spirit of political freedom was now abroad amongst the people, and beneficial results would certainly be the consequence.

The meeting then separated.

How to make Murder Machines for Despots.—Having been honoured with an invitation to assist at the inspection of the corps of cadets of St. Petersburgh, by the Grand Duke Michael, previous to their departure for Peterhof, we met on the Champ de Mars, in uniform, where we found the Grand Duke just entering the great palace. Two thousand five hundred young soldiers, composing the first and second corps of cadets and the corps of pages, varying from the ages of ten to eighteen, were drawn up in a hollow square. They were first closely inspected by his Imperial Highness, and then went through a number of evolutions in excellent order, the Grand Duke giving the word of command himself. After having manœuvred for two hours, they marched past in quick and slow time, and returned to their different academies. The size of some of these future officers amused me greatly. The Grand Duke kindly kept back four or five of the smallest to show us separately as curiosities. These little urchins were not more than three feet and a half high, mere infants, nevertheless, they went through the manual exercise as well as possible; and on being ordered to march, set off in every sense of the word like men, for each stride was the full regulation step. After the main body of the young gentlemen had finished their manœuvres, eight guns, worked entirely by cadets, were brought forward, and fired several dozen rounds while retreating and advancing, going through the entire exercise with great precision. The whole thing lasted about four hours, and was a very interesting and amusing ceremony, as these boys played at soldiers with perfect exactness, and must be in every way prepared for the duties of their profession by the time they enter the regular army. At Peterhof, where they went a few days after, they are encamped for some weeks in the neighbourhood of the palace, in order that their exercises may be conducted under the eye of the Emperor, who takes a great interest and pride in these tiny regiments. They go through all the evolutions of a regular army, and partake of all the toils and hardships of an imaginary war. They are wonderfully steady, and only one instance is known of these young gentlemen having failed in the performance of their duty. Some years ago, a body of the smallest among them were drawn up in a hollow square, and charged by cavalry. They stood their ground very well for some time; but when the regiment of dragoons got quite close to them, their little hearts failed them, and they fairly took to their heels, scampering off in every direction. They were with difficulty brought back; some of the officers present made them a speech, telling them that such was not conduct becoming the characters of the future officers of the Imperial army, and begged of them not to run away again. They promised faithfully to stand firm for the future; and certainly no soldiers could have been steadier than were the entire body that we saw inspected on the Champ de Mars.—*Bourke's St. Petersburg and Moscow.*

Foreign Movements.

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

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

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

NO. XI.

The following is the reputed strength of the

RUSSIAN MILITARY FORCES.

To sum up the military force of the Russian empire, as it said to stand at present embodied, consists of:—

	NO. OF MEN.
INFANTRY.	
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th corps, consisting each of 3 divisions, of 4 regiments each, each regiment composed of 7 battalions, 4 of which are effective, numbering 1000 men. Thus, 288 battalions of 72 regiments of the line in the active army	288,000
Two reserve corps, composed of the 5th and 6th battalions of 72 regiments of the line, numbering, on the peace establishment, 500 men each, 144 battalions	72,000
Depôt battalions of 72 regiments	36,000
Garrison corps and sappers and miners, 60 battalions	60,000
Infantry of the imperial guards, 12 regiments, at 3 battalions each, and 4 battalions of sappers, miners, rifles, & veterans, 40 battalions	40,000
Infantry of the grenadier regiments, 12 regiments, 4 battalions each	48,000
SPECIAL CORPS.	
Infantry of the Caucasus, 12 regiments ...	48,000
" of Orenburg 4 " ...	16,000
" of Siberia 4 " ...	16,000
" of Finland 4 " ...	16,000
Regiment of instruction, model corps, and cadet corps	20,000
Total of infantry on the peace establishment	624,000
REGULAR CAVALRY.	
24 regiments of cavalry attached to the six active corps of the line.	
24 regiments of cavalry of reserve.	
12 regiments of cavalry of the guards.	
12 regiments of cavalry of the grenadier corps.	
2 regiments—Caucasian dragoons and model regiments.	
These 74 regiments, at 9 squadrons each, at 160 men per squadron, give us 1440 men per regiment, and a consequent cavalry force of	103,680
ARTILLERY AND ENGINEER CORPS.	
Reported to employ	55,000
The field artillery comprises—	
Flying artillery, 50 batteries, or 400 guns—viz.	
6 in the guard and grenadier corps.	
12 in the 6 armies of the line.	
12 in the reserve cavalry.	
10 attached to the local battalions.	
10 of Don Cossacs and Asiatic governments.	
Field artillery, 165 batteries, or 1320 guns—viz.	
90 attached to the line.	
27 to the corps of reserve.	
48 to the frontier armies of the Caucasus, Siberia, and Finland.	
IRREGULAR HORSE.	
140 regiments of Cossacs ... ... 6 regiments of Baskirs, at 800 men per regiment ... ... 8 regiments of Kirguise, at 1600 men per regiment, auxiliaries, Turcomans, Kuzzilbashes, &c.	116,800 / 20,000
Irregular cavalry	136,800
THE MILITARY COLONIES.	

The military colonies were reported, in 1839, to consist of 360,000 males, divided into seven classes, of which four are armed, mounted, and equipped, as recruits, soldiers, or veterans. Their real force, as elsewhere stated, is uncertain; but there is reason to believe that it is not less than 1836, in which it comprised twenty regiments of cavalry. About 12,000 males furnish a cavalry regiment; its active force composed of men embodied for fifteen years, forms a regular regiment of 1200 men; its mounted reserves and veterans amount to 3000 more. We have thus 4200 men per regiment 84,000

As it stands on paper, the military force of the Russian empire is therefore somewhat as follows:—

624,000	infantry.
103,000	regular cavalry.
135,000	irregular ditto.
55,000	artillery and engineers.
130,000	miscellaneous force, comprising regiments of military colonies, gendarmerie, district companies, horse and foot, custom-house patrols, soldiers' children, &c.
Total 1,057,000	men: supposed to be armed, disciplined, and organised, on the peace establishment.

To these, on the first signal of war, must be added 500 men to each of the 5th and 6th, or reserve battalions of the 72 regiments of the line, or 72,000 men; but these are only designated and liable, and yet undisciplined.

These statements are only approximate to those officially given by the war-office, which itself is in the dark as to the real number of men it has under arms, besides being solicitous to conceal what it does not know with certainty.

The opinion of an officer long employed in this department supposed the force in reality under arms, to mount, in round numbers, to

450,000	infantry.
85,000	regular cavalry.
50,000	artillery and engineers.
100,000	irregular cavalry.
100,000	military colonies and miscellaneous force.
Total, 785,000	including all reserves, veterans and invalids.

This immense force is at the command, and entirely subject to the will of a despot, who not content with preserving the system of absolutism, which enables him to play the part of an almighty master within the boundaries of the Russian empire, also aims at the extension of that system over Europe and Asia. Was this force really as formidable as upon paper it appears, it would be high time that the nations prepared for a struggle for their very existence—to say nothing of freedom, against the ever-encroaching power which threatens them. This idol of brass has, however, only feet of clay. It is by fraud rather than force, that the Russian despotism achieves its advances. The nations fear the power of Russia, and Russia, taking advantage of this fear, extends her domination over the trembling nations. A rigid inquiry into the military resources of Russia proves, that opposed to England or France, Russia, unless supported by one of those powers in her contest with the other, must succumb.

Extracts from this work, which have already appeared in this journal, will have shown our readers the vast inferiority of the Russian soldier to the soldier of Western Europe. He has one grand quality—that of steadiness, to which we should add, of course, a blind and devoted submission to the commands of his officers; but, in bravery, and endurance of hardship, the Russian soldier cannot be at all compared with the British soldier. The Cossacks are an exception. Almost born in the saddle, from boyhood constantly on horseback, undoubtedly brave, capable of subsisting on the smallest quantity of food, of unsettled disposition, caring nothing for "country," and only intent upon war as a means of plunder, they form in their peculiar vocation, that of extending the Russian conquests in Asia—the main strength of the Russian military power—and are irresistible when opposed to Tartars, and similar semi-savages; their only unconquerable opponents being the Circassians, and other tribes of the Caucasus. But even these brave barbarians would be no match for the forces of Western Europe; they might ravage a country, but could never conquer an empire such as France or England.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

It has been more than once repeated in the preceding pages, that the Russian policy is governed not by the interest of a nation, or even a portion of a nation, but by that of a family, and therefore it can never be expected that the national interest should be attended to, where not identified with it. But even where these interests are identified, it does not always follow that they are attended to. There are the personal feelings of the autocrat, the gratification of his individual ambition, to interfere with them. He is tempted to be impatient and premature, because the life of the man is limited, and he cannot resist the lure of present success and aggrandizement, although at the expense of greater and more certain advantages, which might only accrue to his family in another generation.

Thus the extraordinary and oppressive outlay which is occasioned by the maintenance of the colossal military force of Russia, is not calculated to advance in the best manner either the interests of the country, or of the house of Romanoff, whether we view them in the improvement of the empire, or in its extension, or in both. This really exhausting and weakening show of strength is kept up to influence and overawe its neighbours. Backed by it, the Russian policy makes some immediate progress and conquests, which satisfy the ambition of the emperor, and he may reconcile the unequal sacrifice of the future to the present, by the reflection that he is watchful, and ready to profit by the events which the chapter of accidents may throw in his way.

The real strength of Russia, if, "turning her swords into ploughshares," she would fill her coffers, whenever roused to action, would lie in twenty millions of Muscovite peasants, from whom she could draw any number required of such soldiers as we have described; as it is, she wants both officers to command them and funds to set large armies in motion, and if she possessed the funds, a class to whom she could entrust the proper application of them. This class she has yet to form, because it does not exist within her dominions.

The author of the "Revelations" maintains, that the Russian despotism is no longer so formidable as it was. The Russian soldier is degenerated, and is no longer what he was when led by Suwarrow against Poland and the West. In support of his views, he traces the history of the Russian military from the battle of Pultava to the taking of Warsaw in the last Polish revolution, and shows, that ever since the close of the last great European war, the military strength of Russia has declined. The number of troops is greater than ever, but their capabilities are less. This he proves by an examination of the last war against Turkey, and the war against Poland. In the first of these wars, the Russians were victors not through their own bravery or capacity, but because they had to contend with an enemy still more degenerated than themselves. Of forty thousand men who crossed the Balkan with Diebitch, a third were lying sick a few weeks after. Of the troops drawn from the interior of Russia, and marched towards the Turkish frontier, *one hundred and twenty thousand* had melted away upon the road; of those who entered the Turkish territory, in Europe and Asia, during the two campaigns, *one hundred and fifty thousand* perished from fatigue and pestilence, and *twenty five thousand* by the sword.

In conclusion, we shall quote at length our author's comments and reflections on

THE RUSSIAN WAR IN POLAND.

The Polish revolution, in 1830, next led to the invasion of Poland by an army of 130,000 Russians under Diebitch Zabalkansky. At this time the predilection which Nicholas has always evinced for the Germans was so strong, that three-fourths of the chiefs of his forces, including Diebitch their commander, were Germans, and the names of Pahlen, Toll, Geismar, Sacken, Rudiger, Rosen, and many more, attested a partiality highly offensive to the Russians. The Poles, who were never able to muster above 30,000 regulars altogether, or more than 50,000 men, including every species of auxiliaries, upon one field, fought with characteristic gallantry; at Gobie and Okouniew they retired, after a desperate resistance, before an immense numerical superiority. The battle of Wawre lasted two days; after a sanguinary contest, both armies retained their positions, though the Russians had 70,000 men upon the field against 45,000 of their adversaries.

The Russian army was now increased to 200,000 men, besides reserve corps, which placed these effectively at the disposal of Diebitch. At Seroczyn, Geismar was defeated by Dwernicki, and at the battle of Grochow, victory seemed at first to declare for the Russians; for a moment, it was supposed that Diebitch would have taken possession of Praga, the suburb of the capital, but after a desperate struggle, he was repulsed and forced to retire. Geismar and Rosen were defeated by Skrzynecki before Warsaw with considerable loss, and again at Kostrzyn, and at Inganie. After many such indecisive affairs, we find the Poles defeated at Ostrolenka, and obliged to retreat on Warsaw; but, notwithstanding, Diebitch could effect nothing decisive, till death, either by poison, or from natural causes, removed him from the scene of strife, and Paskevitch, the favourite of the Muscovite party, took the command.

The Poles, who had lost the flower of their army in successive battles, who were disunited among themselves, and without confidence in their leaders, after the battle of Warsaw, were forced to yield to the overwhelming numbers of the Russian army, and the boldness and skill displayed by its new leader. Unhappy Poland was again erased from the list of independent nations—her children reduced to slavery, except those few whose miserable exile still excites the compassion, as their conduct excited the admiration, of the world. But what, let us ask, would these modern Russian armies, which, notwithstanding all these advantages, had so much difficulty in subduing the Poles, have done, had their numbers been reduced to those of Suwarrow's forces, or had they had a Kosciusko to contend with?

From the retrospection of the military annals of this ambitious power, amidst the accounts of fearful waste of human life, we may thus deduce this consoling fact, that the armies of Russia are no longer what they were, and that if they are still to be dreaded, they have grown no stronger as they have increased in size, but rather the reverse, like a venomous plant in the close air of a hot-house, where its sudden growth has only weakened the amount of its poison.

Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—The Maria Somes, transport vessel, has arrived at Portsmouth, with Cape of Good Hope journals on the 4th of August inclusive.

(From the *Graham's Town Journal* of July 18.)

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.—The information which has reached the colony from the colonial forces across the boundary is meagre, and as far as it goes not very satisfactory. The troops were in motion; but it would appear that from the long delay that has taken place, the Kaffirs have had ample time to vacate the country, and to drive the fine herds of cattle they have swept from the colony far into the interior. Thousands of oxen and cows and horses, it is said, have passed the Kei, and to which point it will give our troops some trouble to follow them. The balance of account on the week, as far as we have information, is all in favour of the Kaffirs. While our troops have been toiling through the Kaffir country, encumbered with 250 waggons, without meeting with an enemy, or a single head of cattle, the Caffirs have made a dash into the colony, and, impoverished as it is, have swept off at least 600 head, besides a good many horses, the larger proportion within a circuit of ten miles of Graham's Town.

(*From the same of July 25.*)

The aspect of affairs has not materially changed since the date of our last. No serious disaster has occurred, while, on the other hand, nothing has transpired on which we can congratulate the colony. This frontier is still infested by the enemy, but, from all we can gather, in very small scattered parties, and which lurking the rugged bushy kloofs, watching for opportunity to spring upon the unguarded herd, and to carry off any stock which can be seized without any great personal risk. In the mean time, precious time is fast wasting. By the delay which has already taken place, the colonial forces, at the commencement of the campaign, are in a far more crippled state than they ought to have been, under good management, at the close of it. Thousands of horses and draft oxen in the field are utterly unfit for service, worn down with hard work and want of food. From the information received from the north and north-eartern boundary, affairs in that direction are not more cheerful than in our immediate front. The Tombookies, under Mapassa, are, it is said, fully prepared to take the field, and will muster, it is supposed, from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

THE WEST INDIES.

The news from the West India islands is not of great moment. The colonists, although they were somewhat prepared for the event, received the information of the passing of the Sugar Duties Bill with great discontent; and most of the papers are loud in invictives against the Home Government for passing such a measure; many of the merchants go so far as to assert that the result will be absolute ruin to them, and to the future prospects of the island.

At Grenada, on the 6th of September, a very severe shock of earthquake was felt on shore. The shipping in harbour, however, was not affected.

FRANCE.

THE BREAD RIOTS

have continued in Paris and elsewhere. On Thursday evening, the assemblage in the Quartier San Antoine became again so numerous along the whole of the Rue du Faubourg and the adjacent streets. Troops of the line, horse and foot municipal guards, sergens de ville, and police officers in plain clothes, marched simultaneously into the Place du Trone and the Place de la Bastille. On their way they were hooted, and in some instances pelted. They charged on the people, some of whom took refuge in the house No, 45, which was immediately sorrounded by the armed force, and several of the rioters, all young persons were arrested. By ten o'clock the disturbers were entirely dispersed, and all remained quiet throughout the night. On Friday evening the riots were renewed. Some lamps were broken, and some stones were thrown by the mob, but the Garde Municipale dispersed the rioters, after capturing several of them. When brought to the guardhouse, the prisoners were found to consist of mere boys and women. On Saturday evening an attempt was made to barricade some of the streets by upsetting omnibuses and carts, but the gend'armes succeeded in preventing it.

"We have unfortunately to record," says the *Constitutionnel*, "a new rise in the price of grain. The general average price, which was in August 23f. 95c. per hectolitre, was in September 25f. 1c., showing an increase of 1f. 6c. Last month we had already noticed an augmentation of 1f. 22c. The rise extends to every market of France, with the exception of those of Brittany, where it has not materially varied. It was most remarkable on the Upper and Lower Rhine, where it exceeds 2½f., the hectolitre costing upwards of 30f. Its price in the western departments was only 20f. 72c."

There have been some attempts at riot at St. Omer, in consequence of the injunction against the National Guards carrying their arms at the inauguration of the statue of the Duke of Orleans. The authorities have been assailed with hootings, hisses, and outcries, among which were—Death to tyrants! Bread at five sous! The Marseillaise was sung, and several windows broken. But the troops were called out, and the rioters were dispersed.

All the Spanish refugees, Carlists as well as Progressists, are being removed from the frontiers, in order to be locked up in gaols and fortresses in the interior of the country. This extraordinary and unprecedentedly severe measure excites the most profound disgust in the minds of all liberal Frenchmen. General Polo, brother-in-law to Cabrera, his aide-de-camp Chincilla, and another superior officer of the old Carlist army of Arragon, have been arrested within the last few days at Carpentras. Two other Spanish refugees, Abbe Masanas and M. Colei, have also been arrested at Avignon.

Lord Normanby delivered to M. Guizot on Monday a copy of the second protest presented by Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish Cabinet.

The *Courrier Français* states, it was reported in Malaga that Abd-el-Kader had dethroned the Emperor of Morocco.

SPAIN.

PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS.—The *Eco del Comercio* and *Espectador* did not appear on the 29th of September. The *Eco* has been suspended, having been fined fifty thousand reals on the 28th, by sentence of one of the new government tribunals, and although there is a power of appeal, the political chief has refused to allow the journal to go on until the appeal is decided on, and has ordered its suspension until the money (*£500*) and costs are paid. This is, moreover, only the first of sx prosecutions pending against the *Eco* for articles against the French marriage; and what makes the injustice of the proceedings the more flagrant is, that the article for which it is now fined was never published to the public, the number having been seized before any copies had been distributed, so that the press here is worse off than ever; it has a previous censorship, and it is liable to prosecution and fine for the very number which the censors will not allow to appear. A fine of £500 for a Spanish newspaper is almost a sentence of annihilation.

To prove still further the sincerity of the Cabinet respecting the "new era of happiness," &c., several arrests were made on the night of the 28th ult., on what charges is not known.

Here is another example of the liberty of the press in Spain! A Barcelona journal had an article written on the marriage question, which did not please General Breton, the dictator of Barcelona. He sent for the editors, and having the article read from the proof sheets, began to abuse them. The editors endeavoured to excuse themselves. "Hold your tongue (said he); tear up those proof sheets if you have no desire to be shot without delay. At Madrid they do as they like, but in Catalonia it is I who command. The Duke de Montpensier shall marry the Infanta, since he has not married the Queen. Begone, and bear in mind that the acts of Breton respond to his words."

A Carlist Junta has issued a proclamation from which we give the following extracts:—

"Basques and Navarrese—The revolution, involved in the chaos of its fatal measures, urges us on towards the abyss in which it hopes to bury your liberties, rights, and privileges—those precious gifts derived from the virtue and heroism of your ancestors * * The tributary system, the offspring of error and misconduct, is about to plunge you in the most abject state of poverty. Your sons and your brothers, torn from the hearths by the Quinta, are about to swell the ranks of your oppressors. The disloyal and anti-national banner unfurled within your provinces is a perfidious snare to deprive you of the most vigorous of your youth. The extraction of salt, the culture and preparation of tobacco, the free exercise of your industry and commerce, are about to be abolished by a stroke of the pen. Your forests, which have hitherto given you such rich profits, are quickly destined to pass into the power of your rapacious governors, not to be applied for the benefit of your country; in short you will see yourselves deprived of your deputations, which constitute your power and the wisdom of your legislation. You will no longer have those fathers of the provinces who represent your rights and defend your interests. All your prosperity is about to vanish for ever. You will know by experience what credit ought to be given to those deceitful promises of peace and liberty. Soon will you experience the results of your generous but imprudent confidence, if you do not hasten to throw off the yoke which is attempted to be imposed upon you.

Basques and Navarres! at the wards "Lauracbat" let the four provinces rise like a single man! Come, fly to enlist under the banner of your lawful Prince, whose sovereignty is the representation of your liberties, your wealth and prosperity; of the august young Prince, the prisoner of Bourges, whose paternal and beneficial sentiments you know. * * * Charles Louis is not a despot, the antagonist of progress and of sound liberty, as his enemies have asserted. This youthful Prince an eixle from his most tender years, has learned to govern in the school of misfortune; in it he has studied the wants of his generation and the means of satisfying them in conformity with duty and justice. * * *

Long live the King! True liberty for ever! Long live our ancient Constitutions! Long live our *Fueros!*

(Signed) "THE PROVISIONAL JUNTA OF THE BASQUE PROVINCES AND NAVARRE.

"Camp of Honour and True Liberty, at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sept. 14, 1846,"

A letter from Palma, Majorca, says that the political chief sent for the editor of the *Genio de la Libetrad*, a daily paper of that place, on the 20th inst., and warned him from that day forwards he would not be allowed to publish any article, or to copy anything from any other paper, against the Montpensier marriage; and the journal above mentioned of the 21st contains a declaration to that effect, and that consequently, yielding to necessity, it is compelled to abstain from publishing anything on the subject.

ITALY

ROME.—PROJECT OF A CONSTITUTION.—We find the following in a letter from Leghorn, 24th ult:—"The general subject of conversation here is the constitution which is to be granted to the Pope at the beginning of November. It will comprise provincial councils, with the principle of election, and a consultative senate to be assembled at Rome every two years. It is still said that the National Guard will be organised at Rome, where the Civica already exist, and will be re-established in the provinces, where it ceased to exist in 1832. As to the secularisation of the higher government offices, it is believed that this measure will not yet be carried, on account of the opposition which it meets with. It is, however, added, that Cardinal Gizzi Secretary of State, will, in all cases, nominate as governors of provinces. Cardinals who are favourable to the new system, as are Arnat and Ciachi, who are destined for the Legations of Nologna and Forli; and Fieschi and Altieri, who are said to be inimical to Austria, are destined for the Legations of Ferrara and Ravenna, the two countries which come nearest in contact with, the Austrian dominions. According to a letter from Rome in the *Courrier de Marseilles*, there may be added to the above nominations that of Savelli, to the Legation of Urbino and Pessaro. Monsignor Rossi, legate at Ancona, has been dismissed, and sent to the Convent of the Mission, to await the issue of the inquiry which the government has instituted into his conduct. Monsignor Grassilini has been sent to fill his place. A great many subordinate officers have been dismissed from the government offices. The correspondent of the *Courrier de Marseilles* confirms the news of the formation of a National Guard at Rome, stating the intended number at 4,000; and also an analogus organisation in the provinces.

POLAND.

The following is given in the German papers:—

"During the last visit of the Emperor of Russia to Warsaw, a Polish deputation, among whom there were some nobles of Galicia and Poland, waited on his Majesty. All agreed in making the same proposals, namely, alluding to a general brotherly union, which should unite all the Sclavonian race in opposition to Germany. The Emperor is said most positively to have rejected, with evident disgust, the unexpected proposal, and especially to have said, in respect to the bond of brotherly union, that it was quite new to him; for that he had, indeed, heard of the hatred existing between the Russians and the Poles, but never of any reciprocal affection. Affection had, indeed, been manifested for the Poles, in full measure, on the part of the Government, but that it had been of no avail; and, therefore, no alternative remained than to let justice and rigour take the place of favour and indulgence.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The packet-ship Yorkshire, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday.

The result of Santa Anna's return to the government of Mexico upon the relations of the country with the United States, would appear to remain still entirely doubtful. The tone of the American journals would seem to indicate, however, a less confident belief that pacific effects were to follow.

The details received from the United States force in Cabahuila possess considerable interest. The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo in the despatch of the troops *en route* to the interior. All the regulars, with the exception of one regiment had left the depôt; and General Taylor, according to the latest despatches received at Washington, expected to make a further advance with the volunteers by the 1st of September at the latest. General Wallis's brigade had left on the 22nd of August, with orders to advance towards Monterey as far as the village of China, and to remain there until further advised. The reports made to General Taylor as regards the state of the roads were very unfavourable. Colonel Hays, who with his regiment and successively visited the towns San Fernando and China, lying in the route, returned on the 20th of August to Camargo, and reported to the Commander-in-Chief, that the advancing troops, baggage, &c., would encounter many difficulties, and the men experience great fatigue, from the rugged nature of the ground over which the route lay. Nothing like a military road, or one affording easy transit for armed bodies, from Camargo to Monterey, indeed, existed. From San Fernando to China's, a distance of 100 miles, Colonel Hays found the road exceedingly uneven, and occasionally precipitous, ascending and descending huge hills, thickly covered with jungle and chaparral, and brushwood interlacing, so as to render the pioneers' labour indispensable. During his march, he had visited all the *ranchos* or farms which studded the country in profusion, but the most profound tranquillity reigned throughout it.

The accounts with regard to the Mexican force still remain indefinite and meagre. A report was in circulation at Matamoros that a party of American adventurers had taken possession of Monterey without encountering resistance.

From other quarters in the Mexican frontier the accounts published in the newspapers are of no moment. The advices received from St. Louis, however, express fears that General Kearney's command would fall short of supplies. The Indians were carrying on a system of depredations upon the traders. It is stated in some of the letters published in the journals that they had offered their services to the Mexican commandant at Santa Fe, to harass the army. This statement has not since been confirmed.

We learn from St. Louis that two Mormon spies had been shot by the anti-Mormon mob of Nauvoo: This, it is feared, is the commencement of a sanguinary conflict between these factions.

From Canada we have accounts to the 14th ult. They are entirely unimportant.

We take the following from *Young America*, of September 12th:—

CALIFORNIA AND A NATIONAL DEBT.

Is it not time that this California farce were ended? Do the government men really mean to impose upon the people the expense of sending Stevenson's mongrel expedition to California? Will they dare to shoot the man they have sentenced to death by a mock court-martial, and are they really in earnest in driving from their native State, and their friends, a thousand poor lackalanders who enlisted, merely because, being denied their right in the soil, they were in need? Every day some of these young men, thus despoiled of their birthright and entrapped by a few popinjay swindlers, are applying to the law for relief from their unjust imprisonment, and the last application (that of John Cooke) was on the ground that the whole organization of Stevenson's pretended regiment is illegal, which all who heard General Sutherland's argument, and the quibbling of the judge (Edmonds) must be satisfied is the case. The very point at issue the judge excluded from the argument, contending that he had no right to inquire into the authority of the man who pretends to be commander of the regiment; thus, in effect, authorizing any adventurer to entrap and kidnap our citizens with impunity. In answer to the counsel's appeal to the law, to prevent militia men from being taken out of the State, "These men," said the judge, "are *not* out of the State." So Stevenson may be on his way to California before the law can be operative, according to Judge Edmonds. It certainly does appear that the people's rights would be more secure under a judge elected by themselves, than under one appointed through party influence. This California business seems to be a regular speculation.

If the government persist in such spuandering, outlandish schemes as this California expedition, what can we conclude, but that the powers of Washington are covertly in favour of the policy boldly avowd by the Courier and Enquirer in speaking of the Mexican War, as follows:—

"Under any circumstances we look forward to a large NATIONAL DEBT; and if the whole affair should be brought to a close, and California and Northern Mexico be annexed with a well defined boundary to the shores of the Pacific, we shall not regret the amount of the debt. Experience has shown that a national debt to us is no injury. All our difficulties have arisen since the payment of the last debt; and if, as all will admit, stability in our legislation be all important for our prosperity, a national debt is doubtless necessary. Give us a national debt of a hundred and fifty millions, and the wants of the Treasure will insure us a stable tariff for revenue, which will give us all the protection that can be desired; not the tariff of 1842, but one of a discriminating character, based upon specific duties and minimus, with the rate of duties but little if any higher than the new tariff of Mr. Walker. Such a tariff permanently established, would be worth to the country all of a hundred and fifty millions; and we, therefore, look forward to better times and to greater national prosperity, growing out of this war with Mexico and the debt it will leave upon the country. It is death to all free trade notions and to the present tariff; and as the money is spent among our own citizens, we do not see how the continuation of this war can in any way affect the national prosperity or injure the money market and business generally. Ultimately it will do good in the manner we have mentioned, and we are willing to permit the administration to have its own way."

Foreign Miscellany.

THE PRESS IN GERMANY.—A report is circulated here that three journals, two published in Baden and one in Saxony, will shortly be prohibited by a resolution of the Diet.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Among the petitions lately presented to the Grand Council of Berne, is one from the females of Oberland, Seeland, and Brienne, praying that they may be admitted to enjoy the same rights as those who are now called their lords and masters.—*Galignani.*

Correspondence.

"O'CONNORISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks in *reference to a letter which appeared in your valuable* journal of last Saturday, signed R. Otley, and headed, "How to get the Charter." The subject of the said letter is worthy of notice, and is good, if practically carried out, but could not our "English" friend have expressed his views without adding, "I am not, nor never was, nor ever will be, an O'Connorite." Now, in the name of common sense, what has O'Connorism to do with Mr. Otley when laying his plans before the public. I hope that the next time we hear of him he will have lost the old Whig fudge about "O'Connorism man worship," for such stuff stinks in the nostrils of the people. Where is there a man that has given birth to nobler sentiments, social and political, than Ernest Jones. Does any one ever hear him contaminate his lips with the rubbish that he's not an O'Connorite man worshipper, and all the rest of the old sickly Whig cant?

Hoping that you will give this a corner in your next,

I remain, your's respectfully,

C. CAVILL.

An ardent admirer of the O'Connor policy.

33, Queen Street, Sheffield,
October 5th, 1846.

CAPABILITIES OF THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR,

SIR,—As I am one of those extremely anxious to receive, and impart information upon all subjects connected with the well-being of my working brethren, and as the capabilities of the Land, is a subject of great importance, and one upon which a variety of opinions are afloat in this country, and as I conceive a few facts founded upon practical experiment proving the capabilities of the soil, when properly cultivated, are more valuable than a thousand mere assertions, I therefore, without any more preface, submit the following for the perusal and consideration of the readers of your truly valuable and democratic journal.

On Wednesday evening last, while in the house of Mr. Bailie Brown, one of the members of the Land Society, and as thorough-going, and zealous a Chartist, as any in the world, I was paid a visit by one of the working men of this village of Newmilns, Ayrshire, who informed me that he had what is termed in Scotland "a Fall of Land," equal in length and breadth to our English Statute Rod, and for which he paid 9d. per year rent, or at the rate of *£6 0s. 0d.* per acre, and that in May last, he set it upon Mr. O'Connor's system, with 81 common cabbage plants which he purchased in the Kilmarnock market, and the result was even beyond the most sanguine expectations, for he found, upon a careful examination, that each cabbage averaged 12½lbs weight, or in the aggregate 1012½lbs.

The way in which he arrived at the above average was as follows:—He took a number indiscriminately and weighed them, and found they run from ten to sixteen pounds weight, therefore he felt justified at coming to the conclusion, that he would not at all events be over the mark in striking the average at 12½lbs.

Perhaps it may not be unnecessary here to ascertain how many pounds weight he would have had, provided he was in possession of an acre of land, and set the whole of it with cabbage plants upon Mr. O'Connor's Small Farm System, and that from each Fall, or Rod, were raised 1012½lbs.

There are, I believe, 160 rods in a statute acre of land, so that if you multiply 160, by 1012½lbs., the produce of one rod, you will have a total of 162,000lbs. of cabbages, or eighty-one tons from an acre of land.

It may be said, that it is impossible that anything of the kind could, or can be done. My answer is, the individual is by me while I am writing—he has empowered me to make his name public, and he says he can prove to the satisfaction of any man open to reason and figures, that what I have written above is as true as that the sun shines at meridian, and consequently there can be no just foundation for doubt upon the subject. The truth is, the figures being correct, speak for themselves. The individual's name is Richard Morton, by trade a weaver, and at present resides in this village. Now, it may not be amiss to observe, that the immortal Cobbett has stated that one quarter an acre of land properly cultivated will keep a cow, and proves that he would give her from that quantity 90lbs. of vegetable food per day. Taking Cobbett's statement to be correct (and I have no reason to doubt it), you will perceive that our friend has far outstripped him; for if you allow four cows 100lbs. of vegetable food each per day, and then divide those 400 into 162,000lbs., the produce of an acre of land, you will find that they go 405 times; so that one acre of land, producing at the rate of our friend Morton's, will give to four cows 400lbs. of vegetable food per day, for 405 days, and that too bear in mind from one crop. Now let us see what might be the probable value of this crop of cabbages.

It is not too much I am sure to estimate the cost of keeping a cow at 1s. per day, or, in other words, the value of 100lbs. of cabbages (the quantity allowed according to the produce of our friend Morton's land) at 1s. being less than a half farthing per pound. Now four hundred and five shillings will amount to £20 5s., and four times that sum, the cost of keeping four cows for four hundred and five days, will make an aggregate of £81; or, if you like it better, suppose we value the cabbages at £1 per ton, it will still be the same, and I am tolerably certain I am below the average market value, whether you take London, Manchester, Liverpool, or, in fact, any large town in England or Scotland. In London I am confident each cabbage weighing twelve pounds and a half would sell at 3d., therefore 81 could come to £1 9s. 3d., and 160 times £1 0s. 3d. amounts exactly to £162. Of course the crop would not be so valuable here, and therefore I only estimate it at one-half.

I will now state the cost of labour, seed, manure, and rent, for the rod of land, as given to me by Mr. Morton himself:—

	s.	d.
Labour, delving twice and hoeing once	0	6
81 plants at 6d. the long hundred ...	0	4
One-third of a square yard of the best cow manure	1	6
Rent of land	0	9
Total ...	2	7

	£.	s.	d.
160 rods, or one acre, at 2s. 7d. per rod	20	13	4
Value of the crop	82	0	0
Deduct	20	13	4
Leaves a net profit upon the acre of	60	6	8

Having shown the capability of the land when properly cultivated in one instance, I will proceed to another —*Thomas Gilchrist, farmer, residing at Knevoclow, near* Darval, in the county of Ayr, produced a crop of carrots from a quarter of an acre of land in the year 1844, which brought him in £30. Very likely some gentlemen, big to bursting with a knowledge of the Land, will say "Nonsense, it could not be done." Ah, Sir, but I'll prevent the possibility of a reasonable doubt, by informing those sage persons that the individual (I mean Mr. Gilchrist) and others are, prepared to prove the truth of what I have stated if called upon to do so.

The quantity of stones weight of carrots produced, are as follows:—

There are 40 rods in a rood of land, and each rod produced 30 stones, and 40 times 30, are according to Cocker, and he was a celebrated Arithmetician, 1,200; and 1,200 stones at 6d. per stone, the selling price at that time, will exactly amount to £30.

He paid for labour, seed, manure, and rent, the following sums:—

	£	s	d
Labour, 1s. per rod . . .	2	0	0
Seed—5lbs. at 4s. the lb. . .	1	0	0
Manure—13 loads, at 3s. the load.	1	19	0
Rent of Land— . . .	0	15	0
Total cost—	5	14	0
Amount of produce . . .	30	0	0
Cost of production— . . .	5	14	6
Net profit—	24	0	6

So much Mr. Editor at present upon the capabilities of the Land, at some future period I shall be enabled to give my brother Chartists a few more facts that will both surprise and please them upon the same subject. In the interim permit me to subscribe myself,

Yours sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

P.S.—Mr. Morton is not like some men who have profited by Mr. O'Connor's system, and will not acknowledge the author, on the contrary, he feels proud to give the *name of his instructor, and heartily thanks him, not only* for the benefit Mr. O'Connor has conferred upon him individually, but upon the whole of society.

Newmilnes, Saturday, October 3, 1846.

MESSRS. BELL AND DIXON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—*In the Star of Saturday last, I find a letter from* Wm. Dixon, of Manchester, certain portions of which reflect upon my political character.

From the tenor of Mr. D.'s letter my friends may be led to believe that I am not desirous of meeting him before the public. Since the Middleton camp meeting of which Mr. D. speaks, I have repeatedly written to him requesting him to meet me before the public of this town where I have been known from infancy, and prove the assertions he made at the meeting above alluded to, I have also prevailed upon the Chartist council to write to address the same request.

A few weeks ago there was a public meeting in this town on the Ten Hours' Bill, Mr. Dixon attended, at the conclusion I sent a deputation to him requesting him to stay in the town until the following evening and meet me before the public to prove the charges he had made against me, this he refused to do, I afterwards sent the same party accompanied by one of the council, and they offered him seven shillings and sixpence for his expenses, if he would stay until the following evening, he still refused to do so, alleging as his reason that he had put the matter into the hands of the South Lancashire council. To this arrangement I have never been asked to be a party. It is upwards of three months since Mr. D. thought proper to denounce me to a public meeting, during the whole of this time I have been willing to meet him.

I have requested him to meet me in this town because he said at Middleton that he would do so at any time I thought proper, yet up to the present time he has refused. I am at any time prepared to meet Mr. D. or any *other man, who charges me with having knowingly* directly or indirectly received a single farthing of either Whig or Tory money for doing Whig or Tory work; or that I have ever during the eight years that I have been an active member of the Chartist body, joined with any party that had for its object the merging the Charter into any less measure.

WILLIAM BELL.

Mill Lane, Heywood,
Oct. 6th, 1846.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF BIRMINGHAM, BY ONE OF THEIR OWN ORDER.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—Are you politically dead? or why are you slumbering in such apathy? Do you know there is such a place as the People's Hall, in Loveday-street, St. Mary's Square, which is intended for your moral and intellectual improvement? Bear in mind that the Hall belongs to no sect or party, but is open to all, let their opinions be what they may, so long as they are strictly legal. It is enrolled as a Literary and Scientific Institution; there is a good library to be at your command; Instruction and Amusement Classes are now being formed to meet the wishes of all parties.

Now the fact is, that there is but upwards of 400 paid-up shareholders instead of 3000, as was originally intended. Now, fellow workmen, this valuable piece of building is about to be taken out of our hands; it is worth about £2,500, and is mortgaged for £800; and if the interest is not paid in a very short time, the mortgagee will sell it to pay himself,—and then you will never have such a

prisoners. Carty dealt out her twopennyworth, and threw them into a handbasket which she carried. Suspecting she had not received her correct number, she counted them and found only ten nuts. She told Carty of his dishonesty, upon which he called her "a humbug," insisted upon counting the nuts himself, began routing the nuts about in her basket, and then withdrawing his hand suddenly, called out that he saw a policeman coming, and scampered away followed by Burns. She recollected that in her basket she had placed a purse, which she had seen quite safe at the time she bought the walnuts. She looked into her basket and the purse had gone. While she was lamenting her loss, and describing the way in which she had been pillaged, the two boys made their appearance with their stock of walnuts. She immediately recognised them, called a police-constable, and gave them into custody. The boys were searched, but no trace of the money could be found. The boys protested their innocence. They served the lady with walnuts, but they had only touched twopence of her money by way of payment for their wares. The reason they had run away was, because they had been warned off the street by the policeman; and, when they caught sight of the constable, they immediately "hooked it." Both prisoners were fully committed.

THAMES-STREET.

John Harmer was charged with assaulting Mr. Frederick White, a druggist, Gloucester-terrace, Commercial-road, East, and robbing him of his watch. The prosecutor was coming home, between one and two o'clock in the morning, and was within ten yards of his own house when the prisoner and another man ran against him in a violent manner, behind, and threw him down. The two immediately fell upon him, and in an instant his watch was taken from his waistcoat, the guard (a black ribband) was drawn over his head, and the two thieves decamped in opposite directions. Mr. White saw no more of one of them, but he pursued the prisoner, and called out "Stop thief." The prisoner ran out of Turner-street, across the Commercial-road, into a street opposite, followed by the prosecutor and a policeman named Truman, 150 H. The prisoner turned down another street, in which he was intercepted by Young, a police constable, 126 K, who heard something fall on the pavement just before the prisoner approached him. Young stopped the prisoner and conveyed him to the station-house, and then returned to the spot where the prisoner was stopped, and found the prosecutor's watch, minus the glass, in the street. The glass was soon afterwards picked up near the same spot. The prisoner was stated to be an old thief, and that he had been frequently in custody. The policeman said he was wanted on another charge.—Mr. Ballantine: I shall commit him for trial of this charge of highway robbery.

Two urchins, named Thompson and Daly, each aged 11 years only, were charged with stealing a brass ornament, the property of a woman named Osborne, who keeps a general-shop in Back-road, St. George in the East. It appeared that the prisoners had been frequently loitering about the shop, and she had almost invariably missed some article after their departure. On Saturday they paid her another visit, and the prosecutrix commenced removing a quantity of boots and shoes exposed for sale outside the door, to which the attention of the boys seemed to be directed. While she was doing so, Daly took a brass ornament off the show board. The boys then ran away together. The prosecutrix pursued them, and called out "Stop thief." The boy Thompson was stopped by a policeman named Parramore, who droped the brass ornament stolen by his companion. Parramore told the woman to hold Thompson while he went after Daly, in whose possession he found a bottle of ginger-beer, which Mrs. Osborne had not before missed. The prisoners were fully committed for trial.

LAMBETH.

Thomas M'Donald was placed at the bar for final examination, on a charge of highway robbery. Miss Elizabeth Rolph deposed that on the night in question, she was returning home from Rotherhithe, with a bundle containing a dress and other articles, and on getting into one of the narrow streets off Waterloo-road, the prisoner rushed upon her with considerable violence, knocked her down, and snatching her bundle, ran away with it as fast as he could. She (witness) got up as quick as she could, pursued the prisoner crying out "Stop thief," and never lost sight of him until he was captured in Stamford-street. A witness who saw the prisoner throw away the bundle in his flight, and who himself had picked it up, was in attendance, and deposed to the fact, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A young man, who said his name was James Briudey, and who described himself as a waiter, out of place, was charged with being concerned with another in stealing six billiard balls the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, of the Britannia Tavern, High-street, Camberwell. In this case it appeared that on Saturday afternoon last, the prisoner and another young man entered the house of the prosecutrix, and had some refreshments in the parlour, where there was a billiard table. Soon after, the prisoner's companion was observed to pass out of the house in a hurried manner, and the prisoner was about to follow him, but some suspicion having been created by the manner of his companion, he was stopped, and the billiard balls were instantly missed. A second charge preferred against the prisoner of having, with his companion, stolen nine bagatelle balls on the 11th of July last. The prisoner declared that this could not be true, as he had been in a situation at Waite's Hotel, Gravesend, and did not leave until the 12th of July. The prisoner was then remanded.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A gentleman, who gave the name of Henry Phillips, was brought before Alderman Wilson, charged with having on Monday night, at nine o'clock, taken several ladies round the waist in Gracechurch Street. A policeman stated that the gentleman, who was accompanied by another, attracted the notice of the people in the streets by the familiar manner in which they claimed acquaintance with several females, who seemed not to relish the liberties they took, and quickly passed on. The witness requested both gentlemen to go home, and one of them wisely took his advice. The defendant however, not only refused to leave the street, but to allow the ladies to pass unobstructed. He was, however, cautious enough when he saw that any female whom he "my deared" happened to be in the company of a gentleman to apologize for the mistake. As he seemed to be getting more warm, it was considered necessary to cool him in the station-house, out of which place he was bailed at nine o'clock in the morning, so that he was quite long enough there to judge of its comforts. The defendant said he was sure the policeman was in error in saying that he put his hand upon any lady. It was true his friend, in whose company he had been dining out, wished to have a little conversation with the other sex, but he interposed to prevent what he knew was unbecoming steady men of business, and it was while engaged in the duty of prevention, that the policeman mistook him for the aggressor, and took into custody. Alderman Wilson.—Policeman, why did you not secure the friend of this gentleman? Policeman.—I had enough to do to secure this gentleman, and to save the ladies from his unwelcome embraces. Besides, as the other at once desisted, I allowed him to go on without any further delay, and the defendant might have gone away too, but he would insist upon going up to the women. When I told him that I must take him into custody, he looked very big, and said he had been dining with the Lord Mayor.—(Laughter.) Alderman Wilson.—Had you been dining with the Lord Mayor? Defendant.—Oh, dear, no, Sir. I never thought of such a thing. It's pretty well known if a man dined with the Lord Mayor, it would not be very easy to find him in the streets at nine o'clock. I was dining with my friend over in the borough. Alderman Wilson—You are fined 20s. Defendant.—Sir, I thank you very much; I shall pay with pleasure indescribable. Alderman Wilson.—I would advise you, on your future frolics, not to say you have been dining with the Lord Mayor. Defendant.—Oh dear, certainly not. I might have said that I dined as well as if I had dined with the Lord Mayor, but I could not have meant that I had been his Lordship's guest.

"GREAT EVENTS FROM LITTLE CAUSES SPRING."

A curious incident, which occurred a day or two ago in the market of Brussels, has led to a discovery of some importance. A woman, whose appearance was that of a work woman in easy circumstances, had taken an apple from the stall of a fruiterer in the market, without paying for it, when she was taken before M. Lenoir, magistrate of police. The woman, who gave the name of Charlot, said in justification of her conduct, that she had no thought of stealing the apple, and that there was some mistake on the part of the fruit salesman. Inquiries were made respecting her character which was excellent, and as the delinquency was of so trifling a nature, the magistrate was on the point of discharging her, but first thought it his duty to ask her some questions: he inquired the name of her family, to which she replied that her parents' name was Glatigny. This name struck M. Lenoir, who continued his interrogatory and at last elicited that Madame Charlot had been already condemned for theft, and that she was the widow of an individual who, after having followed the trade of a carrier at Villers Cotterets, had been arrested at Paris on a charge of assassination, in September, 1844, and was even suspected of being an accomplice in the murder of M. Donon Cadot. Charlot, after his arrest, had attempted to commit suicide. He was taken to the hospital of la Charite, and there succeeded in accomplishing his project of self-destruction by a somewhat singular trick. The physician had prescribed opium pills for him. Charlot, instead of taking them singly, as ordered, concealed them till he had collected a large quantity, when he swallowed them all at once, and thus poisoned himself. This information decided M. Lenoir in remanding Mme. Charlot, and on paying a visit to her apartments to make a search, where to his great surprise, he discovered a complete stock of stationery, ticketed and carefully arranged in cases, as if prepared for sale. In fact, for about twelve years, Mme. Charlot had been at work with the principal stationers of Paris, who all considered her as an honest, clever, and intelligent workwoman, and during all that time she had abstracted, unnoticed, goods enough to set up herself as a stationer. This was a project she was about to realise, when the ill-fated apple of the market-women destroyed her prospects. She possessed, besides, 14,000 francs in Bank of Brussels shares, and 600 francs in silver and gold coin. She was, moreover, very parsimonious towards herself, and although she earned good wages, frequently took from the houses in which she worked crusts of bread, which she toasted for her own use, in order to avoid purchasing at the bakers. Had not the trifling incident of the theft of an apple led to her detection, Mme. Charlot would doubtless have continued her delinquencies undiscovered, and enjoyed the reputation of an honest shopkeeper.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM-SHIP.

The expectations that this immense and valuable ship would be got off during the spring tides have been disappointed. The ship has been lightened of cargo, coals and everything that could be conveniently got rid of, and several steamers engaged to drag her off the shore, where she is stranded. But they were in the first attempt unable to move the monster vessel, and bad weather afterwards prevented them approaching near enough to the shore, to be of any service. The last effort was made on Tuesday, and entirely failed.

Until the springs of the ensuing winter no new efforts can, with any probability of success, be made, and meanwhile she must sustain the storms of the winter.

The weather continues severe and threatening. The sea in the bay is described as running "mountains high."

The Great Britain must now, therefore, winter in Dundrum Bay, and such, it appears, is the intention of her commander. She now occupies a most favourable position for this purpose, having during the gale of Tuesday been carried up the beach that in ordinary tides she will be out of danger from the sea. At low water she will be left high and dry, and, happily, upon a hard sandy beach, where there is little chance of her being embedded. Her bearing is now N.N.W. to S.S.E., and according to the information of a competent judge she does not appear strained.

In the meantime every preparation will be made to render the position of the ship secure. The erection of a breakwater for her protection is said to be contemplated; and measures will be taken to repair the leak which has proved so disastrous to the fortunes of the ship.

The correspondent of the *Times* says:—

While I write, the Great Britain is now lying with her vast bulk pointed stern foremost, almost direct to the sea, and the tides for the next few days daily increase in height. The wind is still, however, blowing freshly from the same unfavourable quarter, and I regret to say, in closing this communication, that so far as I am able to judge, there are but few chances of escape for the steamer unless a speedy improvement in the weather take place.

The disaster by which the course of this magnificent ship has been so suddenly arrested has excited everywhere in the neighbourhood the deepest regret, and numbers of spectators daily visit the beach. It is painful looking upon the noble form which so proudly rears its massive bulk against the sky, unconscious of the dangers it has so providentially escaped, and of the fate which still seems to threaten it, and to think how slight are the chances between it and destruction.

At low water the Cow and Calf Rocks are distinctly visible, with the sea dashing impetuously over their rugged peaks. They serve to impress indelibly upon the mind the Providence by which so much peril was averted and so many lives were preserved on this occasion.

As no further attempts will be made to get her off till the next springs, Captain Hosken will fill up the interval in getting everything heavy out of the ship including such portions of her machinery as can be removed without opening her decks.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

Alderman Wood maintained his position at the head of the poll until Tuesday, the last day, when the efforts of his opponents became more active. The *Times* of that morning contained a depreciatory article and a letter from Mr. Anderton, charging Alderman Wood with having received money to discharge counsellor's fees, which he had never done, and the result of the influences set in motion was early seen by the manner in which the livery began to pour in and vote for Sir George Carroll, and at the close of the poll, at four o'clock, the gross numbers exhibited for him exceeded the numbers for Alderman Wood by nine.

Soon after four o'clock the state of the poll was shown to the impatient crowd to be as follows:—

Carroll	1,653
Wood	1,644
Hooper	324
Moon	3
Farncomb	1

The hall was in a state of uproar upon the exhibition of the majority.

On Thursday, the Sheriffs made their return to the Court of Aldermen. The election fell upon Sir George Carroll.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, appeared on the hustings; shortly afterwards,

The Recorder said he was directed to inform the livery that the election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year had fallen on Alderman Sir George Carroll, who was therefore elected chief magistrate of the City of London for the year ensuing.

Sir George Carroll returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him; but the noise was so great that scarcely a single sentence could be heard.

Mr. Alderman Wood next presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. There had been no contest between himself and Sir George Carroll. As long as he wore the aldermanic gown he would never cease to contest for the honour he was entitled to receive. The Court of Aldermen had thought fit to reject him on this occasion, but he was not dispirited or disheartened; and he left the hustings under the firm belief that he should meet them some other day under more auspicious circumstances.

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

SHARES, £2 10s.

The first section of the above flourishing Institution, consisting of 6,000 members, is now complete; the members in it hold, among them, nearly ten thousand shares, upon which they have paid £13,000.

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 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; holders of a share and 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 pence.

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, Turnagain-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:* at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-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. *Westminster*, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Soho, at half-past seven.—*Red Cross Street, City*, at Cartwright's Coffee House, at eight o'clock.—*Belfast, Ireland*, at Mr. Walker's, 7, Bradley Court, Shankle Road, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. *Winchester*, at Mr. Sturgess', Hair Dresser, Upper Brook Street, at seven o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING.

Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. —*Camberwell:* at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth at eight o'clock precisely.—*Kensington:* at eight o'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 till nine.—*Bristol:* at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening.—*Darlington:* at John Moss's, 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 o'clock. *Wolverhampton*, at Mr. Allen's, Russell Street, near Merridale Street, at seven o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight o'clock.—*Chelsea:* Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, at eight o'clock. *Whitechapel:* Brass Founders' 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. *Old Kent Road, Surrey*, at the Eagle Brewery, Neat Street, Coburg Road, at eight o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Church-street, at eight o'clock. *Old Kent Road*, at the Bee-Hive Tavern, Cobourg Road, at eight.

Chorley.—A meeting of the members of the Land branch of this locality will take place on the 11th instant, at the House of William Wilkinson, at six o'clock in the evening, at 9, Princess-street. All those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of joining the second Section will do well to attend.

Malmesbury.—The friends in this town have formed a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, electing Mr. Adam Clark as their Treasurer, at whose house they will hold their meetings, on the last Tuesday of every month, unless adjourned to an earlier period by a majority of the members. Two shares were paid up in full at the last meeting, and several others taken up, thus forming a spirited commencement.

City of London.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, to nominate Directors for the ensuing year.

E. Nobbs, Sub.-Sec.

Halifax.—Mr. Bawden will Lecture to morrow (Sunday) in the Working Man's Hall, at half-past six o'clock. The Library Committee meet at four o'clock on the same day.

J. Crossland.

Heywood.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, are requested to attend on Sunday, the 11th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Chartist Room Hartly-street.

Bradford.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, will be held in the large room of the Woolcombers Arms, Hope-street, Bradford, on Sunday next at 5 o'clock.

A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held as above for the purpose of nominating five persons to serve on the Board of Directors.

Sheffield.—Mr. Jackson will deliver a short address on Sunday evening, October 11th, in the Democratic Temperance Rooms, 33, Queen-street. Subject "The present existing arrangements of Society." Chair to be taken at half-past seven.

On Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, an address will be delivered at the top of Sheffield Moor, near the old sugar house. Subject "The present state of Ireland." At the close, the National prayer as reported in the *Northern Star*, will be read. It is likewise the intention of the Sheffield Chartists to read the above prayer six successive Sundays in the most public thoroughfares in the town, commencing with the above place first.

A general meeting of the Land Society will be held in the above room, on Monday evening, to nominate fit and proper persons to serve on the Directory. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Hanley and Shelton.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, are requested to attend a general meeting of the above branch, on Sunday evening, October 11th, at 7 o'clock, at their meeting place, Miles Bank, Shelton, to put in nomination the directors for the ensuing year, and transact other business of importance, which will be laid before them.

Carlisle.—A meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held in their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on next Sunday, October 11th, at two o'clock in the afternoon—for the purpose of nominating persons to act as a Board of Directors. The whole of the members are requested to attend not only for the above object, but also to devise a plan to secure to each member a sum of money when he goes to take possession of his allotment, to assist in defraying travelling expenses, &c.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The members of this branch of the Land Society, are requested to attend a general meeting in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday evening, October 11th, at six o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates to fill the office of Board of Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society. The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead will also meet at the same time and place to receive subscriptions and donations to the Election Fund, and all those friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend.

Rochdale.—On Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Mill-street. Subject "Old and Young Ireland."

City Chartist Hall, Turnagain Lane.—On Sunday evening next, at five, a general meeting of Shareholders to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait on the proprietor of the Hall, at six o'clock the members of the City Locality, meet on important business connected with the movement, at 7 o'clock, Dr. M'Douall will lecture.

Ashton.—A tea party and ball will be held in the Chartist room, on Saturday next, (this evening,) the tenth of October, in commemoration of the People's First Estate.

The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held in the school room, of the Working Man's Hall, Horse Edge-street, Oldham, on Sunday, (to-morrow. Chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenoon. When delegates from the various localities are requested to attend, inasmuch as business of importance to the cause of Chartism will be laid before them.

Bilston.—The Chartists of Bilston are requested to meet at the house of Joseph Linney, White House, High-street, Bilston, on Sunday evening next, Oct. 11th, at half-past 6 o'clock, to hear a lecture from Mr. Jennings of Wolverhampton.

Hull.—The members of the National Chartist Association are requested to attend a general meeting, on Sunday, October 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Ship Inn, in Church-lane. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Land Association will be held on Tuesday evening, October 13.

Bath.—The members of both branches of the Chartist Co-operative Land Association are requested to meet at the King, in Thomas-street, on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, on business connected with the election of a delegate to the forthcoming conference, and the getting up of two public meetings, at which Messrs. M'Grath and Clark have promised to attend.

Huddersfield Co-operative Land Society.—The next meeting of the members and officers of the first section of this society in this district, will be on Tuesday evening next, October 13, and every succeeding second and last Tuesday in each month, at Turner's Temperance Hotel. The auditors named at the last meeting will examine the treasurer's accounts for the last quarter, and any one desirous of disposing of his share, may send in his name to the secretary, as several parties wish to enter the first section, and all those who have not paid their contributions for the directors are requested to do so without delay.

Sunderland.—A general meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society will be held on Monday, October 12, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the house of Wm. Smith, No. 5, Numbers Garth.

Swanwick.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society of Butterly, and Swanwick, and Codnor Park, will meet at the house of Mr. Willgoose, Swanwick, on Sunday evening, the 11th instant.

Manchester.—Mr. William Dixon will lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening next, October 11th, at half-past six o'clock.

Burnley.—A discussion will be held in Mr. Frankland's Temperance Hotel, on Sunday evening next, October 11th.

Walsall.—We have long been watching the progress of the Land Society, and are so well pleased with the proud position to which it has attained that a number of us have agreed to join, and have paid our first instalment, which has been duly forwarded to the General Secretary. We confidently expect that, in a short time, we shall be able to add a considerable number to our small band.—Edward Bayley, Sub-secretary.

Leicester.—The O'Connor section of the National Charter Association meet every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, at No. 36, Sanvoy Gate; and the committee meet every Tuesday night at the same place, at eight o'clock.

The next General Delegate Meeting of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday, the 19th of October, at the house of Mr. John Higham, sign of the Angel Inn, Little Hulton, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting (if the weather prove favourable) which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several accredited agents of the Miners' Association.

Leicester.—A meeting of the shareholders in both sections will be held at 87, Church-gate, Leicester, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, to nominate a candidate for the forthcoming Land Conference, and to adopt instructions for the same.

Halifax.—Mr. James Bowden will deliver a lecture on Sunday, October 11, at the Working Man's Hall, Bull Close, Halifax, to commence at half-past six o'clock.

Bradford.—A public meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, will be held in the Land Office, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, (to-morrow) at at two o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate five persons as directors for the ensuing year. The members of the first and second section are requested to attend.

The members of the Chartist Association will meet in their room, Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, (to-morrow) at 3 o'clock in the evening.

The Committee of the Land Association will meet in the land office, on Sunday afternoon, and Monday evenings, at eight o'clock to receive contributions and enrol members.

Stockport.—Mr. Richard Cooper of Manchester, will lecture at Stockport, on Sunday 11th of October, at 6 o'clock.

A member's meeting, will be held at 2 o'clock of the same day of the National Charter Association.

The members of the Land Society are requested to attend a meeting, on Monday evening, the 12th of October.

Wolverhampton.—This branch meets every Monday evening, at Mr. Maurice Whittingham's, Russell-street.

Leamington.—This branch of the Land Society meets every Monday night, at eight o'clock, at Mr. Well's Temperance Hotel, 9, Chandos-street, to enrol members and transact other business.

Perth.—This branch of the Land Society meets every Monday night, for the enrolment of members, at the house of Mr. David Mitchell, boot and shoe maker, 74, South-street, where every information can be obtained.

Rochester, Chatham.—Messrs. T. Clark and P. M'Grath will address two meetings here on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, in the large room adjoining the Five Bells, Rochester. The meeting on Thursday to be held in furtherance of the Land Plan, and that of Friday to adopt the National Petition.

Trades' Movements.

NATIONAL UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION

Glasgow, Tuesday Evening, September 29th.—A meeting of officers of Trades, duly convened, was held at the Don Quixote Tavern, Trongate, to hear Mr. Jacobs propound the principles and objects of the National Association, when arrangements were made for the missionary to address the several trades separately, that being deemed the surest way to enlist the attention of the members, the meeting adjourned to the Tuesday following.

Wednesday evening.—Mr. Jacobs addressed the Sawyers at Nelson Street Chapel, after which it was carried unanimous to convene a special general meeting to hear a lecture from the missionary. The same evening, Mr. J. met the Plasterer's committee, and explained the plan of the Association, when it was agreed to call a general meeting thereon.

Thursday, October 1st.—A counties delegate meeting of the Miners Association was held at Long Lane, to enter into the question of admitting Drawers, after considerable discussion on the subject by Mr. T. Hailstone, Mr. W. M'Claughan, and others, it was agreed to refer the final decision to the National Delegate Meeting to be held at Glasgow next Thursday eight days; after the vote, the chairman introduced Mr. Jacobs, missionary to the National Association, who delivered an address of about an hour's duration on the principles, objects, and benefits of the National Association, setting forth in how much it would benefit the miners, by purchasing mineral lands, or mines, &c., at the close of the address a vote declaring it the true interests of the miners to join the Association was carried unanimous.

Thursday evening.—Mr. J. attended the Iron Moulders and Bricklayers of Glasgow with like success.

Friday evening.—A meeting of the Cabinet-Makers of Glasgow was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Trongate, after the report of the deputation on the attempted reduction of prices had reported there would be no need to strike on the present occasion, that the masters stated they had plenty of work, and did not intend to attempt the reduction, it was a premature act of the foreman. The question of insurance of tools was entered into; a resolution was carried to the effect that, seeing the insurance companies have determined to double our insurance, viz. 42s. per hundred, the society do insure the members by their paying the premium into the box, a committee was then appointed to draw up rules for the insurance business. The chairman then introduced Mr. Jacobs, who addressed the meeting on the plan and benefits of the National Association, at the close, a resolution was passed empowering the committee to call a special general meeting to hear a lecture from Mr. Jacobs, and discuss the question. The meeting closed about twelve o'clock.

Saturday evening.—Mr. Jacobs attended the Tenters, Bakers, and Dyers Committees, at each of which arrangements were made for meeting to hear the principles expounded.

CO-OPERATION.—THE LAND AND MANUTURES.

Nottingham.—The National Trades' Association, meet every Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Dove and Rainbow, Parliament-street, when discussions will be held on the above subjects. Persons will be in attendance who will endeavour to prove that the working classes, by joining the Chartist Land Society and National Trades' Association, and producing wealth for themselves instead of for the few, who use wealth as an instrument of oppression, may be effectually and for ever emancipated from the iron grasp of their oppressors. The attendance of the working classes is earnestly solicited.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOOLCOMBERS.

According to announcement a meeting of the Woolcombers of Halifax took place in the Working Man's Hall, on Monday, the 5th of October, for the purpose of forming a branch of the National Association of Trades for the Protection of Industry. On the motion of Mr. James Bowden, seconded by Mr. George Webber, Mr. John Collins, Woolcomber, was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. James Bowden moved the first resolution, and in a talented speech commented on the Woolcombers past efforts to emancipate themselves, showing that their local unions had signally failed. He called upon the meeting to go heart and hand with the National Association: he felt great pleasure in moving the following resolution:

That the experience of years has clearly demonstrated the impotency of mere Local Union to defend or maintain the wages of the manufacturing operatives, we, therefore, deem it necessary to adopt such improvements as time and experience has suggested to our fellow operatives, in other trades; and we hereby resolve to join them, in consolidating all trades for the benefit of each, under the title of the National Trades' Association.

Seconded by Mr. John Timiewell, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. George Webber, to move the second resolution.

Mr. Webber in an eloquent speech called upon his fellow workmen to unite in one holy brotherhood, one mighty phalanx, and then, as the sands on the sea shore combined to resist the billows, so could they, when combined, resist the tyrant and the despot. He concluded by moving the second resolution:—

That we, the Woolcombers of Halifax, in public meeting assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to join the National Association, in order to obtain a fair day's wages for a fair day's work—and we call on our brother operatives to follow our example.

Seconded by Mr. John Brennan, and carried unanimosly.

Mr. George White, of Bradford, then addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour, on the advantages to be derived from joining the National Association.

After a vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman, and Mr. White, the meeting dispersed.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

The Central Committee met at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, October the 5th, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., in the chair:

Mr. Gimblett gave in his report respecting the use of the "Truck system" by the employers of Belper. He said he had made the requisite enquiries in that town, and found the allegations made fully borne out by evidence, and he now could and would place indisputable facts relative to the use of that infamous system, into the hands of the Trades' Solicitor, who no doubt would exact from the guilty parties the "pains and penalties" due for their infraction of the Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

The honourable president (Mr. Duncombe) said, in the ensuing session of Parliament he would endeavour to obtain an amendment of the Act, so as to make it still more stringent against the employers.

The Secretary announced that the Frame Work Knitters of Thorpe, (Notts) had sent in their adhesion.

UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Monday, October 5, it was announced that the first ton of nails had arrived from Cradley (made by the operatives now employed by this association), at the "Workman's Own Shop," 181, Drury-lane, and was now on sale at that depot. Mr. Gimblett announced that twenty shares in this association were taken up in the town of Cradley; he had also taken orders for thirty pair of boots and shoes, and he trusted soon to hear that the other towns were following the excellent example so nobly set by the good people of Cradley. It was also announced that shirts, drawers, stockings, &c., &c., would be on sale next week, manufactured by the operatives of Nottingham, in the employment of the association, and some gloves were also expected.

Extensive Fire at Waudby.—We regret exremely to have to record this week one of the most extensive conflagrations of farm property which has taken place in the East Riding of Yorkshire for very many years. The sufferer is Mr. James Wautson, of Waudby, about ten miles to the west of Hull, and four east from South Cave. There appears not to be the slightest doubt that this great destruction of property is the work of an incendiary. Fourteen stacks, containing the whole of the wheat and hay, and nearly the entire crops of an extensive farm, were enveloped and surrounded by roaring flames. The large oat stack had been removed, and the further progress of the fire in that direction arrested. It was between three and four o'clock when the fire might be said to be thoroughly mastered, and the fear of its further extension at an end, but twelve hours afterwards, thick columns of smoke were still ascending, and the remainder of the hay stack occasionally burst out into flames, and that of the wheat was a dense mass of intense red hot fire, from which in places incessant flames arose. The loss in money value is, we believe, about £2000, but this is far from being the total mischief.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

IRELAND.

Dublin, October 7.—The letter of the Lord-Lieutenant, empowering presentment sessions to make grants, under the Labour-rate Act, for useful and reproductive works, including drainage, appears to be very generally approved of, as affording great facilities for devoting a considerable proportion of the large expenditure for employment under that act to the improvement of the land. I am aware that several landlords, who had approved of the proposed meeting in Dublin, now consider such a step quite unnecessary.

In the *Dublin Gazette* of last night there are twelve additional proclamations from the Lord-Lieutenant, making the number of presentment sessions convened by his Excellency two hundred and forty-eight.

The accounts from the country this morning give the same heartrending details of the spread of destitution. Employment on public works is in progress in several districts, but, owing probably to unavoidable delays in the preliminary arrangements, those works are yet but very partially in operation, and there are complaints from various quarters on the subject. In the county of Cork, the state of the peasantry is admitted, on all hands, to be most deplorable, and a subject of just alarm.

PROGRESS OF THE KEIGHLEY ANTI-WAGE LEAGUE.

The contest betwixt the Leaguers and the men still continues in the same state as before. Some emissaries have been employed scouring the neighbouring villages, spreading reports that the contest was finished, with the intention of sending combers to apply for work at Keighley. Several parties thus duped came to Clough's factory for wool, and succeeded in the following manner:—One fellow got a quantity packed up, and brought it to the top of the lane leading from the factory to the high road, and placed himself in readiness for a cart to carry the forbidden thing to his home in Haworth parish, a few miles off. Many very tempting chances occurred of carts going in his direction; but his appeals and proffers of pay were all in vain. The carters declared to a man that they would not contaminate either their carts or their hands with his "black-sheep luggage," and advised him to carry it back, again, which the fellow was at last compelled to do, to the very great satisfaction of the bystanders. Another fellow, who had a quantity packed up for another direction, found himself in exactly the same predicament. Fortune, however, favoured him at last, by the appearance of a boy with a cart drawn by a jackass, and after a good deal of bargaining about the carriage of the article, it was at last conveyed home. His next object was to find a place to wash it in, but judge of his surprise when every wash-house was shut up, the combers telling him, very candidly, that there was neither soap, water, fire, nor wash-houses, in that neighbourhood, for the washing of "black-sheep wool;" and the fellow had to carry it back again, a distance of some miles. It appears pretty evident, that the manufacturers have made a somewhat erroneous calculation, at the present time.

They seem to have imagined that every factory was a kind of plantation, with a number of work-people in the same mental and bodily condition of the blacks in the Slave States, and that they (the planters) had an equal power over them; we, however, trust that the workmen will convince them of their error, and prove to them before long that they will not only continue to unite for the protection of wages, but that they will extend their union for the attainment of every object to which their industry entitles them.

As several deputations are now out in different parts of the country, it is again necessary to warn the public against impostors, by cautioning them against giving their money to any but those who carry printed cards with the name of the secretary.

NATIONAL ANTI-POOR LAW UNION.

On Thursday a large and influential meeting was held at St. Albans, to consider a plan for encouraging the working classes to save themselves from the New Poor Law system by means of a National Anti-Poor Law and Benevolent Union. The originator of the plan was Mr. Bond Cabbell, the recently elected member for St. Albans, and who it will be recollected was sent to Parliament as "an uncompromising opponent of the Poor Law." Mr. Cabbell explained his plan at great length; which he had put into the shape of a bill, though he believed under the acts of last session, it could be carried out without any specific Act of Parliament. But he put it in that shape, in the hope that the Government might take it up. The leading provisions of the plan Mr. Cabbell explained as follows:—

The bill would be seen to consist of three parts; *it provided for a friendly society*, a building society, and an assurance society. He had entitled it "A Bill for rendering the Industrious Classes independent of the New Poor Law System, providing them with better habitations, conferring upon them the elective franchise, and promoting a provision for their families in case of decease." The bill recited the evils of the Poor Law, and that certain gentlemen had advanced certain sums of money, and mutually agreed to advance further sums to form the basis of a National Anti-Poor-Law Provident and Benevolent Union, whereby the industrious classes might avoid the evils of the present Poor Law, and obtain the benefits of the Friendly, Benefit, Benefit Building, and Life Insurance Association Acts, possess healthier and more commodious dwellings, and, after the lapse of a few years, be entitled to the fee-simple of those dwellings, with the elective franchise thereunto appertaining; also, in certain cases, to mutually assure each other's lives for £200. The bill then proceeded to enact, that an institution should be formed to promote and encourage the industrious classes to become independent of relief under the New Poor Law system, to provide funds for them when out of work, sick, infirm, or in old age, healthier dwellings, and policies of insurance; such institution to be called "the National Anti-Poor Law Provident and Benevolent Union;" and that the same be incorporated: branches or district associations to be formed, and to be entirely managed by their own local officers, elected by themselves annually. The bill then provided that all persons admitted as members of the friendly department shall receive, when out of work and in old age, one-half of the current wages to which they would have been entitled from their employers if in work, and, in case of sickness, three-fourths, provided they have continued for six months preceding any application for relief to make the monthly payments, and that in such friendly department the members out of work might receive this weekly amount by Anti-Poor Law orders in any other district to which they went in search of employment, provided they placed themselves under the surveillance of the officers of the district to which they travelled. The bill provided that it be a rule of every district branch that a member do forfeit his title to membership if he become habitually drunken, *or cease for three months (not being sick or otherwise legitimately prevented) attending some place of Divine worship*, or commit an act of self-degradation, by asking and accepting parochial relief, or is convicted and sentenced to punishment for any infraction of the criminal laws of the country: provided always, that the parent society may be appealed to for its opinion in the peculiar circumstances of each case, with a view to mitigating the results of such forfeiture. That all members of the building department desirous of possessing a house of their own, which can be provided by an expenditure of from £70 to £100, shall contribute a monthly sum of not less than 1s. a-week for a sufficient period to allow the principal and compound interest to amount to one half the necessary sum for which such house may be built; and that if any one cease to be able to continue his payments, the amount paid to be returned to him, or allowed to accumulate at compound interest, until he is able to resume his payments.

Various other clauses followed for carrying out the proposed object. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Westlake of Andover, who was warmly received, Mr. Repton, M.P., and others, and in the evening there was a dinner at the Town Hall, at which about two hundred gentlemen sat down, the Mayor presiding. It was stated that Mr. Cabbell would start the new association with a subscription of 1000 guineas.

Sentence of the Court Martial on Private Matthewson.—On Wednesday afternoon the finding of the late Court Martial on Private Matthewson was read at Hounslow Barracks, with the sentence, the latter being imprisonment for six months, including solitary confinement at various portions of that period, not exceeding two months. It is understood that private Matthewson objects to the legality of the proceedings of the Court Martial by which he was tried, on the ground that he was tried by the name of Thomas Matthewson, while his proper name is John Thomas Matthewson, and it is stated that a report of the objections he has made was to be forwarded yesterday to the Horse Guards. Viscount St. Lawrence, the officer by whom Matthewson's charge was signed, left the barracks on Thursday morning, with the other men who had been left behind for the purpose of the Court Martial, *en route* to join the regiment.

Suicide.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Scurfield, a most extensive shipowner and very wealthy inhabitant of Sunderland, committed suicide by hanging himself. The event is attributed to long-continued depression of spirits arising from the loss of a favourite daughter, who died about two years ago.—(Another statement assigns the fatal act to a morbid apprehension of poverty, which, notwithstanding his great wealth, had recently haunted his imagination.)

STATE OF TRADE.

Leeds.—Rather more business has been done in the Cloth-halls this week than last, but there is no material feature of change to be noticed in the state of any branch of the woollen trade since our last report. The demand for goods for the winter trade is not so brisk as was expected some time ago, yet a fair average business is doing. Considering the price of wool, the manufacturers are not selling their goods at aught above a barely remunerating profit.

Manchester.—We have only a moderate amount of cloth changing hands this week, as manufacturers refuse to sell unless at something like a corresponding advance with that in cotton; only pressing wants, therefore, are supplied: prices very firm. Yarns are better to sell throughout at the rates to justify entering into contracts.

Bradford.—There is a full supply of wool, but we are unable to report that sales are more extensive. The spinners act very cautiously in purchasing, and evidently under an impression that prices will fall. There is no difference in the yarn market; it is steady and prices firm. We regret to see it stated, that wool combed by machine is coming much into vogue; it will reduce the combers to a woeful condition. We think, that on the whole, the piece market was slacker, fewer merchants being in attendance. Plain Parramattas are in good request, and Orleans. We can report no difference in prices.

Huddersfield.—There has been a general complaint in the market to-day of the slackness of trade; although seasonable goods of fair quality were bought up early in the morning. Many of the manufacturers are engaged to order. The trade in the warehouses during the week has been a fair average of the season.

Nottingham.—Lace: The market continues in nearly the same state as last week, both in demand and prices. Plain nets are tolerably active; quillings of some kinds have been inquired about more than for some weeks past. Lever fancies, good patterns, and suitable widths, have been selling to a moderate extent. The best plaits are fair sale. Yarns are rather more freely supplied; prices remain much as they were. Advances in the selling value of lace goods can scarcely be anticipated this side Christmas; though, from the present favourable state of stocks, we do not anticipate any reduction in the icterval, and with the new year our goods are not unlikely further to improve in price. Hosiery Trade: We are very much gratified to learn, that, by the arrival of the steam-packet Britannia, very large orders have arrived in this town for almost every description of hosiery goods.

Leicester.—The demand has been tolerably brisk this week, and wrought hose are getting scarce; but in straight downs, gloves, and fancy goods, the supplies are quite equal to the demand. An advance of a shilling a bundle is taking place in cotton yarns. Wools and yarns remain stationary.

Glasgow.—Our cotton yarn market may be said to be decidedly firmer, although the amount of business done has not been great, but spinners are very shy at taking former rates, as in many instances 2¼ to 4 per cent. has been obtained. The cotton goods market for general descriptions continues very flat, and, although prices are are very low, speculators have no inducement to purchase, owing to the unremunerating state of most of the foreign markets. Some descriptions that are wanted are not in stock, and cannot be made at the present low prices offered. Iron: Pig iron, £4 per ton; bar iron, £9 10s; nail rods, £10 10s; boiler plates and sheets, £13; rails, £10 10s to £11.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES, and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,—was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application; and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable preparation, but a never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance in taking six at a time.

*** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on the Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

"Abernethy's Pile Ointment," "Paul's Corn Plaster," and "*Abernethy's Pile Powders*," are sold by the following Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150; Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inverate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Country Agents:—Baines and Newsome; Mr J. Buckton, Times' Office; Heaton, Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Eland, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, Smith, Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke, and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Lofthouse, Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes, Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Pickering, Garton, Williamson, Chapman, Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson, Weir, Ryder, and Rarker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes, Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingoldby, Longbottom, Louth; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith, Burlington; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Rhodes, Snaith; Champley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby; Ombler, Market Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham; Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton; Brown, Gainsborough; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Fox, Pontrefact; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett, Stockton; and by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Venders in every Market Town in England.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.

Corns.—There is nothing so distressingly painful as a Corn, and yet nothing which can be so easily remedied. We have ourselves given a trial to that excellent Corn Plaister, known as "Paul's Every Man's Friend," and are so convinced of its efficacy as to recommend it to the notice of all our readers. Paul's Every Man's Friend can be obtained of any respectable Chemist in town or country, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or the quantity of three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.

Marriage.—Last Thursday, at the parish church, Rochdale, Jacob Partington, and Martha Taylor, two firm and persevering Chartists, having been educated by their parents in the pure principles of democracy from birth, were joined in Hymen's bands, with a fervent desire from a large circle of friends that they might be happy.

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

Saturday, October 10, 1846.