My dear Friends, Again I have to congratulate you upon the flattering position we occupy, and it is cheering to think, mg Parish juggle has reduced the luxurious staff of the Liberator to the same pitch of starvation and famine that they have brought upon the land. that that "COMICAL GENIUS" "HOT-HEADED" "HAIR BRAINED" Feargus can point to the steady march of the movement from Point Phich he derives and desires no other benefit than for the Company, some districts generously voted that I should appropriate it all to my own use, and others that I should reserve £500 of the amount, while, recently, you have answered my appeal for resolutions that I should receive £10 per cent. upon the profits. While this proposition convinced me of Tour generosity, it also convinced me of your shortightedness, and I will show you why. Suppose that I had acquiesced in this arrangement, what a handle it would give to our enemies; would not the that land money is nothing more than a stock-Libbing fund for Feargus O'Connor to make £10 more than that, let us consider what effect my consent 10 such an arrangement would have upon the occupants. The value of the estate that I made money of would be acknowledged, but the value of the estate appropriated to the location of members would be disparaged by the supposition, that, if prefit could be made out of it, it also would have been sold. Now, I think that when the subject is placed before you in this light you will see the propriety of my declining to accept any fee, favour, or remedy, and ordered him to leave the court inneward, or gratuity of any sort, for my services, beyond the delight of making them available for the improvement of the working classes. I flatter myself that the unimpeached and unimpeachable similar nature were similarly decided, and left in character that 1 have sustained through a whirl- disgust to prosecute my journey to the Rev. Mr. nool of changes is calculated to serve you, therefore I will preserve it. The movement is the greatest movement that ever the world witnessed, and can only be injured by my dishonesty or weakness, by the misappropriation or mis-application of your funds. The

and corporation officials. You would much oblige me by reading the splendid, well reasoned, philosophical and unanswerable articles in the Marning Chronicle in favour of the small-farm princourage to grapple with the master grievance, you will find the fulfilment of YOUR FOOL'S predicgrave importance to be submitted to the approaching Conference, besides those mentioned in the programme published in this week's Star, and to which.

without offering a suggestion, I invite your serious

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

attention, merely asking you to send to that Conference a representation of your will rather than the stamp of individual spleen. Your faithful friend and servant.

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR. Mr attendance at the ordinary, besides the amusement it afforded, had the advantage of familarsing me with the voice and appearance of many his honor can ride and I'll walk." of the actors in the legal farce I witnessed upon the following day. Having heard so many conflicting versions of the mode of administering Irish justice, I wished, at some slight inconvenience, to secure a good place, and with that intention was up betimes and at my post before the doors of the Court-house were opened, a precaution which enabled me to have some conversation with stragglers, who, like myself. had taken time by the forelock, and from whom I learnt the relative estimation in which the several atternevs were held. I was assured that Mr. Quill, Passessed an entire control over his Worship, a cir-Cuasiance which very naturally made him an object of no small importance with litigants. At nine o'clock the Court began to fill, and shortly after his the former were plaintiffs and the latter defendants, Mr. Grubb rose, and, with great deference and hulandlord in his district, in those times when the discharge of his important duties in his double capacity | gence in this soliloquy, and turning to Phelim I said, were essential, nay, indispensable, as a reason for "Now, O'Donnell, had you really paid the debt for making the application to his worship, and which was very stoutly but ineffectually resisted by Mr. Ecck, upon the grounds that his client would be taken by surprise if his case was called on out of but that he (Mr. Buck) was not sufficiently in-

sence as an extensive landlord and ACTIVE magistrate. The action was brought to recover £9 15s. upon a promissory note, and as the trial was short, I prefer giving the reader a literal rather than a garbled account of the proceedings. After the defendant had been called in the Court and outside, the case he continued, "but he and the Captain is ruining the was opened, when James Catchpole (of whose proficiency in the art of swearing the reader has already heard something) mounted the table, and was sworn. When he had crossed himself and kissed the book, he sat down, took a pair of old spectacles out of an old case, and in reply to Mr. Grubb, after a good deal of cammaging in an old book, he declared that he had served Phelim O'Donnell, junior, of Crieff, with a copy of the process, on the 3rd of November. decree for the amount and costs, and which was instantly granted, and upon which the captain and

structed to enable him to do justice to his client.

bood, and the indispensable necessity of his pre-

om the court, court, and I saw a remarkably fine looking young poverished?

# Darinery.

VOL. X. NO. 475.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quartr

possessed by a class, perhaps the worst class in exstance. Mr. Kydd showed to demonstration the

> themselves of property, and recommended the establishment of a People's Bank of Deposit and Issue. and sat down greatly applauded. At the close, a vote of thanks was given to the

hest means for the working classes to adopt to possess

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE. This body met on Tuesday evening, November the

24th, at 83, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. J. Milne in the Mr. Fuzzon reported that the City locality had suc ceeded in taking the City Lecture Theatre, for the purpose of holding a public meeting in favour of the

Charter, and that such meeting would be held on Mr. PATTENDEN reported that the men of Marvle one had taken the Temperance Hall. Carlisle-street Portman-market, and that a meeting for the same purpose would be held there early in December.

On the motion of Mr. Simpson, every member of the Committee was requested to be in attendance on Tuesday evening next, on business of great imortance.

The Secretary (Mr. Stallwood), gave notice of his intention to resign that office. The meeting then adjourned.

ADDRESS OF THE MANCHESTER OBSERVATION COMMITTEE

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE.

Brethren,-We feel ourselves called on to attempt to rouse from the slumbers of inactivity those districts which were unrepresented at the rate delegate meeting at Oldham, and in particular to call upon Ashton, Stock. port, Stalybridge, Bolton, and Bury, to respond with omething like their ancient alacrity to enable us to agitate the secluded parts of this great county in favour of the national petition. What urges us the more to this course at the present time is, the hope of securing the services of Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, and also the determination evinced by the delegates at Oldham of laying on a six penny levy per member to meet the exigences of this occasion, and the forthcoming contested elections. This last act is not in accordance with the wishes or the men of Manchester; yet sooner than lessen our delegates in the esteem of the country, we are determined to send our fair quota to the district fund, and thus help to send the mighty voice of Chartism

lead and oppress. Now, friends, all we ask of you is to do as we have lone, at least to the best of your ability. If you do not, all we can say is, that you will then be helping the nemy, making the National Petition a nonentity, the Chartist Convention a solemn farce, our boasted power powerless—and turning into ridicule that which ough to be formidable to the many-headed monster of mono-

The policy of petitioning has often been called in quesland was cultivated according to the plan laid down tion by many well meaning persons, but those friendthe reluctant grasp of the factions. We have got our petition sheets through the town, we have them spread wise; and now, once for all, we invite your co-operation

> JOHN O'HEA, Secretary. SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL. more than we—would desire to see pass into history The members of this district met as above, on Sunday evening last, at half-past six, Mr. W. Hewitt in the chair, when the General Balance Since was submitted and received as satisfactory, and the meeting adjourned until Sunday evening

next, at half-past six. Chartist Land Company.

We have received from Bethnal-green, Derby, City of London, Brighton, Birmingham, and Brad ford, reports of the instructions to their respective delegates. We have no room to report these structions," which, of course, will be read to the Conforence by the several delegates. Bradford. - Mr. Smyth has been unanimously

elected delegate for the Bradford district. BUMINGHAM.-The following resolution has been

fully appreciated by the people generally.

manimously adopted :--That our unbounded thanks are due and are hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the great exertions romote the welfare of our company, and the happiness of the whole human family, and we sincerely hope that, at no very distant period, his generous conduct will be

adopted :-hereby tender our sincere thanks to the directors for the praiseworthy manner in which they have conducted the the National Chartist Co-operative Land

DERBY.-Mr. O'Connor is invited to visit Derby, o deliver a lecture on the Land, during the sitting

Northneum. - At a meeting of the members of the Land Company, held at the seven stars, Barkergate, on Monday evening last, Mr. Bustock in the

chair, it was resolved .-That the members of the Nottingham Branch, No. 3. of the Chartist Co-operative Land Comany be, and are fourpence-halfpenny for a three acre share, and sixpence

for a four acre share, for the purpose of presenting Mr. services rendered by him to his brother shareholders. That a committee of seven be appointed to carry the came into effect, viz., Messrs. Bostock, Laugwith, Christie

Oldknow, Hall, Curtis, and Burgin. That Mr. W. H. Nott, Currier, Goose-gate. That the Committee meet at the Seven Stars, in

precisely.

Mr. J. Sweet has been elected delegate to the forthcoming Conference.

vere enrolled. All members are requested to pay up

ing Land Conference at Birmingham, for the Barns district, comprising Barnsley, and its vicinity. BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.—The majority of votes for

delegate to the Land Conference, are in favour of Mr. G. Hotloway of Kidderminster, LEICESTER DISTRICT.-Mr. T. Smart has elected delegate by a majority of votes.

Delegates Elected,-London, Friday, We have received the following returns :-

Mr. E. Rous, of Reading, elected by a majority of rotes for the district, including Reading, Oxford, Banbury, Chipping, Norton, Chelmsford, Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells, Rochester, Dorking, Brighton, Calais, Boulogne, and Rouen. as ocen ei

of votes for Preston, Liverpool, Warrington, Holm-firth, Cithero, Lancaster, Birkenhead, and several other places, included in the district. Mr. ROBERT WILDE has been elected for Ash-

burton, Staly Bridge, Mottram, Hyde, Stockport, Macclesfield, and other places included in the district. Mr. John Gilbertson has been elected by a majority of votes for Carlisle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, South Shields, Darlington, Cockermouth, and several other places inculded in the dis-

Mr. John Bootle has been elected by a majority of votes delegate for Wigan district. Mr. Wilkinson of Exeter has been elected delegate for the Newton Abbott district. MR. Coxx has been elected for the Worcester dis-

ROCHESTER. - The members of this branch

have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his untiring exertions in behalf of the Land Company. The Rochester friends hope Mr. O'Connor will pay them an early visit.

annual meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the Hall for Commerce, for the purpose of electing 15 children inmates of the school, and for 83, Dean-street, Soho. Brilliant and crowded audiences still attend these rooms, on Sunday evenings. On Sunday last, November the 22nd, Mr. Samuel admitted, for while in 1841 they amounted only to Kydd delivered an able and highly instructive lecture 100, the number would be at the close of that day's on "Property-to whom does it belong, and who pos- election 139. The new school in the course of erec-

# Chartist Intelligence.

CITY OF LONDON.

On Sunday evening last, a crowded meeting of the members of the National Charter Association of the City of London, took place at the hall in Turnagain Lane, Mr, Wm. Allnutt in the chair, after the reports had been received from the various delegates. Mr. G. H. Tucker rose to move the following reso-That we, the Chartists of the City of London, adopt the suggestion of Mr. Doyle, as held at John Street, with

Mr. Doyle's suggestion was, that if one million of ersons subscribe to the amount of sixpence each, it

of the two best informed men on the subject, that members might be carried in several boroughs if funds were only supplied for that purpose. He hoped the country would immediately take it up with that spirit which the importance of the subject de

o see that something practical was to be done. Mr. Tapp ably supported the motion, and would subscribe 6d. per month until the Elections took

Messrs. R. Fuzzon, W. Salmon, Bezer, Antill, and baker pull devil between them and Grubb, and sure Hawkins supported the resolution, which was una nimously adopted.

> Mr. W. Salmon then brought forward the motion of which he had given previous notice, viz .-

> generally, the necessity of having a National Subscription for the Veteran Patriet, and Widows, and Orphans Fund on Christmas Day, in order to raise a permanent fund to alleviate their sufferings.

ported the motion, which was carried without a dis Subscriptions were received towards the Registra

ion Fund, and five shillings was immediately subthrough the lonely vales and now silent hamlets, thus scribed for the Victim Committee. making truth familiar to the untutored ears of the simple After some other preliminary business, the meeting inhabitants, who, perchance, never heard it but to be derided and contemned by those whose interest it is to mis-

BETUNAL GREEN.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ON POLAND'S

After the disposal of some financial business, the secretary reported that in accordance with the it structions of the committee, Mr. Christopher Doyle had secured the assistance of a number of the leading democrats of Scotland, who were willing to aid read the list of names, and added that he expected that list to be still further strengthened before Mr Doyle quitted Scotland. No report of the culistment honorary members had yet been received from Messrs. M'Grath and Clark, but no doubt the enlist ment was going on. The secretary concluded by moving the election of the following persons as mem-

MANCHESTER-Mr. John Murray. GLASGOW-Messrs. James Smith, Sherrington Dougherty, and Hunter.

GREFNOCK-N'r. Robert Burrell.

LINLITHGOW-Messrs. William Grandison. John Drysdale, William Lapped, and Adam Turnbull. FALKIER-Messrs, ilugh M'Lean, Richard Cooper,

Hamilton-Messrs. James Weir, Archibald Walker, John Wilson, John Thompson, and James

Rathery, John Robertson, John Kinross, William Wallace, junior, David Malcolm, William White-William Sharp, Alexander Taylor, John M'Clennin, Weir Fair, James Shankland, William innior: William Archibald, and Andrew Kingcross. TILLOCOULTRY-Messrs, John Robertson and Wil

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cuffar, and the members of the committee. On the motion of the secretary seconded by Mr

Cuffay, it was unanimously resolved that a Public Meeting of the members and friends of the committee be holden at the German Society's Room, Drury-lane versary of the Polish Revolution of 1830. After the transaction of some other business the

As I have reason to believe that Mr. Doyle has ad iressed one or more letters to me which I have no received, the above list may not be complete; if so, shall be obliged to Mr. Doyle, or those Scottish friends who may find their names omitted, to supply

ne with the names, &c., in writing, The above newly-elected members of the committee will be communicated with direct, whenever cir-

cumstances may arise, rendering such communica I earnestly request our English democrat friends o volunteer the assistance so generously offered by

ORPHANS, AND VICTIMS,

he Land Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. George The following sums were paid in, Mr. Simpson's

"That this Committee earnestly call on their brother and sister Chartists, to follow the noble example of our city friends, in resolving that during the estivities of Christmas, they will not only sympathise with, but contribute to the utmost of their ability, to make glad the hearts of the Widows, Orphans, and

Carried unanimously.
On the motion of Messrs. Shaw and Grassby, 10s. each was voted to Messrs. Richards, Smart, and Preston, and Mrs. Ellis. The cases of Mrs. Booker and Mrs. Duffy, were

taken into consideration, and it was decided that at the next meeting they should have the precedence. The Committee was then adjourned to Wednesday evening, December 2nd.

the Ship Inn, on Sunday evening last, it was unani "To get up a requestion to the Mayor, to gran

day evening, chair taken at six o'clock precisely, when there are extracts from the most popular democratic works of the day, read and discussed. ASSEMBLY AND READING ROOMS.

83, Dean-street, Soho. Brilliant and crowded au-

Nearly ready, 28. 6d. Cloth, PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS,

BY F. O'CONNOB, EEQ. An accident having occurred, this edition will stil further be delayed for ten days, at which time all parties s

are requested to send their orders-Abel Heywood, 58, Oldham Street, Manchester; J. Watson, Paternosterrow; and Cleave, Shoe lane, London: and all Book-



OF YORKSHIRE. WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Michaelman West Riding of the County of York, will be held by adournment in the Committee room, at the House of Correcion, at Wakefield, on Thursday, the Tenth Day of nber next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purp D. cember next, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison (the said House of Correction), and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquire into the conduct of the officers and servants belonging to the same; and also into the behaviour of the Prises rs, and

C. H. ELSLEY, CLERK OF THE PEACE. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 25th November, 1846.

their Earnings.

THE NEW COMPACT. (From the Nation.)

""He (Lord Besborough) said, that if the government wished to conciliate Ireland, and to promote her pros perity, all the patronage of the country should be placed in the hands of Daniel O'Connell. \* \* \* 13 such a man to be obstructed in his views? Certainly not. \* Were I offered a place to-morrow, I would certainly accept of it."- Speech of the Lord Mayor, in the chair, in Conciliation Hall.

We are well aware that in expressing our astonishment at the audacity of such avowals as that which we have placed at the head of this article, we seriously peril our character for "common sense," and "practical sagacity"—the more modern modes of describing rickery and hypocrisy. But, protesting against the supposition that we mean to insist upon that old-fashioned thing called political honesty, (a folly to be committed only by vouthful enthusiasts.) we cannot help confessing that it does as yet appear to us somewhat strange, not to say revolting, that men should be found, not of very mean condition, who openly row their readiness to betray the principle which they have solemly pledged themselves to uphold, and to sell themselves to the enemies of that cause to which they have sworn to prove true.

Two years since, when these men assembled, in green uniforms, at the Rotunda, and, in the presence if a people who looked on them with sladness and with boundless hope, entered into solemn compact with the country and each other that they should never relax in their pursuit of national independence what prophet of evil would have dared to stand up and say, in the face of that assembly, that in two short years from that day that compact would be shamefully broken—that of those who vowed the patriot's vow, some would be receiving, at the hands of the foreign government, the wages of corruption -- while others, after much silent endurance, would be driven at length to the sad duty of revealing the treason of heir allies to the world? Yet these things have as suredly come to pass.

We will be told, of course, that there is no foundation for this assertion—that the treason is imaginary, -that the charge is an emanation of vindictiveness and malignity. We know the responsibility which amongst those reptiles who calumniate the incocent. and noison the nublic ear with malignant lies.

to say it plainly and without disguise, that the interests, the hopes, and the honour of the country ttle enmities of the hour will be forgotten in a few years: friendly time will cancel much that is to rifling to be remembered; but this whole transaction will leave a brand upon a name which all-none

vithout such a stain. Of the facts which have coerced our assent to the ruth of this sad conclusion, some have been so com municated to us that we cannot make them public

far as patronage is concerned, de facto Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There is scarcely a place between that of policeman and Lord Chancellor for which some candidate is not selected from the nicely-graduated mass of his dependents. The unhappy applicants who are not upon his list, however high may be their qualification, however strong their interest, are met with the stereotyped conclusive answer, O'Cox-NELL has a candidate for this office, and O'CONNELL must not be refused. Appointments actually made have been cancelled at his dictation; and men to whom the leading members of the Government have been individually pledged, whose claim the Government and the public would unite in recognising, have

character, no recommendation, but his favor and sup-Of his protegees, some are non-Repealers, reaping the price of Repeal; others are Repealers who, like the Irish members and agitators for whom Mr. O'Connell obtained place on his former abandoument

been set aside for persons who have no claim, no

of the question, will never lift their voices in public The Government then are discharging their portion of the compact. Let us see what has been done

on the other side. The first blow in the memorable battle forces" was struck by Lord John Russell, when he declared in the House of Commons that the Repeal party in Ireland might be divided into two classes; ne of which sought their object by appealing to pub-

lic opinion, while the other contemplated a resource Here is the first insertion of the wedgehe first faint shadowing of that "line of demarcation" which was soon afterwards drawn with fatal The Whig Government succeed to office. Dungar-

for Dungaryan on Repeal principles. Their advances re repelled, and they are silenced in some neither we nor the public know. Mr. O'CONNELL comes to Dublin. Sitting in his chair in Conciliation Hall, in the hearing of several gentlemen, he announces what he called the pleasing intelligence, that EDWARD CLEMENTS had got, or was promised, an apnointment, and that it was owing to "the masolicited kindness of Richard Lator Sheil." ten. Mr. O'Connell refers the question of the Dungarvan election to the Committee, and proceeds next

Four days are allowed to pass before the committee would be suffered to meet, and then the Dungaryan election takes him by surprise. There is positively no time to prepare ; if there were, "success would -so said Mr. O'Connell's report. Mr. Suell is returned without opposition. There was no ime to oppose him. But there was quite time enough to complete "the line of demarcation beween Young and Old Ireland.

It is less notorious, but; we believe, not less cor-

tain, that it was arranged between Mr. O'CONNELL

and the Government that the Solicitor-General should be returned for Dundalk without opposition. possible, on any other supposition, to explain his prein the field before him. Why the arrangement was not fulfilled, and Dundalk knocked down in the same lot with Dangarvan, still remains a State secret. and were found to have a leaning towards "physical force or infidelity." More probably, the practised

eye of one who was a party to that arrangement saw in the distance the signs of the rising storm, which has since burst upon the heads of the astonished confederates, and which now fills them with perplexity and dismay. We pass over the minor incidents of this disgust-

ing history, and come to the melancholy conclusion; O'Connell is omnipotens in Dublin Castle-the Repeal agitation is virtually extinct on Burghquay.
The weekly avocations of patriotism now consist of

laudations of a Government, before whose stolid faces the people are expiring of starvation, alternating with slanders on Young Ireland, and winding up, perhaps, with a faint and sickly hurrah for Repeal, The echoes of Conciliation Hall are no longer awakened by the voice of genius, liberty, and truth. The days are gone—days of hopefulness and pride!—when the O'BRIENS, the GRATTANS, the O'LOGH-LENS, met within its wal's, to take counsel for the liberation of a confiding country. Deserted by genius, patriotism, and worth, it is solulously frequented by place-beggars, and friends of place-beggars, who vend ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL .- On Wednesday, the their stupid calumnics, and run from the Hall to Merrion-square to have their claims endorsed, and hence to the Castle, to receive the reward of their vile labours-by hired calumniators, too, who, earning a weekly stipend, spit their innexious venom upon the characters of honest men-

> DEATH OF THE HISTORIAN MICHELET.-The Paris papers announce the death of the celebrated historian Michelet, whose late work, called "Priests, Women, and Families," excited so much attention.

that of deserving your thanks. At the same time must remind you of the folly into which man making his way to the attorney's bench where your own kindness would lead you, and the inevitable injury that it would entail mon our cause. When I had made £1350 profit worship, I beg your pardon, but this is really a very

costs, and it appears that the amount was acknowpower to augment your funds by the sale of estates, by ledged as being paid to the Captain in the presence of James Catchnole." and the brawlers exclaim—"So then, after in six months, and when I cleared it off with men and horses, and journies to Cork, and a fat pig, I went for it, and he said, that Mr. Grubb there had per cent. by dabbling in the purchase of land?" and it, but before James Catchpole he admitted full pay- he'll squeeze them one of these fine days, and the ment, and said, he'de send me the note, and sure it's often I called for it since and then I got a process for the amount, and now I hear its given agin me, but I'll die before I'll pay it a second time." His worship, who appeared very much confused, snatched at' Phelim's concluding threat, stopping him and telling him " that he was inclined to hear what he had to say, but from his daring threat of resisting the law he must now leave him to his

O'Farrell's, who I was now more than ever anxious effect of this mode of administering justice, which, in my judgment, constituted an important ingredient extent to which the plan is likely to go, makes many group of peasants in anxious consultation, who the means by which the several invaders (as he teeth water for patronage, but, as I will not exercise appeared to listen attentively to a young man who termed them from Lord Bandon to the lowest, had it for my own gain, I am resolved that others shall stood in the middle of the crowd, and who, from his obtained their estates. At dusk we arrived at the Many schemes are now on foot to insure a tone, attitude, and action, appeared to be much foot of a very high mountain, when Phelim turnparticipation in that patronage, which it is supposed excited, and whom, upon a closer view, I recognized ing to me, said, with a smile, pointing to a snug legitimately belongs to so extensive an undertaking. and so wealthy a body, but I undertake to frustrate nearing the group and halting, all but the orator honour, there's my cabin, and we have five miles and defeat all. During the sitting of Conference at Birmingham, I shall endeavour to make myself indescribable, while he, nothing daunted, continued your honour would make so free with the likes of eful as possible in that Whig-ridden district, in the hope of once more reviving the Chartist spirit so long crushed by the treachery of Whig place-hunters, that the case of this young man was calculated to shorter on foot, and I'll carry the bag, and your inspire the inquisitive stranger with no little interest, and remembering that my friend, Capt. Burford, had informed me that Capt. Squeezetenant was a ciple, and from them, as well as from the frightened neighbour of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell's, and thinking tone of all other Journals that have not the manly it probable that O'Donnell, being a tenant of the Captain, was likely to be a parishioner of his reverence. I put on a bold face, and walking towards the tions. There are a great many other questions of implacable orator, inquired if he could direct me to the house of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, to whom I was going on a visit. The moment I concluded the sentence the withering scowl was, as if by magic. changed into the heartiest smile of welcome, when

stantly," and which he obeyed with bitter impreca-

I remained in court until a few more cases of a

tions against sessions law and upstart squireens.

but the coach that would take you handiest is gone "Well, but" said I, "if I can procure a guide I mean to walk," whereupon the audience responded in chorus, "whisha, Phelim, sure as the gentleman is a stranger you can show him the short cut across the mountain, but, your honor," addressing

O'Donnell, who appeared to be calmed by the mere

mention of the priest's name, replied, "yes, your

honour. I live hard by his reverence, God bless him.

me, "its a long road, and but it'll be dark before "No," rejoined Phelim, "sure I have a horse, and

I assured my friend that walking was my usual mode of travelling, observing that "as my luggage was light, perhaps he could procure a neighbour to

it wont take any hurt I'll take it before me on the This arrangement suiting remarkably well, I proceeded to my inn, settled with "mine host." my companion tied my bag upon the saddle, as he insisted upon walking with me, and, thus accompatur worthy president, had the ear of the Court, and inied and accommodated. I proceeded en route. Here, thought I to myself, is a picture, here is a

of his natural protector, yet won to kindness, confidence, and hospitality to a perfect stranger, by the Warship took his seat. After a few cases of minor mere mention of his pastor's name. Surely, said I, importance, for the most part consisting of disputes there must be something in such a picture well ing locks sat, she said, "Pather, this is a friend of between small farmers and their labourers, in which worthy the attention and study of those who still Father O'Farrell's." "Is he," answered a tall figure hope to preserve the blighting influence which must rising from his bench, "then he's welcome to my in a great measure be a cause of this strong mility, applied to his Worship to call on the case of affection, and which, if not cherished to good, must Squeezztenant against O'Donnell, which was a civil one day burst in dreadful vengeance upon the heads and make Father O'Farrell's friend welcome." bill action brought by plaintiff to recover upon a of those who foolishly hope to subdue national will, promissory note given by defendant for £9 15s. and curb national enthusiasm, by the sword : surely. Mr. Grubb urged the absolute necessity of the said I, this injustice must one day have an end, or captain's presence as a magistrate and extensive the days of Saxon dominion are numbered. Courtesy to my companion forbade the further indul-

which you were sued." "Paid it, is it," he asked hastily, " and does your honour think I'd come again the Captain, and before I that it was ten o'clock before I thought of the rea court of justice, to damn my sowl for £9 15s, or for the order in which it was customary to proceed with all the money he has in the world. I'll engage then, lim of his promise to escort me, my resolution to Sessions business, also stating that he believed his but I paid it twice over, and sure but here's the proof," proceed was overcome by Kathleen's assurance that client had a good desence to the captain's action; producing a piece of paper upon which an account of labour, given in men and horses, and for journeys anda fat pig, was set down, amounting to £11 13s.5d., This very reasonable appeal, however, had no effect at 2s. 6d. a day for a man and horse, and sixpence a day for a man, and 8d. a hundred weight for taking compared with the state of the captain's neighbour-

corn to Cork, a distance of over forty miles. "And there," said he, pointing to the foot of the paper, " is Jim Catchpole's name, the Captain's bailiff, acknowledging the work to be done; but sure," too much under the influence of Kathleen's eyes to one-fourth of their receipts to form a permanent fund he observed, "he'de hang a priest, the lord save us! think of aught but love and her. for a hog (a shilling.) Why, indeed, your honour," parish between them."

" How is that," said I?

"Why, I'll tell you," continued Phelim, "These is very hard times with the poor; the praties has all failed, and pigs is scarce since last year's failure, and they has nothing but the wheat and oats to make up the rent, and pay all charges and labour, and live upon, and but he's pushing them for the dead half-year, A promissory note was then put in his hand for on always without asking for it, and he's putting 49 15s., given by the said I'helim O'Donnell to the that to the Michaelmas Gale due the other day captain, and to which he, James Catchpole, was the and as they can't thresh fast enough to satisfy him, Witness. That was Phelim O'Donnell's handwriting, he's canting them (sciling by auction), and buying and that was his (witness's) name and handwriting; all the crops in the straw; and but he has a score of men threshing, and he sends it off to Cork to sell, and but he's coining like gould, and taking all the day next, by lecturing on Macbeth. his affidavit-man made a very precipitate retreat straw that should go for manure, and canting cattle

and all."

Mr. Buck sat, and after the case was decided, Mr devil does he care as long as he can get the rent; and, but I'll engage he and Grubb will screw it out Buck rose, and addresssing his worship, said, "Your somehow, and then you see there's so many hard case, here is my client, Phelim O'Donnell, always wanting farms for their stock, and before against whom his landlord, Captain Squeezetenant, they'de waste what little they has; indeed, there's has just obtained a decree for £ 9. 15s. 0d. and ten bidding for every spot that's to let, and sure every one thinks himself cunninger nor the other, but be my word, the Captain and Grubb outlaws them after all, and sure between them they screws every "Yes," added O'Donnell, with great warmth, "he fraction of ready money the poor devils has, before brought me in debt £9. 15s. 0d. for some condi- they lets 'em have a sod of ground. Why sure tions that was in my lease, that the ould lord, God there's Grubb, that only come to Skibbereen without rest his soul, never required of me, and rather nor a halfpenny about five years ago, and now I'll enbe up and down with him, I gave my note to pay it gage but he keeps his inside jaunting car and horses, and sarvants, and be my word, if he's not foully belied, but they say's he's getting a hould of the writings of many of the gentlemen; and but be sure devil's good cure to them for they squeezes the poor when they can, and I'll engage but it 'ill be pull

"Impoverished is it," retorted Phelim, "what the

its the poor il suffer and have to pay all." "How is that," said I? "Why, when they begins to clamper, its to the

land that Grubb 'il look, and they'll let him puli away as much as he likes at the tenants." "Well," I observed, "was the old lord a better

landlord." "Better is it, o then wide is the differ; I'll en gage he never drove a tenant, but when he could'no pay he'de let him take his stock, and go about his

We passed through a very lovely country, adorned with some fine mansions alongside the Bandon river, to see, in the hope of receiving some solution of the time whiled away by such observations as I have mentioned; my companion informing me all about the proprietors of the several domains, and narin the formation of the Irish character. On leaving rating, I presume correctly-as the Irish are the court house, not far from the entrance, I saw a remarkable for the correctness of their oral traditionas the defendant, Phelim O'Donnell. Upon my secluded spot at a short distance, "There now, your to proclaim his innocence of the debt, and to de- me, but I hope you'll not think me too bould for by Mr. O'Connor. The lecture elicited the greatest claim against the tyranny of his landlord and the axing you to come and eat something, and rest a injustice of the law. The reader may well imagine bit, while I lave the mare at home, as we can go

> honour will be heartily welcome." "O'Donnell." I replied, "you are a fine goodnatured fellow, and so far from considering it any condescension to visit your house, I cheerfully ac cept your invitation, and shall gladly partake of

> your hospitality." "Thank your honour," said Phelim, opening gate that appeared to be the entrance to his hut, and through which we had scarcely passed when female, who stood in the doorway of the house rushed towards us, asking, "is that Phelim," and

well, did you get the better of them."

answered the previous question. "O better, thank God, she slept till a "That's well," returned Phelim, adding, "Kath leen, they cast me before I got to the court, but

don't tell my mother-here's a gentleman that's a

friend of Father O'Farrell's, and he'll eat a bit before

"How is my mother?" said Phelim, before he

we start, and while I put up the mare you'll have "O then he's welcome," said Kathleen, "won' our honour walk in and take an air of the fire, its a could night, and I suppose you'r after a long

I thanked her, and was shown into a room which appeared to serve the purpose of a kitchen and narlour, and, to my great delight, saw what the Irish call a rousing fire of turf upon the hearth. The first "O, as for the matter of that," said Phelim, "if object to which I naturally directed my attention was my hostess, a girl about nineteen years of age, and without exception the most lovely creature ever beheld; she was above the middle size, of splendid shape and form, with auburn heir hanging over her shoulders, a pair of large soft blue eyes lovely complexion, a nose that may defy the statuary to imitate, a set of pearly white teeth, and lips tha seemed to speak of bashful love. I confess that I splendid peasant roused to madness by the injustice | felt so much struck by the 'tout ensemble' of this mountain goddess, that I was not aware of the pre sence of any other mortal, till pointing to the chim ney corner, where an aged person with white flow house-Kathleen get down the flitch, and get some eggs, and the praties is boiled for Phelim's supper Young O'Donnell having quickly disposed of the mare, rushed into the house just as the old man had ordered supper, and without noticing any one went into a room off the kitchen, and where, as I subsequently learned, his mother was confined to her bed with rheumatic pains in her head and limbs. Here shall break off for the present, merely observing, that O'Donnell's history of his family, and his narrative of Irish transactions, interested me so much. mainder of my journey, and when I reminded Pheit was a very wet night, and that she had made me a very comfortable bed, if my honour could put up with it for one night, adding, that his reverence would be in bed before me, as may be he didn't exnect me; and truth to say I required but little per snasion to accept the invitation of so fair a hostess. In my next I shall narrate O'Donnell's history of his family, and their times, confessing myself just now

(To be continued.)

Shabsperian Lectures .- On Tuesday evening November the 24th, Mr. Charles Westerton, lectures at the Gould Square, Institute, &c., gave the first Shaksperian Lecture, at the Assembly Rooms, 83. Dean-street, Soho, on the Tragedy of Richard the Third—and the character of the "Humpbacked Tyrant," as drawn by the "Immortal Bard." During the lecture. Mr. Westerton gave in excellent style, some readings from the Tragedy, and delivered the celebrated soliloguy with great effect. Mr. Westhat the ould lord, God rest his sowl, used to lave terton defended the character of Richard from the aspersions thrown on it by his revilers, taking nature for his guide, and concluded by drawing a graphic and striking picture of "Men and things." as hey at present prevail, and illustrated his arguments by the ambitious workings of men of the present day. He was loudly applauded, and at the close Mr. Ernest Jones paid some well merited compliments to the lecwhereupon Mr. Grabb demanded his Worship's horses drawing it home every day, and scores of turer, and moved a vote of thanks to that gentlestand Mr. Pavey will continue the course on Tues-

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS have had another important meeting in London, and issued an address to "Well, but," said I, "surely that must fall upon the Democrats of the world, urging on the struggle The next case had not proceeded far, when there

Well, but," said I, "surely that must fall upon for the Land, which will appear in Young Americal. Sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the Land, which will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the Land, which would accomedate belonged to the producers, who under proper circumbelong on the Struggs on Local Sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the Land, which would accomedate belonged to the producers, who under proper circumbelong on the struggs of the land will appear in Young Americal. Sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the Land, which would accomedate belonged to the producers, who under proper circumbelong on the struggs of the land will become improve the land, which will appear in Young Americal. Sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will appear in Young Americal sesses it." Mr. Kydd demonstrated that property the land will be come improve the land will

egard to the Registration Fund.

would produce a fund of £20,000. It was the opinion | Thursday evening, December the 3rd.

Mr. Nobbs seconded the resolution, and was glad

A committee of seven was then appointed to carry

That we, the City Chartists, recommend to the Chartists

He brought forward this motion for the purpose of calling the attention of the country to it; appeals and been made more than once, but the country had not responded to them.

Mr. Nobbs seconded the motion, and regretted that we had not a Chartist Pension Society.

Messrs. T. Salmon, R. Fuzzon, and Mr. Antill sup-

djourned to next Sunday evening, the 29th, at

A friend gave an excellent lecture at the Whittington and Cat Church-row, Bethnal Green, on Sunday evening, November 22, to a good audience on the Land and Commerce, and proved from statistics that the land is capable of producing food for four times the amount of the present population; showed the searched me with a glance that was withering and over the hill to get to Father O'Farrell's yet, and if brigandism of commerce in its various phases, and showed what might be the position of Ireland if the

> A meeting of the committee took place on Mon lay evening last, November 23rd, at the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. Ernest Jones, presi-

> bers of the committee :-

ALEXANDRIA, VALE OF LEVEN - Mr. James Mc ELDERSLIE-Messrs. George Wood and George

John M'Grichrist, Joseph Ronald, William Thompson, Andrew Mocher, William Wilkie, George Murphy, and Hugh M'Phee.

COALSNAUGHTON-Mr. Andrew Wighton TILLIBODY - Messrs. Robert Archabald,

CRIEFF-Messrs. James McAinsh, James Ewing David Schrimminger, and John McLood. above list of democrats were unanimously elected

The Committee met on Tuesday evening last, a

book, 63. 6d., Mr. Antill, from the City Chartists,

Veteran Patriots; and also that each locality wil imitate the Somers Town locality in appropriating to be at the disposal of this Committee."

BIRMINGHAM.

At the usual weekly meeting of Chartists, held at mously resolved.

the use of the Town Hall for the purpose of holding a public meeting on December the 8th, to adopt the National Petition, and likewise to hear an address from Mr. O'Connor upon the Land plan. Meetings are held at the above place, every Sun-



I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do Hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my ife has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Cintment; and I farthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Log; With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to mose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my log had three large ulcers on 1, and that I applied to gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by im-several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every progress. day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinboxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested that I was short space of time, without confinement or the least exsnabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The pesure. seres which were so disagreeable and repulsive to beheld are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude Oxford-street. London. to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in ; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved. (Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the and day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first ap. packed, and carefully protected from observation. plied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his got such hold that it was only throwing his money away any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conto use them. . He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune. (Signed) A Cure of Ringworm of Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Moro, 6, Hemlock Court. Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845. To Professor Holloway.

Sin .- About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it. yet I was anable to de so About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been a perfect cure. (Signed) GRACE MORO,

\* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer. East Keal, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846. To Professor Holloway,

SIR,-I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle. and was attended with; welling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect. rofour parish. (Signed) JOSEPH GILDON.

the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.

To Professor Holloway, cerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive at to be a most invaluable remedy.

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Signed) Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs. Vicerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout ped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway.

244. Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly throughout the civilized world, at the following ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medi-prices:—Is. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. cine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these prices:-1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and 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

Just Published,

A new andi mportant Edition of the Silent Friend on Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for

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 esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten m a famular manner; the work is Embenshed with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-fluence of Mercury on the skin, by exuptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARbe consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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opinions of the press.
"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"
as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a
paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a less to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only re-

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.

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Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that leplorable state, are affected with any of those previous jmptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, 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 meevent of precreation occurring, the innocen should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

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An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active ing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will principles throughout the bedy, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbic virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 35s., 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, haough for a while undiscovered, at length break out head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recomsitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, mended them extensively, and in one instance in which eriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect efficacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other men of Birmingham were among those who denounced man can be won by no party, and deceived by no faction. cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to of the patent medicines before the public of equal value as a me most: I throw no blame, however, on you, because | Castlereagh, the most cunning of spies and contemptible

ties of matrimony, and who ever and the misfertune! form of these diseases, a prious course of this medicine s highly essential, and of the greatest importance as 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,

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the

The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

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 he detail of their cases, as to theduration of the com laint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general

N.B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicin centrated 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 bad he "Silent Friend."

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTCALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

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

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have es- his own relatives. (Laughter.) Thus, you see these officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmation ory of the value of these Loxenges, and proving the perfect safety of their use. (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given advert to it for the information of those who may not to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d.; and Tins. 2s. 9d 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Che mist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, London. Sold retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

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

SIR .- I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have sians.") Gentlemen, I am aware that this is a dry detail been under medical treatment with but little relief, and of facts; I came here, however, to give you facts, and I have not for many years been able to walk more than | pledge my credit, as a Member of Parliament, for the The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your truth of all I have stated. (Cheers.) Were it not that Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Riss, a distance of four miles; for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenge: You are at liberty to make what use you please of this of "Go on." Go on." Well, then, (said Mr. Hunt,) I SIR .- I think it but an act of justice to inform you that letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries re-

ecung my cure. I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE.

Pencrais, July 16th, 1845 To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester,

August 21st, 1845. Sir,—I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chap- derived very little benefit from them: but since I have being paid for their services, but I did object to the sons made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have of the Aristocracy being educated at the expense of the I am, Sir, your's truly,

SARAH FLETCHER

To Mr. CROFT.

Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had

already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence

and pleasure in recommending them. Sir. \_ I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges for having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for no man is entitled to call the Ministers to account, Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from (Shame, shame.) The sum of £10,000 was regularly experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent allowed to the Tories, out of the Civil List, under this Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, HENRY WOODERSON.

1, North Feltham Place, near Hounslow.

Feb. 12, 1845. To MR. KEATING, St. Paul's.

Feb 17, 1845.

he winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to perfectly free from it ever since. perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, JAMES ELLIS. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's. 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville,

To MB. KEATING. London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter

approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention taking two small boxes in the course of the last three they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WRITE. (signed) To MR. T. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard. Medical Warehouse,-Halifax, Novo Scotia, August 15, 1846.

To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lyzenges, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sir,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer," we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND Reform. If Reform, however, is to produce such mea-COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, MORTON & Co.

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

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the that what I said was correct. (Cheers.) But how onwards. At the top of the staircase there are a number stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without come they to determine to disfranchise only fifty-six of men in close conversation. Their countenance exfor 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had ache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are others equally rotten? (Hear, hear.) I will tell you they? I ask. They are the committee and friends of the appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while Newbury, to Bath, there are three places called, Marlto those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing- the Earl of Aylesbury, and is a very neat market town, rooms, in which a false and vitiated taste for distorted not fail to be appreciated.

This medicine has for many years received the approval of the most respectable classes of society, and in con firmation of its efficacy the following letter has been kindly forwarded to Mr. Prout, with permission to publish

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

"Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844. "SIR.—I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong Don the unitarry individual in its most dreadful forms and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most the Duke. Again:—at Preston there are now 7,000 ing veteran of many years. You hear him speak, and of existence. To those suffering from the consequences | sure, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. | electors, which will in like manner be reduced in a few | from his measured sentences and broad accent, you know which this disease may have left behind in the form of The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative years to about 900, and other places are in a similar him to be from the land of the mountain and flood. secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the of mine, has used them—very rarely having recourse to \*c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful she induced a person to adopt the n, and supplied the other. (Cheers.) These are the things of which I com- The Odin of his life—for his is a true "hero-worship" affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary

Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, M.ore serious affections are visited upon an innecest wife Leeds; Brooke, Dowsbury; Donnis and Son. Burdeand exspring, from a want of these simple precautions. kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulk- various acts of the Whigs since they had come into office, ner, Doncaster; Judsen, Harrisen, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; 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. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and oberve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual THE WIIIGS EXPOSED BY THE LATE HENRY HUNT, M.P., FOR PRESTON.

(Concluded from the Star of Nov. 21.) In order to provide new places and fresh patronage, these men have got a New Court of Bankruptcy estaceupation. Medicines can be ferwarded to any part of blished. The old one was certainly a very bad one, but he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely | the matter of complaint is this, that the new commis-Lord Chancellor, who has appointed new Commissioners, in the papers, showing that they received £68,000 a year | measure,-" Phoo, phoo," said Lord Althorp, "does the from the taxes, which has since been very much in- house imagine that my noble friend, the paymaster of true? It was really very amusing to see the effect measure, which was calculated to injure the Aristocracy ment, and I was in hopes it was at the largeness of the the Whigs to carry on the government as nearly in the sum: but afterwards discovered that the house was old way as possible, shocked at such a question being put. Lord Althorp got up and said that it certainly was true, and as some per. neous and enthusiastic applause. sons must fill the office for which the salaries were paid, on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the there could be no objection to Earl Grey putting in pecially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing amiable Whigs don't work for nothing at any rate. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) It is scarcely necessary for me to call to your recollection, the Dutch loan affair, as it is so recent a transaction : I will, however, just have paid much attention to that famous job. Many years ago, it was stipulated by England and Holand, to pay to Russia a certain large sum of money annually, so long as Holland and Belgium should be united. You all know, however, that nearly two years ago, these countries were separated, and the Dutch, very properly, thereupon, topped paying their quota of the money; but the honest, liberal, patriotic Whigs of England kept on paying the money without even asking the permission of Parliament; for Russia, you know, was at that time very much in want of money to assist her in annihilating the brave and magnanimous Poles. (Great disapprobation; "three groans for the Whigs and the Rus-I am fearful of exhausting your patience, I could go on with these damning facts for some time longer, for the Whigs have given me plenty of materials. (Loud cries will give you one or two more examples. You may have eard that there are at Oxford a number of professors who teach mathematics, the languages, &c., to the sons of the Aristocracy, but perhaps many of you do not know that you have the honour of paying those professors £1,000 a year for instructing these scious of nobility. When I opposed this grant, nothing could exceed the opposition with which I was assailed. Hon. Members vondered how I could be such a Goth. "Who," it was said, " besides the Member for Preston, could stand up to object to so useful an expenditure." (Laughter.) I assured the house I did not object to these professors poor weavers and mechanics, particularly whilst they were prevented from even buying knowledge for themselves. (Tremendous applause.) Gentlemen, I have another item of Whig expenditure in my list, and with that I will close this part of my subject. During the war it is said that it was necessary to employ secret agents and spies to learn what was doing in the enemy's camp, &c., and that as these spies must be paid, the Minister must have some monies placed at his disposal for this purpose. Now, I am not disposed to dispute this. I dare say these spies are very useful in the enemy's camp, but you all know very well that they have not been confined to that duty, but have been sent into the people's camp where they have also been found very useful to tyrannical Ministers. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and much cheering.) It would scarcely form a good item in the Exchequer accounts, however, to say, Paid Messrs. Edwards, Oliver, Castles, and Co., as spies in the manufacturing districts, and for entrapping

so many men." (Laughter.) And, therefore, the Minister is not required to enter monies, paid for these very useful and creditable services at all, and the money is granted him by Parliament under the convenient head of "secret service money," for the expenditure of which head. Now, you will say this was bad enough, but, alas your friends, the Whigs, found this sum by no means sufficient for their purposes, and honest Lord Althorp moved, with great complacency, that £44,000 be added thus making the whole grant £55,000. (Great indiguation was here exhibited by the meeting.) I said that THE GREENWICH MEETING FOR THE CHARTER even a grant of £10,000 was disgraceful for such a purpose, in a time of peace, but, to ask for £44,000 in addi-DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during | tion, to bribe the Press was infamous. (Cheers.) To | love to live with the images of the past? Have you in

(One tremendous shout, "Yes ") tinguish Tithes in Ireland, and what is their method of way, reason together. extinguishing Tithes? Why, to collect them at the point of the bayonet. (Hear, hear.) No less than 30,000 troops are kept in Ireland to enforce the impositions of the Established Church. (Immense cheering.) A state of things like this cannot last. The Government was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after are rigourously prosecuting all those who have attended and taken any part in the late anti-Tithe meetings; and weeks. I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, I firmly believe that if they succeed in this, they will next attempt to put down the Political Unions in England. (No, no, they never shall.) They have already put down the public meetings in Ircland, and 1 and, have a care, that what are called the leaders of the people, are not among the first to call out for this measure. (Hear, hear.) Now, after the few facts I have disclosed to you this evening, I ask any reflecting man n this assembly, whether he imagines the Whigs are likely to relieve this country from its present distress and yet if any man dared to say anything about these things, he has been uniformerly denounced as an enemy to sures as those I have this night enumerated, and which, be it remembered, are all the acts of the boasted Reform Ministry:-why, then I say, we are much better without your notice; a meeting of the people asking for the it, than with it. (Cheers.) But no, my friends, we must people's rights; no fiscal or commercial interest is renot-we will not-proceed in this way. The people of cognised here; " buy cheap and sell dear" forms no part shall place the government in their hands. (Renewed

applause.) I dare say you have often heard it said during the last two years, " what is Hunt raving about, hav'nt the ministers cut off fifty-six rotten b roughs?" Yes, and so far clothes brokers say, "buy cheap and sell dear." as that goes I thank them for it; but when they told me are neither rags, nor oxen-we are men. in consequence of an investigation which took place by fashion. it, and, if requisite, to refer any respectable person to its author:—

the interferance of the house, those three poroughs old and young men, and I will give you a portrait of of the Duke of Newcastle, and a regular boroughmonger each. See before you the trunk of what has been a significant of the Duke of Newcastle, and a regular boroughmonger each. the interferance of the house, those three boroughs These men of whom I would speak are a mixture of he is ;- (laughter,)-well, what have Ministers done for newy and energetic man. His countenance indicates him at Newark? There are now 1,400 electors in that stern determination and refined thought; his eye glistons borough, which the Reform Bill will reduce in a few with the fire of youth, though his grey hair and his stoopsituation. So that you see, when the truth is told. With an honest pride he tells you that he fled from Scotwhilst the Whigs have been lopping off rotten boroughs land in 1819. He reverts to the fate of Baird, Hardy, with the one hand they have been creating them with the and Wilson, with mingled feelings of regret and pride, plained, and for which I was nearly ruined; and the is a belief in the nobility of a great principle. Such a

Scid by Thomas Prout, 220, Strand, London; and Whig faction, then the Tory faction, so long will one or the empire. The veteran, Henry Ross, is one of them; dur their more youthful days to be affected with any by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, both of them, have their hands in your pockets. (Loud applause.) From what I have told you this evening, I trust you will hold me justified for refusing to give my vote in favour of Lord Ebrington's motion of confidence in the Ministry. Recounting as I did in my mind, the I felt that I could as soon have suffered myself to be cut to picces, as to give my vote of confidence in such a set of men. (Much cheering.) Why, gentlemen, did not Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: the Whigs denounce in the strongest possible terms, the Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, enactment of the infernal Six Acts? and yet no sooner were they in power, than they proceeded to enforce what cribed. Such men form the staple of our Chartist meetwere left of them, with ten-fold the rigidity of their pred cessors. (Hear, hear.) Why are men, who now profess themselves Reformers, but who would have put to death those who called out for Reform in 1829, to charge me, who have spent two years and a half of my life in a eminence, and declined gradually to insignificance: if miserable dungeon, for my exertions in behalf of the people. Why, I say are they to charge me with being in the pay, or in any way fighting the battles of the Tories. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) God knows I am no friend of the Tories-I hope, at no distant day to bring these monsters to justice for the atrocious murders in Manchester, in the month of August, 1819. (Immense and long continued applause.) I firmly believe, that unless we soon have such a Reform as shall make the working classes prosperous and happy, confusion will reign. (Hear, hear.) The precious Whig Bill is now being complained of all over the kingdom: I find that in Preston, objections have been made to no less than 1,400 electors, purposely to give trouble and to annoy the Reformers. There are not more than 700,000 electors in all England out of the seven or eight millions of male adults, sioners cost the country upwards of £40,000 a year, and and I will now deliberately put the question to you as I one might have supposed that out of the eighty old ones, have done to every assembly of the working classes which case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with some at least, might have been found to undertake the I have met since the Bill was proposed. "So far as you duties of the new Court. But no, not a soul of them | understand the Bill, do you think it is calculated or that was appointed; the places are in the patronage of the it was ever intended to do the working classes any good?" Mr. Hunt put this question by a show of hands, when and the old ones are enjoying themselves very snugly on it was ununimously decided in the negative.] Why, retiring pensions taken from the pockets of the people. gentlemen (continued Mr. Hunt,) I tell you plainly that (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Grey family, I will the Ministers themselves never said it would. Whenonly say that, sometime ago, when a statement appeared ever Peel got up and denounced it as a revolutionary

creased, I asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his the Forces, who stands at the head of the ancient and place in the House of Commons, whether or not it was noble house of Bedford, would have brought forward a which the question had upon the house. It seemed like | in any shape or way ?" No, no, to be sure not, this Bill a thunderbolt, every one seemed struck with astonish. by bringing in the middle classes, was intend to enable Mr. Hunt then sat down amid several rounds of sponta-

# Correspondence.

THE VETERANS', ORPHANS', AND VICTIMS'

BROTHER CHARTISTS, -Our respected and indefatigable sub-Secretary, Ryming John Arnott, has addressed you on this all-important subject in an unmistakeable appeal, soliciting your aid on behalf of our suffering, aged friends, poor old Richards, Smart, Preston, Davonport, as well as Mrs. Ellis and her poor orphans, Mrs. Duffey, Mrs. Booker, Mrs. Roberts, &c. Now, the fact is well known, that the former have advocated our principles for more than half a century, and alas! are now doomed to eke out a life of affliction, misery, degradation, and want-suspended, as it were, between the Union-house and death itself-(the latter would be preferable) -through the infernal system of oppression and misrule, which so grievously afflict mankind. I regret to say that appeal has been but feebly responded to. have received twelve postage stamps from, if I mistake not, an esteemed friend, whose name has often graced the pages of the Star, whenever the subscription lists have appeared. In a note he indignantly complains of the apathy of the people in rendering the necessary support to these poor victims, who have fallen a prey to class legislation, and strongly urges the necessity of adopting a system for their future maintenance, by the payment of one penny per month from each Chartist throughout the united kingdom; a thing, in my opinion, very easy of accomplishment. The committee, on as sembling last week, found that all the available monies they could command amounted to no more than 17s., which precluded the possibility of voting our friends any

Oh! my friends, this is a most horrible state of things and really awful to contemplate. The sad and pitiable condition of our friends calls aloud to us for help. These noble-minded democrats, reduced by the infernal laws which grind and crush us, and the poor wives and Whigmade orphans being deprived of their natural protectors by the base machinations of the common enemy. Come, friends, bestir yourselves; imitate the example set us by our humane friends of Somers Town, who have resolved to appropriate one-fourth of their funds to the use of this Committee.

I feel very warm on this subject, and you must not be offended with me; but when I hear the pot-valiant politicians murmur out, "O! I can't afford it;" indifferently replenish the measure, resume their pipes, and midst the fumes of tobacco smoke, be callously guilty of such besotted forgetfulness. When I witness these things, I become dispirited and heart-sick, and lament that men will not even sacrifice one half-pint of beer a week to do that which is the bounden duty of all-viz., to support those who have for such a series of years energetically toiled in our cause.

Up, then, and be doing! There is no time to be lost Send your contributions to Mr. O'Connor, Treasurer; Mr. Arnott, sub-Secretary; Mr. Wheeler; Mr. Julian Harney, Star office; the Executive; to any of the Committee, or to

Yours, fraternally, in the cause, JOHN SHAW, sub-Treasurer. 24. Gloucester-street, Commercial-road East. P. S .- I am happy to learn that the City of London Chartists intend to adopt a holiday subscription at Christ mas, and recommend it to the country. All honour to

Render,-Are you fond of history? Does your mine try the character of the house, I moved that the sum be imagination studied with the departed and mighty dead £22,000 in addition, but was, as usual left in a minority | Have you sympathised with the persecuted of all ages of less than half a dozen members. (Shame, shame.) Have you marked the march of mind in its onward slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and Now, if the whole people of England could be told that course from barbarity to civilisation? Have you disco. single fact of the conduct of the "retrenching, patriotic" | vered that history is not alone to be found in the dates of Whigs, would it not be sufficient to make them rise up in | the reigns of monarchs, and the doings of courts, but is indignation against such a false hypocritical faction? indeed in living documents? Your life is history; the people one great volume. Will you unfold its reaves, and Now, said Mr. H. for a specimen of their legislation. | read of progress? Will you look and reason on what is, We all know what a boast they made about their mea- as well as remember what has been ?- If so, come along sures for Ireland-Stanley said they were going to ex- with m efor one short hour, and you and I will, in our own

> You have, of late, read of great public meetings, huge gatherings of people for given objects; but you must not weigh the value of meetings by their numbers alone, no more than you must honour a man for his weight, height, or complexion; you must pause and enquire what is the object for which they meet-and who are the actors "Measures, not men," is a valuable motto; but to know the measures and their likely effects is no more es sential than to know the actors and their history. I have of late seen meetings called for objects which no one opposed, and for the success of which but few cared. A am of opinion they will try the Unions of England next; kind of novel, theatrical exhibitions, at which amateur politicians, rich in the world's goods, but poor in soul have figured as leading characters. Tasteless for theatrical representation, sick of the opera, and panting for public fame-eager as the mastiff would be for water on a summer's day-these platform actors have gratified their fancy by holding public meetings-huge gathermiseries. (Loud and universal cries of "No, no.") And ings, at which the few have said, "Well, I see nothing wrong in it;" and the many have thought,-

> > "The earth has bubbles, as the water has. And these are of them."

known in our vocabulary. We ask for a recognition of man's manhood; we say, you shall neither brand us as

slaves, nor sell us in the market. The butcher may cal-

culate the price of an ox in Smithfield; the money and

the people would be satisfied with the Bill, and that it It is eight o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, the DICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S and this meeting gives me a proof, if it were wanting, of Shakespeare, to which I give a hasty glance, and hurry boroughs, when it could be proved, that there were press much earnestness and some anxiety. Who are what they attempted in the first bill. In travelling from Greenwich branch of the National Charter Association. Plain in speech, and of an open and carnest borough, Calne, and Chippenham; the first belongs to manner, their words are not formed for drawingas is also Chippenham, but Calne is a little dirty village, art is named polished politeness; art not copied from belonging to the Whig Marquis of Lansdowne. Now, in nature, but lost in a fine imitation of would-be greatthe first Reform Bill, the Ministers had disfranchised ness, forgetting the instinctive and beautifully simple na Marlborough and Chippenham, and retained Calne, but ture of man, for the puerile and sapless skeleton of

themselves to be deluded by the press, first crying up the minds of others. I have found them in many parts of of the passengers.

uniting experience with ardour, and steadfastness with progression. A few such men are worth a myriad of declaimers, and are more valuable than all the amusing gentleman amateur politicians in England.

Our veteran of 1819, is addressing a young man of some 29 years of age, who is listening attentively to all he hears -he too is one of labour's children, who ere prejudice has hardened, or interest bought his services for life, has yielded to the voice of nature within him, and said I shall yet be free. The movement party of this unhappy and proud England, is composed of men such as I have described. Such men form the staple of our Chartist meetings, which were as different from our fashionable, political, and religious throngs, as is the man of refined and of the Wye, which they pursued together for some dia elevated thought, from the ignorant and savage fiend. The history of nations shows that they have risen to such be not the fate of our fatherland, to the Chartist and progressive movement of our day, will the salvation of the country be attributable. If we succeed, England is in her nonage, gay, prosperous, and young; if we fail, our she was not a wife, and her male companion was an encountry is sold to mammon and monopoly, she is already in her dotage, old, and infirm.

I now enter a spacious amphitheatre looking room. brilliantly lighted by a spacious globe in the centre, and of the physician were soon realised. The stranger smaller ones along the walls, it is filled with an orderly and most intelligent looking audience, among whom I observed many grey-haired pensioners, men who knew the horrors of war when blood bought victory, and gold bought blood. Fine old fellows, whose weather beaten faces do not yet chill at a keen easter'y breeze, and the blood of whose brothers bought honours for English "heroes," and won, in many cases, stripes and wounds the names of the different banks, &c., which had for themselves. In their retirement they have had time honoured his fraudulent cheques. We believe the search to think, and reflection has said "all men are brethren." France is no longer another name for enemy, and every democrat is to them a friend. Ask these men now to to include the very melancholy incident, that on the cir. burn the effigy of a republican, or cry "hurrah for good King George," and they will smile significantly at the request. Oh, this is indeed a victory, the physical force Chartists, have made moral force men of the old naval heroes, what may not hope paint for the future ! truthfully may we indeed sing, and all join the chorus, "There is a good time coming, boys,

Wait a little longer." The speaking of the evening was marked by a calm, and I might with justice say, philosophic character, for the Chartist speakers are not mere politicians; they knew more of the nature of man, his wants and privileges, his late dishonourable but adventurous career. He was rights and wrongs, than most critics are aware of. I married, and has left a wife and two children in fancy some advocate of class misrule sneeringly affirm, destitute circumstances; but their misfortunes, we ata a man is a man, and who is more." Such he exclaims happy to hear, have excited the sympathy of a femalere, is all you know, would to God that that sentiment was known and understood by all. Such a thought evades for them." not the scrutiny of philosophy, it begets self confidence for noble deeds, it generates a power, and will not resign

ita influence. Want of space prevents me from giving quotations from the speeches of Messrs. Harney and O'Connor These gentlemen were particularly happy. Mr. Harney's speech consisted of plain facts well applied. Mr. O'Connor, in a most clear and fascinating manner, showed that the legitimate object of all government was to usefully Dudley, Several of the men who worked in the pit employ, and to scrupulously protect, the interests of the said they had complained of the imperfect ventila. entire population; to develope the natural resources of a tion, and of the collection of "sulphur," but that no country, and equitably distribute the produce, that the greatness of a nation does not consist in the accumulation of property, producing wealth and misery, but in the wise d'stributing of property, making an aggregate of

happy human beings. The speeches were listened to with marked attention, the telling "hear, hear" of the thoughtful operative was often heard, and is a far more powerful indication of resolution, than the loud huzza of the reckless and half-informed man. It was well said, I believe by Junius, that had the air heading been cleaned out more fre public meetings were the safety valve of public opinion. Chartist public meetings are not only the outlets of popular discontent, they are cool deliberative assemblies, not alone preventing assassinations and conspiracies, but raising up and concentrating a mind that will bye and bye be too strong to be assassinated by priests, or successfully conspired against by kings and princes.

A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF A SHOEMAKERS' GARRETT.

#### HELLENIC FESTIVAL.

On Saturday the Greek community resident in London gave an elegant entertainment, at the London Tavern, to General Kulergi, in honour of his exertions in the cause of Greek Independence, which had resulted in the establishment of the Greek constitution. The event, naturally interesting in itself, was rendered still more so by the announcement that the General was to be presented upon this occasion with a magnificent sword. From some delay, however, on the part of the artificers, this latter part of their design could not be accomplished : but to make some amends for this disappointment. drawing of the sword was exhibited, and this excited considerable interest. The scabbard appears to be of exquisite workmanship, richly studded with gems. On one side are inscribed the words "Religion, country, constitution." and on the other, "To the General Kalergi, from the Greek community of London, 21st Nov. 1846" On the handle is the cross of Greece, with the words, "The 3rd September, 1843." (These of course all

in Greek). The room in which the entertainment was given was decorated with banners, pictures, and Greek devices. Immediately over the chairman was a portrait of King Otho, surmounted by the insignia of the constitution and flanked on either side by the national standard of Greece and the union-jack of England. At the bottom was a splendid banner with the inscription. "25th March, 1821." On the right was a chaste design in black marble, for a funereal arch, which it is proposed to erect to the memory of the Hellenes and Philhellenes, who fell in the struggle for independence. And on the left was a painting representing General Kalergi at the head of the troops, demanding from the King the constitution. There were also numerous portraits of King Otho and Queen Amalia scattered about the room; but it is worthy of remark, that there was a careful avoidance of everything French in all the banners, ornaments, and devices with which the walls were studded.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Ionibes, and there were about fifty gentlemen present, all members of the great commercial Greek houses in the metropolis. The proceedings were, as might be expected, carried on in their native tongue.

The chairman in giving "The health of General Kalergi," said, it was unnecessary that he should detail to them the history of Kalergi's life, for was it not written in, was it not coincident with, the history of Greece's independence [loud cheers]? At the age of 16 Kalergi prein affluent circumstances, preferring rather to fight for liberty than to live at home in inclusions case.

At the liberty than to live at home in inglorious ease. At the entire space of ground from St. John-street to Compage of 18 he stormed and took the fort of Gravousa, in ton-street, and from Compton-street to Sutton-street. his native island of Crete. Subsequently, in every impor- Upon an alarm being given several parochial engines tant movement connected with Grecian independence he took a leading and active part, and as he was persuaded that the revolution of the 25th March, 1821, had not accomplished its final purpose, he, in conjunction with exertions of those persons who had hastened to the others brought about that of the 3rd of September, and secured to Grecce a constitution [loud cheers.] Ever since the 3rd of September, 1843, the Greeks in London, had intended to have presented him wifh a sword, as a token of their gratitude for the manner in which he brought about that bloodless revolution. Circumstances, however, had prevented the execution of their with until the present moment, and now his presence amongst them rendered the time the more appropriate, [cheers.] It was useless for him further to enforce the toast. He would merely add, that so long as the sun shone on the Acropolis of Athens, and whilst the stars of the Greecian sky glistened on the plains of the 3rd of September, so long would the name of Kalergi be dear to every true Greek

[loud and continued cheering.] A variety of patriotic and complimentary toasts were subsequently given.

HEALTH OF TOWNS ASSOCIATION.

A numerous deputation from this Association, headed But listen, and you will hear of a meeting worthy of by Lord Ashley, and accompanied by delegates from some of the provincial branches, waited upon Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and sidence of her parents. In the market, between Lord Morpeth, Chief Commissioner of Woods and England will unite and demand a real Reform, which of our creed; bales of cotton and loads of corn are un. Forests, with the view of urging upon Government the No. 10, Green-street, Friar-street, Blackfriars 1020, by necessity of adopting general legislative measures in the named Tailor, was run against and knocked down by next session of Parliament for the sanatory improve- oxen. She sustained such injuries that her rement of the towns and populous districts of the United

Lord ASHLEY briefly explained the object of the deputation, and presented to Sir George Grey a memorial road, was tossed by an ox coming from the market, on the subject, drawn up by the Committee or belief. on the subject, drawn up by the Committee, embodying endangering the child's life, Mary Annn Binical, a was to be a final measure, I denied that they would be 18th of November, I enter a spacious staircase, leeding the views of the Association, which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the staircase staircase, leeding the views of the Association, which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association, which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association, which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association, which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street-road, and the control of the views of the Association which are now before the married women, residing at 30, Goswell-street which are now before the control of the views of the views of the Association which are now before the control of the views of the vi public in an elaborate report upon Lord Lincoln's Bill In presenting this memorial, Lord Ashley stated that the main point to which the Association desired earnestly to draw attention, was, that in any general sanatory measure which might be contemplated, the metropolis

and Scotland and Ireland should be included. Sir George Grey, said, the members of the Government were fully alive to the importance of the subject, and it had received their serious attention for some time. They had had several meetings thereon, and Lord and fallen upon the line. The effect was to throw Morpeth's attention had been more especially devoted to the engine across both rails, and produce a desided the matter, with a view to the preparation of general measures proposed to be brought into Parliament early in the ensuing session. It was not to be supposed that because the metropolis and Scotland and Ireland were and stoker escaped with some slight bruises. omitted from the general measures proposed by Lord Lincoln, that they were intended to be passed over, but that the different cases requiring machinery, they should

Mr. Sonyber expressed his anxiety, as the representative of an Association, formed of the working classes, to state his conviction of the strong feeling that existed among this body in favour of a general sanatory measure. They had presented to the Parliament last year petitions signed by thousands, and were zealously at work in diffusing information on the subject. Sir George Grey expressed his gratification at receiv-

be the subject of separate Acts.

ing the announcement.

ACCIDENT ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY .- A

be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking friend in need — sertainly not possessed of superior claims, I know it was the press that deceived you, and I come of cut-throats, has done much good for man unknow- about three miles from Bury, owing to a train flying he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com- I shall be happy on all occasions to give them my in- not here to night to set myself right, but to set myself right, but to set you ingly. He persecuted a few noble spirits, and forced them off the rails while going at full speed, breaking one plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the dividual recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient right. (Hear, hear.) So long as the people will suffer to scatter abroad, and their minds have acted on the or two of the carriages, and seriously injuring some remaining upon the responsibility of the press, first crying up the minds of others. I have found them in many parts of or the press.

DEATH OF WYNDHAM, THE SWINDLER

The Gloucester Journal mentions the death of "the

Hon. Captain Wyndham, whose successful attempts at

defrauding the bankers and tradesman of Gloucester and of Slough must be in the recollection of our readers. Ba died on the 20th of June. "We are informed," says the Journal, "that when inquiries were rather urgent as in his whereabouts, he shrouded himself in the great metra polis, whence, when the fame of his bankers' cheques, &c., had in some measure declined, he departed in Wales, and took with him a young female. The cha tance, when the gentleman, while fishing in the about river, caught a violent cold, and was compelled to tak to bed at an inn. A medical man was sent fer, who a once informed the supposed wife that her husband's con. dition was hopeless, and that he was, in fact, on the very point of death. The female thereupon acknowledged tire stranger to her till they encountered each other a few weeks previously in London, and that she did not know who he was, or who were his relatives. The fear, tourist died almost immediately, and on examining his luggage, in order to ascertain who his friends were, that the mournful event of his demise might be commy nicated to them, there were found the engraved copper plates of two address cards, in the well known names of Wyndham and Wellesley, together with an itinerary of the various towns and places which he had visited, with also afforded information as to his real name and con. nections; and we deeply regret that our tale should bars cumstances of his death being communicated to his sister, the effect was most seriously injurious to her feelings and she also died within a fortnight. We are also give to understand that the real name of the deceased swindler is Page: that he was of very respectable connections in a neighbouring county, where he has a brother livinging affluent circumstances, and of high reputation; and that the deceased was formerly in the army, which are counts for his assuming so well the military character, and for his knowledge of military persons and militare incidents, which he turned to so good an account in bis lative of the deceased, and she has undertaken to provide

# Accidents, Offences, & Inquests,

THE EXPLOSION AT OLDBURY .- An inquest on the odies of two of the sufferers by the explosion in Mr. Parker's pit, at Oldbury, was held on Monday at notice had been taken of their complaints. One of these witnesses, named Edward Foley, nineteen years of age, said he had been so frightened by the accumulation of "sulphur," and by "comical dreams," that he did not return to the works, and so escaped. Mr. Elwell, a mine inspector, said the principal defect of the pit was, that the air heading was too narrow and had not been carried far enough and he said the accident might have been prevented quently. A public meeting was held in that town on Monday, for the purpose of memoralising the go vernment to appoint " nine inspectors."

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—On Monday, Ellis King aged twenty-one, servant out of employ, was ad mitted into the Charing Cross Hospital, under the following circumstances:—She was a few weeks as in a situation in the neighbourhood of Walwork where she formed an attachment to a young may who promised to marry her, and on whose accou she is alleged to have left her place. She was to lodge with some friends at No. 9, Duke-street, Ad lohi, when her suitor failed to keep his appoint ments to meet her upon several occasions, and she became so melancholy as to excite the attention of her friends. On Monday morning she went out in an unusually cheerful manner, and returned simost immediately, exhibiting symptoms of illness; it being suspected that she had taken poison, she was removed to the above institution, where she was at once pronounced to be labouring under the effects of some deleterious position, and she expired in about

an hour after her admission. A MAN KILLED BY A POCKET OF HOPS -On Thesday an inquest was held on the body of a porter employed at the White Horse Inn-yard, Friday-street. He was assisting in loading a van with hops, and while so employed a pocket fell from a loop-hole, in consequence of the hooks loosing hold, and before he could get out of the way he was knocked down br the weight, whereby he received a compound fracture of the left leg. He died on Monday. Verdict, "Ac-

cidental Death." LIVERPOOL.—CRIM. CON.—We understand that nighly respectable parties have been busily engaged in Liverpool during the past week, obtaining evidence upon which to commence an immediate action for Crim. Con. against the captain of a vessel lately arrived at this port from the East. The lady is the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a French officer, and the wife of a gentleman connected with a public company, and also with one of the oldest families in England. The gentleman and his wife had been out some years in the East, and were on the homeward passage in the captain's vessel, where the criminal conversation is alleged to have taken place. Nothing was known or even suspected by the husband until after himself and his wife had landed in Liverpool and reached London, when letters from the captain to the lady, it is said, were intercepted, and a separation ensued. It is highly probable that the case will afford business for the gentlemen of the

long robe at the next spring assizes for the southern

division of Lancashire.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—One of the most destructive fires witnessed in the motropolis for some time broke out on Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, on the extensive premises occupied by Messis. Palmer, the patent candle manufacturers, Great Compton street, Clerkenwell; where it will be remembered, a fire occurred of great extent about three were quickly in attendance, but from the inflammable nature of the contents of the building the fire in a few moments burst through the roof, and the spot appeared to be completely in vain. The engines from the fire brigade stations at last arrived, and Mr. Inspector Penny, with a strong body of the G division of police, also promptly attended. An excellent supply of water was soon obtained, and the whole of the engines were set in operation, but instead of damping the flames, the water as it fell upon the burning tallow and composition, appeared to increase their fury. It appearing evident that means could save the premises, the attention of the fireman was then directed to the preservation of the adjoining buildings, which they succeeded in saving although some of them were partially damaged. An immense stock of candles and raw materials was in the building at the time, and the loss, including the valuable steam machinery, cannot be less than £50,000. The proprietors are insured, but not, it is

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE. - On Blackfriars-bridge, early on Monday morning, a young child named Elizabeth Drawbridge, whilst in the act of crossing the carriage-way, was knocked down by an ox proceeding towards Smithfield, and trampled upon and gored. She was conveyed in a hopeless condition to the reand 4 o'clock, a young married woman, residing at covery is not expected. She was taken to St. Bar tholomew's Hospital. Shortly afterwards, in the Blackfriars-road, a child named Wade, crossing the while crossing Farringdon-street, was run over less than four beasts, and severely wounded.

believed to the full amount.

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAIL WAY.—An occurrence of a very serious character took place on this railway last Friday night. The half-past eight o'clock train from Edinburgh having reached the Winchburgh cut, the engine sudden came into violent collision with a mass of rock which had slipped down the southern embankment concussion of the carriages. The engine was dashed to pieces, and several of the carriages damaged; but none of the passengers suffered injury. The driver

In the decline of life the most safe and efficacious of sional medicine for giving tone and strength to the stomach, and acting at the same time as a genile and healthful aperient, is Frampton's Pill of Health—a family Restorative which has conferred the most essential benefits upon these who bear featured to its upon those who have fortunately had recourse to its health-restoring aid; enabling them to apply to themselves the well-known line from Shahamately the well-known line from Shakespeare—
"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty."

Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty.

An Extraordenary Cure of a Disordened Liver and way.—Sir,—Seeing that the Earl of Aldborough was cured way.—Sir,—Seeing that the Earl of Aldborough was cured to try them; and I have the satisfaction to inform one that your Pills have certainly in a very short time done wouders for me in a similar complaint, when calomel and ether medicines at last failed to give me any relief. I selld ether medicines at last failed to give me any relief. Tyou my name and address, but would rather you would not make them public." N.B. This communication is from a local public of the lines.

Hoetry.

ON THE ANNEXATION OF CRACOW TO AUSTRIA.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the is competition; and there would be an increase in price. I've many spirited lines, and also to the author's prefollowing spirited lines, and following spenarks, with every word of which we amount of labour for a lesser: the labour price of the liminary and N C 1

heartily concur.—Ed. N. S.] In my opinion, the annexation of Cracow is, with-In my opinion, the most barefaced combination of into competition with the consumer at home, and not out exception, recorded in resolution of morely the consumer at home, and not out encountry recorded in modern history. misocuce and question of treaty-breaking, of far more ence to the world, than all the humbug and for the use of the foreigner, unless the home consumer consequence about the Montpensier marriage, and the agreed to give such price as should equalise the competinonsense Utretcht. If the treaty of Vienna is to be treaty or vienna is to be the broken with impunity, where can unfortunate thus pronce for help? her last remnant, swallowed ficient, a rise of wages. If this excess of demand were Polanu norderers of Tarnow. This I conceive, is a only for one species of produce, high wages would cause by the murderers of Tarnow. by the minish England and France would be justified ease in which by force of arms. God send the day production in that species, and increased wages in the in military the Chartists of England and the Republicans of France shall be able to make common cause with of reased and down-trodden Poles, and moving on with a power too mighty for resistance proclaimon what a donce again a nation, then we shall no more see an alliance of Kings, to tyrannise over their would be composed of the precious metals, or foreign More see an animal of the friends of free merchandizable commodities, for which the native exdem, of every colour, clime, and creed, and that cess of production had been exchanged; and the profit heroic race, that, with John Sobieski, rolled back the tide of Turkish power, from its inroad on Austria, the foremost in the ranks.

For Poland there is no time to weep, Since her last remnant's gone; To swell the list of wrongs that keep Vengeance for many a throne; When nations rise in armed array; Then comes all tyrant's reckoning day.

The paiace of the Jagellons; Has been profaued by Austria's tread And had this world one claim upon Her heroes they'd rose from the dead, And grasped their ancient sword and speer With Boleslaus, and Casimir.

Is this, Austria, thy gratitude ! When Moslem thundered at thy gate; All in Vienna palsied stood, Deeming a captive's doom, their fate: Knowing the fierce Cournourgi near; Of Mahmoud's troops, the Grand Vizier. But spurring, in hot haste, their steeds; Come horsemen like a moving cloud,

To aid the Austrian in his need; Hark to that war-cry, long and loud; Hark! " God for Poland;" is their cry, Their leader the brave Sobieski. What! where a Piast's sceptre swayed; Shall Austrian banners basely fly ?

Are all mankind alike afraid; Nor dare to crush such tyranny Shall Poland's last remnant perish thus Between the Austrian and Russ ! Guizet and Louis Phillippe plot,

To crush in France the name of Poles; Such actions scarcely are a blot. Somean, deceitful, are their souls That grasps at power. This at gold. Shall Freedom now be bought and sold! The mask is torn from off thy face; Thou double dealing king; All now is gone, to thy disgrace Worse: fame could never bring:

But perhaps, 'tis best it should be so.

That men their friends and foes should know. Aye, go, thou harsh, unpitying man, Whilst Freedom sleeps in broken slumbers, And whilst thou do'st each movement scan Dream not the writhing that encumbers Her, in her sleep with choking breath, Are her last throes, preluding death.

No! like the sun at morning breaking Through the cloud banks, both dun and dark; And all the world to vigour waking. Is Freedom's half-extinguished spark. Chains, dungeon, scaffold, and the knout, Are vain-that spork must not on out As came of old, the prophet's voice,

To Judea's lofty King, Which bade him no more to rejoice In any earthly thing: For power and throne are passed away, And he is but as common clay. Such be the fate, Poland! of those Who have kept thee beneath The iron yoke, nor dared oppose Thy sufferings 'midst snow and heath;

When Freedom rallies in her might, May millions flock to aid the right. When democractic England's bands, And France's sons together rally; With many more from other lands; From Switzerland's hills to Ireland's valley.

And Poland's sons banded again, Who will not wish God speed to such a train! Nov. 25, 1846, ALFRED FRANKLL.

# Reviews.

DISTRESS THE CONSEQUENCE OF CAPI-TAL. BY H. C. MAGUIRE. London; F. C. Westley. 163, Strand.

The good intentions of the author of this pamphlet cannot be doubted, and the ability with which he has conducted his argument must be conceded, but unforturately his suggested remedy for the distress he so feelingly deplores is but a miserable expedient, which we must unhesitatingly condemn. Our author Ets out by proving that distress, as a class evil affects no class but the operative and labouring classes. He examines the state of landlords, capitalists, manufacturers, lawyers, medicals, writers, actors, musicians, sculptors, painters, architects, de., de., showing that all those classes are wealthier than at any former period of their existence. Inditidual distress may exist amongst them, but this distress is not characteristic of any one of the classes. The distress of classes is confined to that multitudinous body which includes all those who receive wages, or salaries, for executing with their own hands that which passes as the production of the manufacturing capitalist, or dealer who employs them. Tracing the various divisions of this working body, and coming to the poorest—composed of some milions—our author says, "The principle which governs the lowest class is, what is the smallest amount of nourishment and repose which will keep in existence the quantity of labour required? And it is this principle alone which regulates the wages they receive, and the hours of their rest."
this class that we find to be deteriorating."

We quote the following from Mc. Maguire's

WEALTH. Wealth is the power of obtaining the necessaries, conveniences and enjoyments of civilized life with personal exertion-in other words, the ability of purchasing the labours of others as a substitute for our own.

Wealth can only come into existence by the accumu

lation of excessive production. Thus:-when the total | The revenue accruing from the completion of one underannual produce of the agriculture of a nation exceeds the total annual consumption, that excess becomes a merchandizable commodity to the nation. Also, when the total annual amount of the manufactures of a nation exceeds the total annual amount of consumption, that excess becomes a merchandizable commodity to the nation. Both of those excesses are exchangeable for the productions of foreigners. Both these foreign productions may be consumed within the year, and there will be no accumulation-no wealth. At the end of a given period the ability of the nation to purchase the labour of others as a substitute for its own would not be greater than at the beginning.

Again: the annual consumption of foreign produce in a nation may be greater in amount than its own annual excess of production, and it would be in debt. The foreigner would have the power of obtaining its labour, while he, the foreigner, was idle. Such a nation cannot men, let him study what the Chartists are doing,

But, when the total annual excess of produce above consumption, agricultural and manufactured, taken together, exceeds the annual amount of foreign production consumed in a nation that excess is WEALTH! It has been accumulated: and, whether in the former of foreign Produce, home produce, or the precious metals, it is the contains the power of purchasing the labour of others. It better time may come when the principle proclaimed by Goldsmith, will be more happuly embodied. So

The source of this excessive production is labour. For if a labourer can gain sufficient wages to support him self and family by working eight hours per diem, and he Works ten, allowing the amount gained in the additional two hours to accumulate, every fifth year he will have put by sufficient to keep himself and family without working at all. If he were a shoemaker, and, at eight hours per day, produced three hundred pairs of shoes in one year, at the end of four years, by working ten hours per day he would have by him an amount of labour equal to three hundred pairs of shoes, or the amount of labour of one shoemaker for one year, at eight hours per day. This to the individual, would be accumulated labour, excess of production\_WEALTH. The possessor could comand family for that year, without labour, that he had convictions, on former occasions addressed the Presbytebefore when he worked eight hours per day. But the shoemaker has been set to work by the capital of another, that capital. There is still an accumulation of three and has given the additional two hours for the use of hundred pairs of shoes; they are the WEALTH of ship with any Church which sanctions that system of inanother; but the excess of production is the same. It is iquity; and appoint a Committee to prepare a memorial accumulated labour, and has become the profit on capital, itself accumulated labour. It is WEALTH to the possesand, supposing the eight hours per day production to hate been sufficient for home consumption, it has become

the WEALTH or capital of the nation.

But the total annual excess of produce above con- ately, but firmly worded, and has our best wishes for sumption, which forms the merchandizable commodity its success.

eign demand. There would then be a consumption THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

of a nation, may exceed the amount of foreign produce

consumed in it, yet not be sufficient to satisfy the for-

among foreigners for that produce; for excess of demand

foreign commodity would be reduced, that of the home

produce would be raised. The merchant would enter

merely the excess, but the whole of that produce, whe-

ther manufactured or agricultural, would be purchased

tion. This excessive demand would motive an increased

production, a competition for labour, and, if that is de-

labour to be absorbed in that direction, until increased

others should have equalised competition; and, while

the excess in demand continued, every species of labour

would share in the advantage. There would, under

such circumstances, be no accumulation of native pro-

duce. The accumulated labour, or wealth of the nation,

vided for by a reduction in the labour price of the foreign

commodity. Home labour would be at a premium. Wages would be high.

On the other hand: when the annual excess of the

merchandizable commodities of a nation is greater than

the demand of the foreigner, there will be an excess in

the supply, and accumulated WEALTH of the nation

will consist principally of home produce. Now, as the

accumulation of produce, when the chances of sale are

distant and uncertain, demands more capital than would

be required for purchasing that produce for immediate

use, there must be an increase of profit, when the sale

occurs, to pay for the use of that additional capital. This

cannot be extracted from the consumer, by an increase

of price, in a market where the supply already exceeds

the demand. Without the additional capital the la-

bourer is idle. It cannot be obtained without a profit;

and, as the labourer cannot wait, he must provide for

By this means the supply is still increasing. There is

now in the market the labourers and the accumulated

shoemaker, in four years, were three hundred pairs of

shoes, or the amount of one year's labour, and every

shoemaker had manufactured in that time an equa

quantity above consumption, there would be so much

accumulated labour, so much WEALTH to the capi-

talist: so much merchandizable commodity to the na-

tion. But how does this WEALTH affect the shoe-

maker? Why, there would for that year be an aquiva-

lent to double the number of shoemakers in the mar-

ket. So many living shoemakers seeking employment,

and the representative labour of an equal number to en-

ter into competition with those living ones. Not an

open, fair, equal competition; for the holders of that

representative labour are more interested in its con-

sumption than in the consumption of that which is not

yet manufactured. Could the capitalist then pay the

same wages for manufacturing shoes as if this amount of

accumulated labour were not in existence? Certainly

not. And if they could not be manufactured for less they

The same excess of production that accumulated la

bour goes on to increased accumulation, but with still

farther reduction of wages; for the labourer must again

provide the interest for the capital he has himself

created; and he who formerly supported his family by his

own exertions is now obliged to use the assistance of his

children, who, at an early ago, become competititors

against himself in the labour market. The consequence

of reduced wages becomes the cause of farther reduction

until the price of labour is diminished to the lowest

Further on we quote our author's prediction re-

America expect a home-breed of labourers, equivalent to

the home demand. Then will labour begin to accumulate,

'education" as a remedy, is all fudge; he comes to

Let the Legislature undertake expensive improvements

sources. Such works as, though promising, eventually,

whole or partial remuneration for the lay out, do not of-

Let these works be a certain refuge to the destitute la-

applicant for parochial relief, each Union paying in pro-

An estimate may be made as to the amount neces

sary to supply a working man or woman with sufficient

of the plainest food, coarsest clothing, and merely whole-

some shelter; and let these public works be always open

These public works may be called " The Labourers' Re-

fuge," and be so conducted, that there shall always be

sufficient employment available at a living rate of wages;

consequently, no private capitalist or speculator could

repay the money laid out, although not sufficiently profit-

able in promise to attract the speculator, are in existence

in every locality. Recovery of waste lauds ; recovery of

immense labour, offer themselves in every neighbourhood.

taking would contribute funds towards the commence

" Most lame and impotent conclusion,"

We should like to know in what respect the mil-

lions he would doom to Egyptian bondage, such as he

has suggested, would be better off than slaves? The

builders of the pyramids were not doomed to worse

slavery than that Mr. Maguire suggests. Condemned

to the most painful toil, and most appalling hard-

ships, their only reward would be "sufficient of the

plainest food, coarsest clothing, and merely wholesome

shelter." Would Mr. Maguire call such men "free

born Britons?" We are prevented by want of room

from offering further comment, save this advice to

alleviate the sufferings of his wronged fellow-country-

and what they aim at. Not this side of the cultiva-

tion of every foot of English ground, public and pri-

vate, for the sustenance of the entire English people, will such a scheme as that of Mr. Maguire's be needed,

"A time there was ere England's griefs began,

and what has been, may be again; or, rather a

MEMORIAL AND REMONSTRANCE RE-SPECTING SLAVERY TO THE CHURCHES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-

By the Synod of the United Secession Church.

At the meeting of the United Associate Synod on the 8th of May last, the following resolution was

That the Synod, regarding the system of slavery as a

seinous sin, and that of America as of a peculiarly hein-

ous and aggravated character-and having, with these

rian Churches of America in the language of faithful

and earnest remonstrance, but hitherto without the de-

sired effect, now feel it their imperative and solemn duty

hav the Land Democrats of the Chartist Co

Glasgow: Russell, 75, Argyll-street.

unanimously adopted :-

Land Company, and they say true.

When every rood of ground maintained its man;

Such is Mr. Maguire's panacea,

ment of another.

or be tolerated.

ment of private capital in their execution.

portion to the number of its poor so employed.

the labour-test of the Union Workhouse.

his own plan for alleviating the misery of millions

and saving the country from social couvulsion :-

exceed the demand.

possible amount that can keep labourers in existence.

would not be manufactured at all.

that profit by a reduction in his wages.

This is the title of a pamphlet forwarded to us from America. It appears to be No. I. of a publication appearing, or intended to appear, under the above title; and bears the imprint of "Thomas Varney, Editor and Proprietor, Posey County, Indiana." The editor, it appears, has been a Communist, but has become convinced by experience that communities are impracticable, and now aims at establishing what he calls "the system of Association without Combination." The editor is, however, only a sort of precursor prophet to Josiah Warren, who is the "Problem Solved" is to show; but as we have only seen the first number, we cannot inform our readers of the solution. This publication also advocates the system of Phonography-

MACKENZIE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. on capital, absorbed in the accumulation, would be pro-(Portable Penny Edition.) London: E. Mackenzie, 111. Fleet Street.

From No. 2 of this excellent little work, which every working man should purchase for the instruction of his children, we give the following notice of THE HEPTARCHY.

The word "Heptarchy is derived from two Greek this portion of English history, from the Saxon power being held by seven kings.

808: its chief town was Canterbury. Sussex: or the South Saxons, contained the counties of Surrey and Sussex: it began in 477, and ended in 754: chief town, Chichester.

Wessex, or West Saxons, occupied the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks: began in 521, ended 800: chief town. Winchester. Essex, or the East Saxons, embraced Middlesex, Essex. and part of Hertfordshire: began in 527, and ended 746

labour. If the amount accumulated by the labour of one Northumbria, or the land north of the Humber, contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland: it began 547, ended 800: chief town, York.

> gan in 571, ended 792: chief town, Dunwich. Mercia, or Myrena-ric, the Woodland kingdom, contained Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop. Gloueester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford: began 584, ended 828: chief town, Leicester.

"The Chess Player's Hand Book, with the rules

of Chess, Draughts, Back-gammon, Whist, and Cribbage." E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. "Law versus Privilege; or, an argument for the Rights of the Electoral Body against the power assumed by the House of Commons, to imprison the Representatives of the People." James Duffy, 10, Wellington-quay, Dublin.

"THE GOOD OLD TIMES."

specting America. He is seemingly not aware that The stranger who now visits the Tower is shown his prediction is already to a great extent a realized the thumbscrews and other instruments of torment which formed part of the spoils of Phillip's lost ar-Let us now observe the condition of a labourer in what madas. He views them probably with a devout feelis called a poor country—a nation whose annual excess | ing of gratitude for the defeat of the cruel and insoof home produce above consumption is below the amount lent Spaniard, and perhaps exults, with a pride of foreign produce consumed in it. America for in- which ignorance excuses, in the idea that his forestance, gloriously in debt, and owing money, as a nafathers of that time were not as other men. Alas! tion, its productions have to pay. There the demand for the use of these horrible engines of despotism and labourers is always greater than the supply; and the superstition was then a matter of every-day occurconsequent high wages, so far from rendering labourers rence; and the worst atrocities of the Inquisition. more plentiful, increases the demand. The land itself, even the oubliettes of the Bastile, might have been in America, may be called an accumulated demand for lamatched within a stone's throw of London-bridge bour; and, as the redundance from agricultural produce From the history of the "Trial of the Earl of So merset for the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury in -from its nature perishable-cannot be accumulated to a very great degree, its excessive production reduces the Tower of London (just published), we give the the necessaries of life to a low price, without at all operafollowing description of several instruments of

ting npon wages. The nation is poor, while the labourer is rich. This principle goes on, and must go on, until The Rack was a large wooden frame of oak, raised the land becomes property. Then, and not till then, may it, on his back, upon the floor; his wrists and ancles and the nation to increase in WEALTH. The merchandizable commodity will have become abundant, when the competition among the labourers shall have reduced rections, till the body rose to the level of the frame; questions were then put, and if the answers did not prove them to the same privations as their brethren among the satisfactory, the sufferer was stretched more and more. wealthy nations of the Old World. That this period will by the further elongation of the ends of the frame from arrive, even in America, there can be no doubt, and the each other, through means of the levers, until the bones greater freedom in their institutions will only hasten the started from their sockets.

arrival of that epoch when the supply of labour shall The Scavenger's Daughter, another instrument of torture used in the Tower, was a broad hoop of iron, con-We have no room for comment, we must hasten to sisting of two parts fastened to each other by a hinge; Mr. Maguire's conclusions. After showing that at it operated by pressure over the small of the back, and the expiration of some four or five | years, an immense addition will be made to our pauper po-pulation, by the *Armies* of disbanded railway la-bourers; that Corn Law Repeal, as a remedy for this by force of the compression, soon caused the blood to flow

compress the wrists and suspend the prisoner in the air, accomodatingly. It was a peep into the life of these pauperism will be proved to be all moonshine: that from two distant points of a beam. "I felt," said F. Gerard, one of the sufferers by this kind of torture, "the chief pain in my breasts, belly, arms, and hands. I thought that all the blood in my body had run into my arms, and began to burst out at my finger ends. This in different parts of the kingdom, so selecting as not to was a mistake, but my arms swelled till the gauntlets interfere with probable speculative enterprize from other were buried within the flesh. After being thus suspended an hour, I fainted, and when I came to myself, I found the executioners supporting me in their arms; fer sufficient assurance of profits to attempt the investthey replaced the pieces of wood under my feet; but as soon as I recovered, removed them again. Thus I continued hanging for the space of five hours, during which bourer; and make them the labour test of the abla-bodied I fainted eight or nine times,"

A fourth kind of torture used in the Tower was called Little Ease. It was of so small dimensions, and so constructed that the prisoner could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie in at full length. He was compelled to draw himself up in a squatting posture, and so remain during

to receive labourers at the rates obtained from that esti-There is a paper in the Somers' Tracts, said to be writmate, whether on their own voluntary application, or as ten by Lord Burleigh, in which it is stated by way of apology, that " Campion, the Jesuit, was never so racked, but that he was presently able to walk and write." This paper admits the treatment of Alexander Bryant, who, as Wood says' "was tortured with needles thrust into his nails, racked also otherwise in such cruel sport, and specially punished for two whole days and nights with There will be no difficulty in selecting sites for this famine, by which he was reduced to such extremities species of enterprize. Numerous occasions for desirable that he ate the clay out of the walls of his prison, and and useful improvements, which would repay, or nearly drank the droppings of the roof." This torture by famine is justified in the above paper ascribed to Lord Burleigh. on the ground that Bryan refused to write, on being commanded so to do in the Queen's name, in order that his lands from the sea; drainage, &c., &c., all demanding handwriting might be compared with certain traitorous papers found in his possession.

FOURIERISM.—The writings of CHARLES FOURIER the celebrated French Social Reformer, although extensively read on the Continent and in America, are but little known in this country. An associated body has been formed in London, entitled the "Fourier Society," for the purpose of publishing English translations of Fourier's works, for this pur pose, as the outlay of the society for publishing will amount to about £20 per month, donations are solicited with which to commence operations; these donations may be sent to the society's publisher, Mr. W. Newberry, 6, King Street, Holborn. Fourier's works will be translated by Mr. Hugh Doherty Mr. Maguire. If he is in earnest in his desire to and will be published in shilling parts, monthly.

> THOMAS MOORE, the poet, has been made a subject of general anxiety by a statement in a French paper, copied into the English press, of his being seriously ill in Ireland. We rejoice to say there is no foundation for this report, and that the bard is in the best health at his cottage in Wiltshire. We Irish history; and enjoyed the relief from literary labour with his noble friend the Marquess of Lansdowne, at Bowood .- Literary Gazette.

andrew and Boil, of Boston, United States, under take to give one month's free instruction in Phonotypy to the following four coloured adults:-John Johnson, aged forty-eight; Ann Dorrell, aged twenty-six years; Elizabeth Thomas, aged twentythree years; and Charlotte Murry, twenty-five years. On the 9th of February last none of these persons knew a single letter of any alphabet; they affirmed that they did not know the top from the bottom of a book. On the 20th of March they were presented for examination in the Hall of the Phonographic Institution, Boston. It was computed that they had received altogether not more than seventy hours Duke, we should say it was shabby.—Punch. instruction. Their teacher began by questioning them on the elementary sounds of the English language, their answers were prompt, and invariably correct. They then began to read first words of one syllable, and then stories containing two, three, and four syllables with as much facility, according to the

study .- Phonotypic Journal. DEATH OF THE POET TEGNER.-The celebrated Dr embodying these sentiments, to be addressed to the Pres-Esaias Tegnèr, Bishop of Wexio, in Sweden, died at byterian and other Churches in America giving their the Episcopal Palace in the said city, on the 2nd. insanction to elavery—in that memorial remonstrating against this unholy thing, and entreating them to put it stant, aged 64, having been born the 13th November, 1782. He was one of the greatest modern poets, and his works Frithiofs Saga, Axel, &c., which are trans-lated into the English and most of the European lanVarieties.

SHARP WORK FOR THE EYES. The editor of the

band's face "a resort to first principles!"

thus:-" Mr. Kemble, though I abominate the stage, | ANOTHER ROYAL PAUPER.-It is said that to the the author of what he calls the system of " Equitable and think the playhouse a school of vice, yet I am a pension list is to be added the name of the Duchess ships while lying in harbour. Commerce." Messrs. Warren and Varney proclaim patron of Shakspere in my social hours, and am glad of Inverness, with a pension of £1,000 per annum. themselves the champions of individualism, opposed to have an opportunity of paying my peppercorn of [Last week Ann Ryan died of starvation; others of to communism; not such individualism, however, as respect to a gentleman, who, like yourself, has main- the plundered people are perishing for lack of food. at present exists, but a far higher and better order tained his respectability in an immoral profession." | Englishmen! think.] of things, promised by so many Social Reformers, A frown lowered on Mr. Kemble's brow as these but not yet realized. How this is to be accomplished. A grown lowered on Mr. Kemble's brow as these words were pompously enunciated. "Sir," was the themselves Christian, is estimated at 7,350,000, of reply, "in every profession, not excluding your own, whom there are 3,000,000 in Brazil, and 2,750,052 in The magistrates of thirteen police courts in the memen have so sinned as to sacrifice their lives to the happy, free America. offended laws of their country; but, Sir, as regards the profession which I have the honour to represent,

EQUALITY.-" A people among whom equality reigned, would possess everything they wanted where been advised to prohibit the importation of venomous each, under the 6th Vic., c. 18. By a return made they possessed the means of subsistence. Why should reptiles for menageries. It is said that if a preg: to Parliament it seems that seventy were appointed, they pursue additional wealth or territory? No man nant female rattle-snake were to escape, the breed and consequently they received £14,700 can cultivate more than a certain portion of the would be established in France. land."-Godwin.

Coblentz, one day wishing to order of her German is inhabited by the sheep.

Servant (who did not understand English) a boiled The Poor in the FAR NORTH.—Sir Edward Coffin servant (who did not understand English) a boiled words, meaning seven and chief. The term is applied to fowl for dinner, Grettel was summoned, and that is at present in Shetland for the purpose of inquirexperiment began. It was one of the lady's fancies, ing into the state of the poor. to do?" exclaimed the lady, in despair, but still for haunches.

made another attempt. "It's a little creature—a RAILROADS I bird-a bard-a beard-a hen-a houe-a fowl-a determined upon are the following:-One to the of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely: be- | hour returned with a bundle of stationers' quills .- | ancient Via Flaminia-Emilia.

> HEIGHT OF INQUISITIVENESS .- To selimb the housetop, and look down the chimney, to see what your neighbour has for dinner. NEGRO CONDESCENSION,-" Cuff," said an American militia officer to a negro at his side, as he pre-

pared to swallow his seventh tumbler, " Cuff, you're the age of 77 years. a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man wot's led an honest life, even if he is a black-you gow, is said to be the first Dissenter advanced to that PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

shall take a glass of something to drink with me, office.

Cuff." "Well, Captin," says Cuff, wiping his mouth visions, and a sure and safe guide for explaining rewith his coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, with his coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, with his coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, with his coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, with his coat sleeve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of the policeman at Bristol, when I won't be nected with the murder of markable Dreams." E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet ugly bout it. Some niggers is too proud to drink that the murdress, after committing the deed, went with a milishy ossifer-but I tink a milishy ossifer, in a fly to the station house for the purpose of surwhen he's sober, is jis as good as a nigger, especially if de nigger's dry.

> before Cicero of what his ancestors had done for was her own mother. "You need not remind us," said the orator, 'that the geese once saved the capitol."

rich, old man, you would be !" " Not half so rich as by the Jews shall be suppressed. you would be, young man, answered Sophocles, "if you could only sell all the brass in your face." A REPUTATION. - That instead of its requiring, nine tailors to make a man," one tailor has all the qualities of nine men:-

2.—As a Navigator he shapes his course by his needle. 3.—As a Gardener he sows his rows and cultivates his Princess Czartoryski, in Gallicia, has been legally Captain Hutton of the Royal Navy, has just re-4.—As an Actor he performs on the boards, and bran-

1.—As a Cook he has a roast goose every day.

dishes a bodinkin. 5.-As a Clergyman or reformer, he mends old bad habits.

6 .- As an Executive, his measures are taken according 7 .- As a Surveyor his right lines and angles are directed to certain points.

8 .- As a witty, sarcastic Politician, he makes his points cut keen. 9.—As a Schoolmaster, he "teaches the young idea

how to shoot," and bastes when necessary! A PEEP INTO SHERWOOD FOREST .- Scarcely were we seated in our pleasant hut when there came birds three feet from the ground: the prisoner was laid under of various kinds, yellowhammers, gorse-linnets, with their resy breasts, pied wagtails, and the graceful yellow wagtails, winchats of the richest colours titlarks, and wheatears-all came to drink and cool themselves. It was beautiful to see them in their happy freedom, believing themselves unobserved by man. Into the translucent waters they waded up

to their very necks, singing in their delight; and used stronger terms towards Mr. Harman Visger than the points of difference between them called for, has apologised. ped and fluttered it over their bodies, and made a ruffling and a scuffling in the brook that was truly delightful to see. As these flew away, others were continually coming and taking their places. It was evidently a fashionable bathing place with them, and that obviously because the stream here was shallow, running over the clear bright gravel most temptingly and lowly but lovely creatures which is rarely attained, and for the rareness of which we have to thank our tyrranny. The happy creatures seldom stayed long; the sense of duty lay even upon them. They had their household cares, and their young families, in the newly established glass works at Hull. From

ROUNDABOUT EXPRESSIONS .- In some instances. roundabout phrases are all very well, in others sadly | ributes high shoulders, and deformities of the spine, out of place, such as a signature to a letter in the to "the abominable practice of undressing girls Times the other day—" A Parent, but not a Father.' necks as It took us one minute and thirty-two seconds to dispermit." cover that this was intended to signify the fact of with another of the cups which cheer but do not in- A Bologna letter of the 5th states that the Pope, in ebriate.

moorland. - William Howitt.

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these newspapers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is someting like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling for them. for I know how a periodical will wear down one's was visited by a severe storm on Friday last, which existence. In itself it appears nothing—the labour caused great destruction of property. is not manifest; nor is it the labour-it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is Orleans railway. The Bey immediately proceeded no sconer corrected and printed, than on comes the to the palace of the Elysee-Bourbon, where apartother. It is the stone of Sisyphus-an endless repe- ments had been prepared for him and his suite. tition of toil-a constant weight upon the mind-a continued wearing upon the intellect and spirits, detailed the most herculcan feats on record, was performed manding all the exertion of your faculties, at the at Jim Burn's, the Queen's Head, Great Windmillsame time that you are compelled to do the severest street. A native of the south of France broke with drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to his fist various stones placed before him on a blackedit one is to condemn yourself to slavery .- Captain Marryat.

A Branch Line.—An undertaker in Shoreditch Lundon, has written over his shop-door, "patronised by the Eastern Counties Railway.' Service of Danger .- " A Guardsman," writing

in reply to "Miles" in the Times, alludes to the great morality in the Guards, consequent on the hard and constant duty which that corps has to perform. No must suffer a great deal from the season, It is wonderful, indeed, that more of them are not har-rassed to death by the fatigue-duty of polkas and waltzes, and that they do not fall in even larger believe he has recently put the finishing hand to his | numbers from the balls-though without powder-to which they expose themselves.—Punch.

Holyrood Palace.-Why will not Dukes march a little with the times? Why will men with coronets cation to Parlament for Railway Acts during the lag so lamentably behind steam-boat stokers and PRINTING REFORM.—Reading made easy, Messrs. omnibus drivers? We have penny and twopenny paid sixpence. Why, then, if palaces are made how-places of—why should we not have palaces like pine-apples, for the million? Holyroode Palace is the don, St. Katharine, Grand Surrey Canal, and Comproperty of the Duke of Hamilton, and, though all mercial Docks. Edinburgh is almost at a boiling heat-whobbling to a civic riot—at his shamefully high charges, he will not exhibit his royal cobwebs and spiders at a reduced price. Neither will he separate the exhibition: showing-for a proportionate sum-the spider without the cobweb, or the cobweb without the spider. This is too bad. Nay, were we not speaking of a LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE POLES.—That noble-

minded, most ingenuous monarch, Louis Philippethat Napolcon of Pence-has attacked the Polish cause in Paris through its pocket :-The editors of three papers, entitled "The Third of

May" the "Polish Nation," and the "Polish Democracy," testimony of the teachers present, as is usually at- May" the "Polish Nation," and the "Polish Democracy," tained by pupils in the old system after three years had been cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, for the non-fulfilment of certain formalities, and for omiting to deposit in the Treasury a security of to obtain the suppression of those journals.

General Intelligence.

Star calls the clawing of a woman's nails in her hus- toes, affords an excellent article of food.

AN INTERESTING MEMORIAL.—The bronze lamp, Sweden. THE PRIEST AND THE PLAYER.—When Charles Kemble was giving his readings in Shakspere, in the North of England, he was introduced to a Dissenting Minister, named Hamilton, who addressed him ship.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT .- Up to the present time, the Scott monument has cost £15,650. There are 56 it is a known fact, that no actor has ever been senteneed to death, or suspended on the scaffold."

inches yet to be filled with statues of the principal in salaries to magistrates.

Revising Barristers.—T

Sheep .- Every part of the globe, from the regions GERMAN ENGLISH .- An English lady resident at of the torid zone to the cold frigid climate of Iceland,

that the less her words resembled her native tongue, BAD HALF-Sovereigns.—The public should be on Kent: this kingdom commenced in 455, and ended in the more they must be like German. So her first their guard against bad half-sovereigns, composed of shortly be set on foot for the purpose of raising a suitattempt was to tell her maid that she wanted a sort of metal resembling zinc and gilded by the sheeking, or keeking. The maid opened her eyes elactro-plating process. They are not easly to be Metcalfe.

And mouth and shook her head. "It's to cook," detected by the ring, and they are well executed. Mn Charles Digwes aminod in Danis as Canala. detected by the ring, and they are well executed. said the mistress, "to cook, to put in an iron thing, The deficiency of their weight, however, immediately

RAILBOADS IN THE PAPAL STATES .- The railroads

climbed one of the poles of the electric telegraph, in rires in order to hear the news. DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS WHITE .- We

aave to record the demise of this gallant officer, at DISSENT.-Mr. Hanstie, the new Provost of Glas-

rendering herself, she was driven there by her own brother; the sergeant who received her was her VANITY REBUKED .- A foolish fellow was boasting stepfather; and the housekeeper at the station house The Jaws.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-

PLENTY OF BRASS.—A young man said to Sophocles, the Jewish communion in his dominions, declaring If you could coin all the silver in your hair, how that after St. John's day, 1847, the annual tax paid DEFALCATION OF A CLERK.-A man named Kenneth Sunderland, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Chas,

> sconded, taking with him upwards of £266. PRINCE AND PRINCESS CZARTORYSKI. - Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, it appears that her Majestyis pardon has been renewed. the sequestration of the property of Prince and

GREAT BARRACKS.—Government has just concluded purchase of about 14 acres of land, on the east side of Birmingham, for the erection of a great cenral barracks for England. Convicts.—There are about 1000 convicts em-

ployed on the new works at Gibraltar. Pigeon Flight.-A few days ago, a celebrated pigeon, the property of Mr. Lawford, of Brixton, flew from thence to Brighton (52 miles) in less than an

Gun Cotton .- Dr. Murray has called the attention of the Secretary of the General Post Office, to the says it will explode at a temperature not exceeding passengers, fell with a frightful crash. 78 degrees of Fahrenheit. THE TEA PLANT IN FRANCE. The Journal des

Debats says experiments, recently made, have proved most satisfactorily that the tea plant can be grown in MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY conceiving that he has

THOUSANDS ARE STARVING.—READ THIS.—A wealthy tradesman of Birmingham, whose intellects have

been disordered by a tide of prosperity, and who labours under delusions that he is God, Christ, Napoleon, &c., and that he is attended by several Dukes of Wellington, has been found insane by a MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - We are enabled to

confirm the report that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 19th of Jan. next. - Observer. Many French Workmen have been engaged for

the bushes, and amidst the shaggy retreat of the Lille alone twenty men have already set out, and fifty are expected to follow. A HINT TO YOUNG LADIES .- A surgical writer at-

necks as low as the hanging of their clothes will THE PAPAL STATES .- The Pope has issued a de the writer being a mother. Only think of little cree calling into operation that of 1732, declaring Anna Matilda addressing her 'ma as follows- the ports of Ancona and Sinigaglia free ports. Bond-Parent but not my Father, wilt thou favour me ing warehouses are to be established in both places.

> consequence of the frequent collisions between the Swiss garrison of Bologna and the Papal soldiers, has ordered the Swiss to march to Rome. THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. - Workmen are engaged laying down the electric telegraph from the tors and merchants in that commercial city. Nine Elms along the footway on the west side of

Lambeth Place, Kennington. THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.— At a late meeting of the Geographical Society of Berlin, M. Ritter spoke

Isthmus conceived by Prince Louis Napoleon, during his confinement at Ham. GREAT STORM .- Liverpool and its neighbourhood

THE BEY OF TUNIS .- Ahmed Pacha, arrived on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, in Paris by a special train of the

A Modern Sanson .- On Monday evening one of

smith's anvil. He split a cobbler's lapstone in halt, the diameter of which was three inches, and shivered into fragments an immense flint stone, weighing close upon twelve pounds. There is no deception of any kind, a towel being merely bound round the hand of the marvellous stone-breaker. GREAT WESTERN .- A great convenience and accommodation has just been provided at the Padding-

ton terminus by the appropriation of a waiting-room, doubt the London campaign from May to August, is well warmed and lighted, for second-class passengers. very trying to Guardsmen. Late hours and want of similar accommodation has also just been provided wounded in the head. Several arrests were made, rest must do sad injury to their constitutions. They by the company for passengers travelling by the by the company for passengers travelling by the and it was hoped that quiet was restored; but in the third-class. THE KING WITHOUT A THRONE.—The Count Montemolin, or, as he is called by his adherents, his

Majesty Charles Luis, King de jure of Spain, arrived in the metropolis on Sunday night. RAILWAY NOTIOES .- A London Gazette, published on Wednesday, contains sixty-nine notices of appli- nians, aided by English engineers, and had been car-

next session. GREAT INFLUX OF SHIPPING.—The westerly winds wounded 80 or 100. rides by land and water, for which heretofore we for the last five days have brought up the homeward

> NEW POLAR EXPEDITION .- At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, it was announced by Sir J. H. Pelly, that the Hudson's Bay Company had fitted out a well equipped expedition, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the coast

on the north-east angle of the American continent. The expedition started in two boats, on the 5th of this mode of forwarding intelligence. INDIA SALT MONOPOLY .- We understand that no

ter, Blackburn, Manchester, and Liverpool. THE COBDEN NATIONAL TRIBUTE FUND has this this week reached the sum of £77,473 4s. 8d.

OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSBA HOSPITAL. - From an official document it appears that in 1843 there were the establishment of Chelsea Hospital.

"Gold is the old man's sword," says the poet; and the Napoleon of Pence, sheathing the homicidal going home from Penrith market, "rather fou," steel—stabs and cuts the throat of freedom with a had to cross the line near Castlegate. He was told The memorial having been prepared by the Comthe memorial having been prepared by the Synod, at their meeting the horse consumption of foreign produce that composes the boxse consumption of foreign produce that composes the mation.

The memorial having been prepared by the Comthe boxse consumption of foreign produce that composes the mation.

The memorial having been prepared by the Comthe memorial having been precious metal, He says he abomi
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ally knocking it off the line, and turning it topsyturvy. The madman escaped with some bruises. COAL IN THE PYRENEES .- The Count de Castellane AURMIAN EDUCATION. — The catechism used in has, it is said, after a heavy expenditure in search-Vevay Times is so short sighted, that he frequently the government schools in Austrian Italy teaches ing for coal in various points of the Pyrenees, suc-

rubs out with his nose what he writes with his pen.— that deseters from the army will be punished in the ceeded in discovering some rich beds near Bagueres. Cin. Sun. What a pity that the Sun editor is not equally short sighted.—St. Louis Gazette.

Free Trade in Sweden.—The Swedish council of state is, by order of the king, preparing a bill for the FIRST PRINCIPLES.—The editor of the Richmond that the bulb of the dahlia, when dressed like pots- abolition of all corporations of trades, and every other restriction upon the freedom of trade in

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY. The Earl of Ellismere has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen for the ensuing year. MUTINY PREVENTED .- Orders have been given to allow tobacco, as formerly, to the men in the Queen's

THE MILITARY PORCE IN ENGLAND. -It is rumoured that the whole troops stationed in England will be stationed in three central depots-Woolwich, Birmingham, and Newhaven; to cover the metropolis. THE NUMBER OF NEGRO SLAVES in countries calling the manufacturing districts, and the southern coast. STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES IN THE METROPOLIS. tropolis are paid £1,000 a year, and the chief magistrate £1.200. There are twenty-two at £1,000 a

REVISING BARRISTERS .- The barristers appointed WISE IN TIME.—The French Government have to revise the lists of voters are paid £210 a year THE POST-OFFICE.—We have heard, on what we

year, and one at £1,200, making £23,200 a year paid

believe to be good authority, that Colonel Maberly is about to retire, on his full salery, from the office of secretary to the Postmaster-general, and that he will be succeeded by Rowland Hill.—Manchester Guardian. [Why should Colonel Maberly have a full salary, or any salary for doing nothing ?] THE LATE LORD METCALFE. - A subscription will

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS arrived in Paris, on Sunday. on his return from his tour in Switzerland. in a pit—pat—pot." "Ish understand risht," said shows they are counterfeits.

In a pit—pat—pot." "Ish understand risht," said shows they are counterfeits.

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In a pit—pat—pot." with sauce—soace—sowose." "What on earth am I bles on Tuesday at 6d. per lb. for foreparts, and 1s. | are to be preserved; and that the Sec of Manchester is nevertheless to be erected immediately.—Guar-

THE WILL OF THE LATE PATRICK MAXWELL STRWART fool—; it's all covered with feathers—fathers—feed- Neapolitan frontier, by the Valley del Sacco; one left to his brother, Captain Houston Stewart, R.N., 1 last getting hold of a catchword, "Ja, ja! fedders— Civita Vecchia; and lastly, one from Rome to Anall his possessions and estates at Charlotville, Tobago, East Anglia, er country of the East Angles, consisted ja wohl!" and away went Grettel, and in half an cona, and from thence to Bologna, following the with the crop, plant, engines, building, &c. All his heritable property and other estates in Scotland A NEW WAY OF HEARING THE NEWS .- A fellow he directs his executors to dispose of as they think best, the proceeds to form part of the residue of his West Kent, the other day, and applied his ear to the general estate. His personal property in England was estimated at 30,000. He bequeaths £8,000 and half the residue to be held in trust by his executors for the children of his deceased brother, John Shaw Stewart, to be equally divided among them. The deceased was unmarried.

OPENING OF THE TUNBRIDGE WELLS EXTENSION RAILWAY.—After many postponements, the extension branch line of the Tunbridge Wells Railway was publicly opened on Wednesday for passenger and other traffic. COLLISION ON THE MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM

RAILWAY .- On Tuesday morning, the train which leaves Manchester for Birmingham at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, was detained upwards of three hours, in o neoquonce of coming in collision with 2 train of coal waggons, which was proceeding on the Schwerin has just addressed a rescript to the head of same line of rails in the direction of Manchester. One of the passengers had three or four of his front teeth knocked out, with a splinter of the jawbone adhering; another received a cut across the fore-Wace, meat salesman, Newgate-market, has ab-

THE BANK ROBBERT AT MESSES. ROGERS'S .- From information that has recently been obtained that it is expected will throw some light on this mysterious affair, the offer of a reward of £3,000, together with NEW GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

Ascension. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS. - Captain Joshua Coddington, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Inspector General of Railways, has been appointed Government Inspector General of Railways, vice

Majo General Charles William Paisley, C.B., re-REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.—The Whigs and Conservatives threaten to combine against Bright John of Rochdale; they are in treaty with a gentle-

man to oppose the "buttonless blackguard."

Accident on the French Northern Line.—On exceeding great danger of transmitting gun cotton by post, on account of its inflammable nature. He was recently being prepared for a waiting room for THE PAISLEY AND RENFREW RAILWAY, was last week sold to the Ayrshire Company.

THE CAT THE MOUSE AND THE RAILWAY TRAIN. On Friday morning, the early railway train between Kendal and Lancasterran over and killed a fine black cat, which was crossing the line with a mouse, and was too intent upon her prey to notice the approach of the engine. The cat was afterwards found completely cut in two, with the mouse firmly fixed between her teeth.

Lors of Bibles .- In Scotland alone, from January 1845, to January 1846, sixteen editions of the Bible were printed, consisting of 312,000 copies. NELL GWYNN'S HOUSE - The house in Pall Mall now

occupied by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was originally granted by Charles II., as a freehold, to Nell Gwynn. THE POPE.—The life of the Pope is said to be not safe. Every article of food is cooked in his presence.

When he goes to mass he takes the wafers with England's Prosperity.

"He saw a pig which cut its own throat, As it swam with vast colerity; And the devil he smiled, for he thought all the while Of England's commercial prosperity."

Devil's Walk. A THIEF CATCHER TURNED THIFF. - The police superintendent at Stroud has suddenly departed as a defaulter to the extent of between £200 and £300. FACT FOR THE NATURALIST. - Mr. Lodge, of Bartonstreet, Gloucester, has had for two or three years a tortoise, which crawls about the house, and has become a sort of a pet. Last week the animal laid, on the same day, two eggs of a brown colour, having

the appearance of "monster" marbles. MR. COBDEN AT CADIZ.—A grand banquet was given to Mr. Cobden on the 10th inst. by various proprie-M. Odillon Barrot is "starring" it at Constan-

tinople. Suicide of an Austrian Consul.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 5th, says:—"Two days ago a in high terms of a plan for cutting through the loud detonation was heard to proceed from the house inhabited by M. de Chabert, consul-general of Austria at Smyrna. On proceeding to his room he was found lying in the bed with his skull factured, and the pistol with which he had effected this rash act by his

> New Bisnors.—We understand that Archdeacon Shirley will be the new Bishop of Sodor and Man. NAVAL FORCES OF TUNIS .- There are at present in the harbour of Toulon four Tunisian vessels, the Dante steamer, a corvette, and two brigs. A frigate and another brig bearing the same flag are expected. which will complete the assemblage in the same French port of the whole of the naval forces of Tunis.

> A Corn Riot, which at one time threatened serious results, took place at Tours, on Saturday. A large mob assembled in the co.n market, and appeared disposed to proceed to extremities. A detachment of the National Guard being insufficient to disperse the mob, a company of infantry of the line was called out, and stones were also thrown at them, by which some of the men were wounded, but they kept back the mob at the point of the bayonet. A detachment of lancers next came up, and stones were thrown at them. One of the soldiers was severely evening there was another riot, which was with dif-DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE. -On the 6th instant a most dreadful accident occurred at the new government Iron-works-a large chimney was in course of construction, under the Charge of Armeried to the enormous height of 250 feet. It slid, and

THE CHOLERA IN BAGDAD.—Letters from Bagdad of October the 15th, state that the cholera, after committing dreadful ravages in that city, had almost disappeared. It was about the end of September that it appeared there, and in less than a fortnight it carried off 4,000 persons out of a population of

in its fall destroyed the lives of 50 workmen, and

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN L'RUSSIA. - The Gazette de Voss states that the Prussian Government has forbidden railway companies to construct electric telegraphs on their own account, and preserves to itself

THE Two Monterey's. - Some of our correspondents are puzzled at our report of naval operations fewer than nine memorials have been forwarded to and land victories in Monterey, Now, be it known the authorities against the salt monopoly. They emanate from commercial bodies in Chester, Worces- of Mexico, there are two Montereys in the enemy's country. One is in north eastern Mexico, it is an inland city, and is now in possession of Gen. Taylor. The other is in California ; is a scaport on the Pacific Ocean, and is now in possession of Commodore Stockton. When we speak of the army at Monterey, 50,000f. each. The object of that measure was evidently 76,692 out-pensioners of all branches of the army on therefore, we mean Monterey in the interior; and when we speak of the ships of war at Monterey, we mean the city of that name on the west coast.—New York American Sun.

THE TEARS OF AVARICE. - Alexander wept-poor,

The Shepherd, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M A. Vol. I. price 5s. 6d. Vol. II price 3s. Vol. III. price 6s. 6d., cloth boards; or the three volumes in one, half-bound in calf and lettered, price 16s. Refutation of Owenism, by G. Redford, of Worcester: with a Reply, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. 1s.

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New Caristianity; or the Religion of St. Simon, with coloured portrait of a St. Simonian Female; translated by the Rev. J. E Smith, M.A. 1s. The Little Book, addressed to the Bishop of Exeter and

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Cicih boards, 1s. Sd. The Universal Chart, containing the Elements of Universal Faith, Universal Analogy, and Moral Government. By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A. Price 1s.; by post,

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avei ling the Two Extremes of Spiritualism and Materiali-m-the first of which speculates on the Organic Pr neiple, without the Organism, and the latter, on the Organism, without the Organic Principle-both are pres nted in this Chart. By the Rev. J. E. Smith, M. i. Price 6d.; by post, 8d.; or, on thick drawingpaper, Is.; by post, Is. 2d.

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Good Sense, translated from Bon Sens, by the Cure Meslier. 25. Cio Rickman's Life of Thomas Paine, with a Portrait, (a very scarce book). 6s The Theological works of Thomas Paine. Coth bds. 4s. Age of Reason. Cloth boards, 2s.

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Essays on the Formation of the Human Character, by Robert Owen, revised by the Author. 1s., by post. 15. ta. The Book of the New Moral World, by Robert Owen. 1s.

by post, 1s. 3d.

Six Lectures on Charity, by Robert Owen. 6d., by post, 10 panny stamps. Address of Rabert Owen, Denouncing the Old System of the World, and Announcing the Commencement

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lity, and such scientific knowledge as relates to Moral Improvement. In one volume, cloth boards, 2s., by Wat Tyler, by Ribert Southey. 24., by post, 4d.

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his Existence The Devil:-Twelve Reasons for NOT Believing in his Existence

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The Honour refused the application in the Ilis 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.
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n aid of the Funds of the Assembly and Reading Rooms 83, Dean Street, Soho, will be given ON TUESDAY EVENING, 8th of December, 1846, At the above Theatre, under the Patronage of T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., Who will honour the Theatre with his presence on this

The Performance will commence with the righly epular Comedy of JOHN BULL, or, an Englishman'

Job Thornberry, Mr. Gates. Sir Simon Rochdale, Mr. Biddell. Hon. Tem Shuffleton, (on this occasion) Mr. J. Rayner. gruddery, Mr. T. Lee. Dan, Mr. John Douglass. Peregrine, Mr. Cowle. John Boy, Mr. Pennett, Simon, Mr. Phillips. John, Mr. Stilt. Lady Caroline Braymore, Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Brulgruddery, Mrs. Lickfold Mary, Mrs. John Douglass.

To be succeeded by a Pasticco in which Mr. J. Ron BINS, the Eminent Buffo Singer, will sing the Horticultural Lover, and a new song composed expressly for this

Mr. EDMUND STALLWOOD, at the earnest solicitation o numerous friends, will make his first appearance on the tage, personate the character, and deliver the celebrated recitation of "Mawworm."

Master Wilcox, will sing "Jack Rag," and give the Mock Heroic Grecian Statues. Mr. John Douglass will (by desire) dance his celebrated hornpipe.

To conclude with the Musical Drama entitled the LITTLE DEVIL.

Ferdinand, King of Spain, Mr. G. Pennet. Fraz Antonio, Mr. Lickfold, Gil Vargo, Mr. Biddle, Don Rafael de Esturngo, Mr. J. Rayner. Count Medoro, Mr Bell. Autonio, Mr. Robberds. Carlo, Mr. Rickards. Carlo, assuming the character of Asmodeus, Miss Martin. Isabel, Mrs. Campbell. Casilda, Miss Rob-

Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d; Private Boxes, £1 1s. Doors open at half-pastsix, performance to commence at 7 precisely.

Tickets to be had at the following places:

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1st. To appoint a Finance Committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer from the formation of the Company.

upon the property of the Company by sale, mortgage, or the establishment of a bank of deposit.

the respective classes of occupants.

5th. To decide what expenses shall be paid out of

6th. To decide upon the means by which the sa laries of officers shall be levied. 7th. To decide under what circumstances the Di

8th. To decide upon the mode by which School masters and schoolmistresses shall be appointed. 9th. To decide as to how far the Directors shall

of land from purchase to the location of occupants. 10th. To decide whether the Directors shall have the power of increasing the funds of the Company by

11th. To elect Trustees. 12th. To elect Treasurer.

13th. To elect Deputy Treasurer.

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THE CONFUSION.

In these days of HONOURABLE SPECULA-TION, when crowns play at hazard for nations, the but to which in the end authority must bend its mind becomes so expanded by the immensity of proud neck. From all we learn we confidently largest domestic ventures as "little goes"—a mere round of "chicken hazard." One would naturally States, of Cracow to the Austrian crown, and the no distant prospect of the addition of Spain to the family dower of the Bourbon family, should absorb all considerations of railway fluctuations, short time, manufacturing anticipations, and even the price of bread itself. However small in importance as the latter item may appear, we have a misgiving that its consideration will create louder thunder in our domestic arsenal than the distant guns of foreign artillery. In truth, we have always looked with great respect upon those opinions that are formed, and

Socialism itself has not dared to grapple. It is true that infant training may lead the growdestroy those natural instincts which are implanted in the mind, and cannot be eradicated by education. We fear, moreover, that not only the natural instinct, but the cherished habits, manners, customs, and propensities of those who are destined to be the gunners in the next great domestic struggle, will have a powerful influence upon the settlement of those questions which have yet to be adjusted for the comeletion and realization of Mr. Cobden's notion of Free Trade principles. We allude to those timely and prudent concessions made part and parcel of the whole measure by Sir Robert Pcel, but barred Edinburgh letter of the present Prime Minister, so full of promise to those who dreaded damage

from the inconsiderate settlement of the question. we are now preparing our readers.

In England, as long as life can be preserved and taxes paid, there appears to be the most perfect security for property in the midst of the most appalling want an anomaly created by the judicious manner in which the several classes, through possession. speculation, and patronage, have been heretofore allowed to manage the EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION of the nation's industry. Past history, however, tells us that there is danger to the state when change of Hereford-street, Lisson-grove; Mrs. Isaacs, Upper Ogle laws or other circumstances threaten danger to any one of those orders. Hence, in 1842, the bankrupt cotton lords would have forced the country to a re-New Road: Mr. L. F. Brown, Silver Street, Kensing | volution in defence of their privileges, and in a struggle for increased plunder.

We believe that the instinct which prompted those men to the daring outrage, will also influence the since the days of the revolution.

tcl and torn asunder by their own class-quarrels Walk, Bermondsey; Mr. J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane; At and dissensions, the democracy of each kicking against the rule of its little aristocracy, the House a perfect Babel of class confusion. Thus, seeing those who areto become their proprietors.

how, under all circumstances, the House is driven to a graduated scale of representation, from the newest passion for change to the highest veneration the practical effect of this change from without, upon the deliberations of the "COLLECTIVE WIS-DOM," and with that view we venture upon a synopsis of the next Parliament, by presenting the

tive strength of parties. Pure Whigs and Free Traders ... 260 Pure Protectionists ... Peel and the Janissaries Hamilear, Young Hannibals, and their Smith O'Brien and the Young Irelanders landers ... Duncombe and his party Sudbury, disfranchised

Total

Now such, we predict, will be the strength of par-

658

ties after the next General Election. Peel and the Janissaries constituting the balance of nower between Free Traders and Protectionists, aiding Russell in his further threats upon the landed interest. Emancipation and the Tories after Reform, discover the value of the right honourable Gentle-3rd. To decide upon the plan of a cottage for man as an adjuster of their social grievances,—the the lands from whence the settlers are taken, and to confidence, the only man, in the present state of representation, in whom Ireland appears to have confidence; and the man who, next to Duncombe, possesses more of confidence of the English working classes than any other individuc! who could aspire to the rank of parliamentary leader. As a matter of course the old aristocracy will strain every nerve to marshal their forces under Stanley in the Lords, and, mayhap, Gladstone in the Commons, if the pupil can be seduced from his master, but, come what will, Peel must either form an alliance offensive and defensive, with Russell and the freetraders, or he once more accepted as the unentrammelled chief of the LAND NOODLES. In the former event we should not be astonished to find Russell accepting Lords Aberdeen, Lincoln, and Dalhousie, Gladstone, and Sidney Herbert, in exchange for Lords Palmerston and Grey, Sir George Grey, Labouchere and Charles Wood; Peel going to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, with Lincoln or Gladstone as his Secretary.

> As one of these results must take place, we show the Chartists the advantage, nay, the absolute necessity, of being prepared with a sufficient amount of parliamentary strength to take part in the struggle, and to be prepared for events, and, therefore, once more we call upon them to use their every influence to strengthen the hands of Duncombe inside, and to prepare for the national representation of the unrepresented mind, by enabling us once more to pametropolis, through the smashed doors of the Senate House, and to its very table: a remonstrance which tyranny for a little longer may resist, and we cannot withhold our thanks and praise

A YEOMANRY FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

"In the merry old times of our ancestors," before nation with a love of political economy and large farms, the value and importance of attaching a large proprietorship, was pretty generally understood. But increase of wealth unfortunately became conwell-being. In studying the science of growing rapidly rich, the more important branch of knowledge, that of promoting domestic happiness, and a spirit of pecuniary as well as patriotic independence, was forgotten. Small properties were absorbed into large ones, and their former owners degraded from the substantial position of proprietory occupiers into the serfs of wages. The independent weaver or clothier of the old "domestic system," alternately employed in manufactures and agriculture, was, in the hopeless contest with machinery and steam, driven from his comfortable homestead into the large towns, and transformed into the wage-paid slave of the factory. A social revolution of an important character was effected by the new agencies, both in

the town and country population. That the change has added to our productive powers is undoubted. The old Arabian tales, whose marvels fired our imaginations during boyhood, that the subject recommends itself. The example all the world knew that all was lost, then Sebastiani fade into insignificance beside the wonders of the of France, since the revolution, can be adduced as mill, the machine-shop, the laboratory, the railway, forming a triumphant refutation of all the economica' and the electric telegraph. We have multiplied ma- predictions which a dwindling section of English by the influence of the capitalist, as well as to the | terial wealth: but has the morality, the contentment, and the independence of the great bulk of the territorial division. Time has made sport of the The fiends of hell might have pitied the victims of people kept pace with it?

The hundreds of pounds now weekly pouring into the exchequer of the Chartist Land Company is the hest, because the most practical, answer to the question. Men are heart-weary of the system of splendid slavery under which modern Political Economy and misdirected machinery has placed them. From its wide-spread misery, they look fondly backwards to the time when a less rich, but more virtuous, independent, and happy people, by honest labour on their own little plot of ground, earned a living, amid purer and better influences than those which now poison the moral atmosphere. Their hearts yearn within them the world; and hence, we were fully prepared for the to get back to kind mother Nature again. The maacceptance of the principle by them. But there is a nufacturing and commercial system is discovered to comrogue class of theirs, who, although attempted to be rotten and unsubstantial, though brilliant and exciting, and after a brief divorcement from a natural and a healthy system, the people are evidently returning to the point from which they set out BACK TO THE LAND AGAIN.

The excellent articles in the Morning Chronicle. in which the reclamation and settling of the waste lands of Ireland by a proprietary peasantry, have been so powerfully and so practically urged, do not stop short with the specific improvement of the pauperised people of the sister country. The facts and reasonings adduced by our contemporary ineviaction. In a recent article upon this subject, the the condition of the Irish poor in 1836, presided found. some admirable observations. That report recommends an interference withlanded property in Ireland for the purpose of improvement, quite as large in principle as any that the Northern Star or the Chronicle has suggested. It was proposed that a Board should be appointed, with compulsory powers of drainage ized from time to time, "to make a survey, valuation and partition, of any waste lands in Ireland," though the idea does not seem to have occurred to them of making these lands instrumental to effectbenefit which would arise from the extension of in- untill it shall be peopled everywhere by a "bold of Commons naturally became the representation of dustry over this hitherto neglected source of emthis mosaic mind, and by degress the placid contests ployment, affords, indirectly, the strongest encou-

nearly sixty years ago) is to be practised the most profitable husbandry in the King's dominions. The fect; and committee after committee of the House of Commons have done the same thing." From the Commissioners make extracts, of which the following are a part :- "There are three millions of Irish acres of waste land, equal to five millions of English reader with what appears to us likely to be the rela- acres, which are considered to be almost all reclaim- ercise. able......1t is in evidence that, by an expense of somewhat about £7 an acre, land in the county of Slico has been reclaimed, and rendered worth a rent by three years' produce, leaving all subsequent returns elear again.

which it might almost be inferred, that a glimmer- holders, would spread a spirit of independence and ing of the desirableness of giving to the occupiers of patriotism which can never exist where the great the soil some greater hold upon it than that of cot- mass of the people are aliens on their native tiers or conacre-men, had dawned upon a committee land. Education, in the best sense, would become of the House of Commons as early as 1830.

"If this work, said the committee, "can be accomplished not only would it afford a transitory but faculties of man would thus be cultivated and exera permanent demand for productive labour, accompanied by a corresponding rise of wages and improvement in the condition of the poor; opportunities would also be afforded for the settlement of the CHARTER AND THE LAND! until the Protectionists, like the Protestants after peasantry, now superabundant in particular districts, on waste lands which at present scarcely produce the means of sustenance, or are suited for human habitations. This change would be alike advantageous to only man in whom the monied interests can have the on which they may hereafter be fixed, and may facilitate the means of introducing a comfortable yeomanry and an improved agriculture in the more fertile districts. The severe pressure of the system of clearing tarms, and ejecting sub-tenants may thus be mitigated, and the general state of the neasantry improved."

A Yeomanry! that was the old English appellation for a peasant proprietary, or, at least, for farmers who held their land on fixed conditions, and who could not be dispossessed, (by custom if not by law.) as long as these conditions were fulfilled The veomanry of England were, however, as a general feature of English life, blotted out of the country at an early period, and an agricultural system, very different and by no means so favourable either to the physical comfort or the independence and dignity of the cultivators of the soil, succeeded it. In one corner of England, however, there still

exists a yeomanry in the antique sense; a race of peasant farmers who own the land they till, paying nothing for it, except some customary dues to the lord of the manor. They occupy a considerable portion of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and are known by the local name of Estatesmen or Statesmen. It was amongst this class; not the care-worn, down-trampled agricultural serfs of England, that Wordsworth found the originals of the peasantry delineated in his poems. In his description of the scenery of the lakes, that poet describes the state of society which existed for centuries in the upper part | Grocow will not be the less regarded by posterity as of the dales as

" a perfect republic of shepherds and agriculturists, proprietors, for the most part, of the lands which rade the will of millions through the streets of the they occupied and cultivrted. . . . Among whom the plough of each man was confined to the maintenance of his own family, or to the occasional accommodation of his neighbour. Two or three cows furnished each family with milk and cheese. The chapel was the only edifice that presided over these dwellings, the supreme head of this pure commonw alth; the members of which existed in the midst posed and regulated by the mountains which protected it. Neither high-born-nobleman, knight, nor suppose that the annexation of Texas to the United from those who are working so energetically in the esquire was here; but many of these humble sons of hundred years been possessed by men of their name Corn was grown in these vales climate induced them to sprinkle their upland pro-Adam Smith and Arthur Young had inoculated the ther, food was distributed to them. Every family span from its own flock the wool with which it was clothed; a weaver was here and there found among their own houses, and carried to market either under their arms, or more frequently on pack-horses, a small train taking their way weekly down the valley, vain.

founded, under the new teaching, with increase of or over the mountains, to the most commodious town."
"Notwithstanding," says the Chronicle, "the changes in the economy of modern society, from the progress of commerce and manufactures, the more migratory habits produced by improved modes of communication, and especially the encroachments of the great landholders, who have long seized every opportunity which accidentally offered of enlarging sons had poured out their blood like water in the eir domains by buying up the little estates, a con siderable number of these happy and independent peasant-proprietors still exist; and if an example is wanted of the admirable results of a state of agricultural economy in which the occupation of land and the property of it are vested in the same hands, all that we have seen, heard, or read of these people power from the barricades of a popular revolution. unites to assure us that the Statesmen of the Cum-

berland valleys are such an example." Here is testimony from high and unexceptionable sources as to the moral benefits which a return, as the Parisian National Guards that the Poles had far as changed circumstances will permit, to the old system of proprietary occupation would produce. But it is not only in a moral and domestic aspect | When the truth could no longer be concealed, when economists once indulged in as to the effects of this butchers over prostrate men, women, and children. used to be heard from this side of the Channel, re- Warsaw. specting the destination of France to become a pauper warren." Within that period, says the

Chronicle :-" France has entered into the most brilliant career of prosperity yet known in her industrial his- "To aid the threatened rights of man and break opfeverish excitements, unwholesome excesses, and tery. Every authentic statistical account of the condition of her industry and of her people has shown, and continues to show, that within that peried the state of her rural population, who are fourfifths of the whole, has improved in every particular that they are better housed, better clothed, better and more abundantly fed; that their agriculture has improved in quality; that all the productions of the soil have multiplied beyond precedent; that the wealth of the country has advanced, and advances with increasing rapidity, and the population with increasing slowness. We challenge investigation of these facts, and throw down the gauntlet to all

Jersey and Guernsey may also be quoted as examples. The surface of these islands is parcelled out into a great number of small properties, most of which are cultivated by their owners, and acre for acre they produce more wealth than any other land ruffians, who dealt wholesale in robberry and murin the world. Every one who has seen them has der. More than this; in 1794, the English governspoken in the highest terms of the industry of the people, its bountiful reward, and the garden-like heauty created by their labours. In such countries it is needless to add, pauperism is almost, if not tably lead to wider inferences and a broader field of entirely, unknown, and the squalid destitution, with the consequent vices which emanate from a monorecommendations of a Commission of Enquiry into poly of land in the hands of a few, are not to be of Kosciusco. With English money, the Prussian

over by Archbishop Whately, are made the basis of In the face of these facts the palpable failure both in this respect and the results predicted from the extension of Free Trade principles in the commercial system, it is high time the chattering magpies, who have so long dinned the world into empty noise, should be silent. They have had their day and their say. They must now retire and give up and other improvements, upon the principle that the task of advising and governing, to wise, thought. they should be made at the expense of the property ful, practical men, whose heads are free from improved. The Commission advised, that the pro- crotchets and whose hearts are made of such " peneposed "Board of Improvement" should be author- trable stuff" that they will not sacrifice humanity to a theory. The state of Ireland demands our first attention, There, a permanent remedy must be immediately introduced. But we will not stop there. In England the yeomanry system has ng a heneficial change in the present pernicious sys- already been introduced. The foundation has been tem of Irish tenancy. But while not going this laid at O'Connorville, and with true hearts and clear length, the evidence they adduce as to the great heads shall extend from thence ever the country

peasantry" of whom it may, with justice, be proud. The yeomanry, of the nineteenth century, will, between Whigs and Tories have been changed into ragement to reclaim these wastes by the labours of however, possess many advantages which their prototypes did not. To the antique independance of their

"Upon these lands (Mr. ARTHUR Young observed class, they will be able to add the facilities and enjoyments which modern science has placed at their profitable husbandry in the King's dominions. Inc. Command. Rightly directed, these will enable them. for antiquated institutions, we venture to predict the bogs of Ireland, in 1809, reported to the like ef- to produce sufficient for a temperate and healthy existence by comparatively light, toil and the multireport of one of these committees, that of 1830, the plication of cheap literature, as well as the whole tendencies of the age, will supply the means and stimulate the taste for mental developement and ex-

In whatever light this subject is viewed, it will be found synonymous with national well-being. As a of 30s.; or, if preserved in the hands of the proprie. means of creating greater agricultural wealth, more of 30s.; or, it preserved in the hands of the paying all expenses food for man and heast, it is confessedly superior to the large farm system. The creation of a large The report last cited contains a passage from body of proprietary occupiers, or perpetual lease. universal, because leisure and healthy influences would co-exist, and the ph sical, mental and moral, cised in harmony,

Let us, then, spread the cry everywhere for THE

POLAND.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1830-31.

"Oh! where's the slave so lowly, Condemn,d to chains unholy Who, could he burst His bonds at first, Would pine beneath them slowly !"

To-morrow, November the 29th, is the sixteenth anniversary of the commencement of that memorable and glorious, but unfortunate struggle, whereby the Poles vainly essayed to break their chains. That failure was caused by no lack of courage and selfsacrifice on the part of the Polish combatants, as many a gloriously-contested field testified. Grocow's bloody field presented on the 5th of February, '31. a sight such as Europe had not seen since Waterloo. Fifty thousand Poles, with one hundred pieces of cannon, triumphantly withstood the onslaught of one hundred and eighty-two thousand Russians (horse and foot), supported by three hundred and twelve pieces of cannon. The carnage rivalled, if it did not exceed, that at Waterloo. Ten thousand Poles fell a bleeding sacrifice in the cause of liberty and their unhappy country; but their fall was fearfully avenged by the destruction of their enemies: a whole regiment of Russian "Invincibles" were totally annihilated, and in all thirty thousand Russians were left sleeping in their gore. If Marathon is a "magic word" to conjure up

The fiery Greek, his red pursuing spear : name re-calling one of the most glorious efforts ever made by a people in defence of liberty, perhaps the more sacred because—at least for a time—made

The flying Mede, his shaftless, broken bow;

But although "the crosser of the Balkan" had been foiled within sight of his prey, vain for Poland was the dear-bought victory of her noble sons. The victories of the warriors were neutralised by the the stakes, that we are inclined to look upon our anticipate that our next National Petition will out- of a powerful empire, like an ideal society, or an or- cowardice and blunders, if not absolute treachery, number the former by at least ONE MILLION, ganised community, whose constitution had been im- of those who ruled in the Cabinet and the Senate. Alas! that nations should repose trust in princely and aristocratical waverers. Woe to a people led the hills had a consciousness that the land which by "moderate" men; so true it is that "those they walked over and tilled had for more than five who make but half-revolutions only dig graves for themselves." Had the Polish nation throughout sufficient upon each estate to furnish bread for each all its ranks been appealed to; had the masses been family, no more. The storms and moisture of the summoned to take part in the struggle, accompanied perty with outhouses of native stone, as places of shelter for their sheep, where, in tempestuous wea- would include their veritable freedom; had the war heen carried beyond the frontiers of "Russian Poland," and the entire Polish people been roused them, and the rest of their wants was supplied by the to arms against their tyrants, results very different proportion of the population to the soil by the ties of produce of the yarn, which they carded and spun in to those we have to mourn over might have been secured. Grocow's fight would not have been in

> But Polish princes and aristocrats were not the only parties to blame. France, who by her example had done much to excite the revolution, refused that aid which Poland had a right to expect, not only because France had assumed the directorship of European regeneration, but also because Poland's cause of France, and in defence of French interests. We acquit the French people of blame; we curse not them but their traitor-king, and the gang of villains who, with him, had climbed the heights of These hypocrites, on the one hand promised succour to the Poles which they never afforded to them, and on the other hand Louis-Philippe himself assured triumphed, though at that moment the old Janusfaced miscreant well knew that Warsaw had fallen. announced with fiendish coolness that "order reigned in Warsaw!" Yes, the "order" of victorious barbarism over fallen freedom-of triumphant dismal forewarnings which, some twenty years ago, the "order" established by the conquerors of

> > But treason to the cause of liberty was not monopolised by French traitors; there were English traitors also. This country has longbeen vaunted of as the guardian of liberty, the protector of nations. pression's chain," we have been assured by national glorifiers has been and is the mission of England; but behold how different are the facts.

> > When the first partition of Poland took place. England passively looked on and permitted the spoilation without one word of remonstrance. When the subsequent partition of 1793 took place, the English government was in sworn alliance with the three royal brigands of Russia, Austria, and Prussia leagued against France. While pretending a holy horror at the "crimes" of the French revolutionists. and making these the pretext for committing this country to a bloody and ruinously expensive war. the English government was associated with royal ment gave to Frederick, King of Prussia, the sum of £2,200,000 as a bribe to assist the English in opposing the victorious French in the Netherlands. The villain took the money, but instead of marching to the aid of the English, he marched off to join the Russians to help them to check the conquering march robber aided his Russian confederate (for but for that money he could not have moved his troops to the scene of action) in crushing Kosciusco, and thus both were enabled, in company with the Austrian despot, to effect the third partition of Poland. \* We pass by for the present, the share England

> > had in that fourth partition, known by the name of the treaty of Vienna, that will form the subject of after comment; we come to the Revolution of 1830. That event saw the Whigs in power-the liberal Whigs—the friends and patrons of French, Belgian Spanish, and Portuguese liberalism. These exciters of revolutions for their own profit, these puttersdown and setters-up of Peninsular monarchies, these roarers for "civil and religious liberty all over the world," these WHIGS (that name includes all that is base and infamous) coldly repelled the national voice, which demanded interference in behalf of the But not only did they refuse assistance to the

Poles, they rivalled the infamous government of 1794, by giving direct aid to the Russian autocrat—aid of the most efficient character—monetary aid. Let our

\* See " Hampden's Aristocracy of England."

and Trades Bodies throughout the Metropolis, and of Mr. Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London; the noted house for

Edited by

FEARGUS O'CONNOB, ESQ., AND EBNEST JONES, ESQ., (Barristers-at-Law.) With contributions by several able condiutors.

Mr. Ernest Jones.

2nd. To consider the propriety af raising funds

4th. To consider the practicability of locating members of the same family upon the same estate, without detriment to those who shall be entitled to ballot at the same time.

rectors shall be empowered to erect School-houses.

be empowered to expend monies in the improvement the sale of estates.

15th. To elect Auditors. 16th. To consider the propriety of investing the district officers, with the consent of the Directors,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1846.

actions that are guided, by self-interest. There is an instinct in human nature, as well as habits, manners, customs, and propensities, which is implanted in the human mind, and with whose ascendancy even ing mind to revolt against acts and institutions tolerated by the unlettered and uninformed. It is true that a new system of education may lead to new habits, manners, customs, and even propensities; but it is equally true, that no system of training in which the infant or adult mind can be schooled will

Mr. Cobden has been recently making a Free Trade tour in the territory of Don Quixote, with a Mr. Salis Schwabe as his Sancho Panza, and so far from the danger of an encounter with windmills, so damaging to the chivalry of his illustrious master, we learn that many landlords graced his triumph at Seville, while the Commercio of Cadiz designates the attendance of 44 speculators as a GRAND BAN-QUET to our modern knight. It is not long since we reminded the Free Traders that of all classes living, foreign landed proprietors have the greatest interest in a Free Trade in Corn with the richest country in be silenced by the pigmy thunder of the Times are, nevertheless, preparing for that confusion for which

landlords of this country when danger threatens their order; and especially if, upon the next representation of their body after a General Election, they shall find themselves strong enough to enter the field as an aggressive force. Perhaps few have turned their attention to the probable constitution of torton's Library, Park Side, Knightsbridge; Colliver's the next House of Commons,—a House of Commons Coffee House, Holywell Street; Mr. W. J. Young, 33, destined to be more vigorously assailed from at home Park Street, Dorset-square; Mr. James Harris, Cursitor and abroad by nations and factions than any House When the several classes of society were distrac-

charge clings to the Whigs; they are accused by Vice-Regal Lodge. those who should know the truth, men of their own party, of giving secret information to the Russian Goremment, of the efforts made in this country to help the Poles. They did this by breaking open letters at the Post Office, and communicating the correspondence to the Russian government; this enabled the Russians to be fully prepared for the shipment of arms from this country; and which arms, though concealed in sugar hogsheads, &c., were seized revolution had succumbed, the violation of private correspondence continued, and "hundreds of men, women, and children, were seized, flogged, and transported to Siberia, in consequence of such informa-

Rehold the horrors and the evils which have resulted from the treachery of the French and English governments. In one year, (1832,) 2,058 Poles had their property confiscated. Upwards of 60.000 marmed refugees, driven back into Poland by Prussian and Austrian bayonets, were exiled to Siberia, forced into the armies of the Caucasus to fight against the Circassians; condemned to slavery in mines and fortresses, or-as was the case with some thousands-shot, flogged to death, hung, or poisoned. With these harbarities there was accompanied the hellish atrocities perpetrated upon hundreds of women, followed by the stealing, transportation, and murder of little children, to the number of some thousands. Then followed the religious persecutions, with other abominations which we have not space to catalogue, nor patience to write of, for our veins run fire at the recollection of these atrocities. Here is a list of martyrs, who are merely the few-the mighty master-spirits who represent the thousands of victims whose names sleep with them, in that repose "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest:"-PRINCIPAL MARTYRS OF POLAND, MUR-DERED BY HER OPPRESSORS SINCE HER LAST REVOLUTION OF 1830-31

Bochkovska, an unmarried lady Davidowich Dombkorski, Joseph Ghetsold. Stephen Hubryk, Luke Jakubovski, M Jank rski, Peter Karch: v:ki, A Kavetska, an unmarried lady Konarski, Simon Kossobudzki, Joseph Kulchynski, Ignatius Lempitska, a mother of S children Levitoux, Charles, who burnt, himself to death is the citadel of Warsaw. Lukasinski Moroz, Ignatīus Myskowskl. Matthew Olkhovski, Antony Olshevski, Michael Orlovska, a married lady, who killed herself in a dungeon with pins she put into her heart Palmart, Alexander Plenxievich, A. Pishchatovski, Adam Pvzeorski, Blase Ratsinski, Silvester Rachynski, Eustace

Zaboklitski, a catholic priest, who died in the Austrian dungeon of Kufstein. The above, be it understood, do not include the heroes who fell in the revolution, but are the names of martyrs since the revolution, and, we repeat, only the leading spirits and representatives of the nameless thousands who have shared their martyrdom. At some future time we will inform our readers of the wondrous exploits, and daring deaths of some of the above heroes. We should add, that the above list includes none of the victims who have

Sciegenny, a catholic priest, who poisoned him self by drinking burning oil.

Shoek, Edward

Vinnitski, Antony

Vollowich, Michael

Voytkewich, Paul

Vysotski. Peter

Zaionts, Grgory

Zavisha, Arthur

fallen since February last.

Zaleski, Leo

These must form the subject of another article. We have a list of the principal victims in the Tarnow massacre, with a brief account of the manner of some of their deaths, rivalling, if not exceeding in herror, the most awful atrocities ever committed by barbarian Tartar, or savage cannibal. That list shall be published in our next; at least one English paper shall proclaim the crimes of Imperial assassins.

We say nothing now of the late outrage, the seizure of Cracow, that is a subject not to be disposed of in half-a-dozen lines, and that, with nany other subjects connected with unhappy Poland, shall have full justice at our hands before we close this series of articles.

People of Great Britain and Ireland, we appeal to you by your devotion to liberty, your love of justice, SHALL AGAIN BE FREE.

t See a letter in the Morning Chronicle of August 17th, 1814.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

THE week presents few points for notice or comthe consequent cessation of work and wages, is reprospects for the future are most gloomy. There never will, there never can be, any remedy for this state of things, until we have a legislature and government wise enough and bold enough to attack the evil at its root, and destroy the monopoly in land. Until then, Ireland will prove the rock on which every successive administration that may be formed will founder, no matter of what party it is

The split between "Old" and "Young" Ireland widens daily; W. S. O'Brien and the Nation are throwing off the reserve and respect with which they so far treated O'Connell. The sword is drawn, parties who surround him are, with very few the new spoliation. We shall return to this subexceptions, and these of little influence, mere place- ject. hunters, vermin who have lived upon the popular movements which O'Connell has originated and controlled. They are known and despised. While the open and unblushing treachery of O'Connell himself, his shameless dispensation of the Government patronage among the sycophants and servile crew who follow him, and his open avandonment of Repeal, by consenting this year to dine with the "Reform Club," though the toast of the "Repeal of the Union' was not given; notwithstanding he had previously declined to attend on that ground—all foreshadow a speedy and an appropriate end to his long career

The Nation openly accuses him of having delibe-

readers turn to our 2nd page, and there read, in honour of the country, for a share or a monopoly in | We beg to draw attention to the following heart- To Readers & Correspondent is. honest Henry Hunt's exposure of the Whigs, the distribution of Government patronage; and damning fact that, under the name of "the Russian- adduces facts to prove the assertion. The young Dutch Loan," the Whigs paid into the hands of the blood of the country will rise up against his conduct, miscreant Nicholas, an annual sum taken from this and old humbug will be trampled in the dust in the country's revenue, which most materially helped contest. O'Connell was stronger when backed by him in his murderous crusade against the Polish the confidence of the people, than when virtually Patriots. But a still darker and more damnable dispensing the patronage and the emoluments of the

One would have imagined that the party who, by false pretences, sneaked into office at the close of last year, would have tried to keep at least ONE promise made by their chief. Upon no subject have the Whigs been more magniloquent at all times than National Education. And in Lord John Russell's address to the electors of the City, on presenting himself for re-election after his appointment to office, that question was given a prominent place in before reaching the Polish frontier. Even after the his enumeration of the measures required, and without seeking relief, I trust my appeal may not be which, by implication, if not direct pledge, he pro-

That announcement led to the belief that some such measure would be forthcoming next Session, and a hot, though somewhat prosy, discussion forthwith took place among the partisans of voluntary and State Education. The valiant Edward Baines the younger, led the voluntary principle in the Leeds Mercury, and was followed by other Dissenting Journals, with strong protests against the principle of national instruction, which they represented as replete with "treasons, stratagems, and spoils" against public liberty. They also drew the most appa'ling pictures of the results it would produce, as well as the most absurd and outrageous representations of the present amount of education. If these saintly and profitmongering Journals really cared one farthing about popular liberty, perhaps we might have on this occasion given them some credit for their conduct, but the shallowest acquaintance with them is sufficient to lead to the conclusion that by popular liberty they mean their own exclusive power over the consciences and pockets of their dupes. On the other hand, the advocates of the national principle, "nothing loath," met the Dissenters with statistics, assertions and counter-statements, and the wordy warfare has shown at least on both sides great industry and not a small amount of earnestness. Of course the presumption was, on both sides, that they were fighting about a reality, and that the discussion would materially influence the nature of the measure it was assumed Lord John was at work upon? It now seems that they were altogether mistaken. The Herald asserts with the utmost confidence that "there is no intention whatever, on the part of the Government, of proposing any scheme of National Education." If this be true, on what grounds do the Whigs mean to hase the retention of office, what conceivable reason will there be left for tolerating them even for a single night on the Treasury bench?

The deputation appointed at the metropolitan meetings for opening the ports gave the Premier an opportunity of showing both obstinacy and rudeness. After the presentation of the memorials last Saturday, his Lordship explained that it was not "a necessity" that would induce him to open the ports, as he had been understood to say on a former occasion, but "an extraordinary necessity." One of the deputation naturally asked, what Lord John's conception of an extraordinary necessity might be? at the same time quoting a few of those instances of appalling destitution and suffering which are unhappily so abundant. The haughty and ill-mannered Whig deigned no further reply to this request and statement than to jump up from his seat with a cold, "I have no further explanation to give," and Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson leave the astonished deputation to make the best of their way to the door! Civility is cheap to everybody. In a Minister it is a duty, and the bad taste, not to say want of tact, which could commit such a breach of conventions propriety needs no

The staple manufactures of the country continue in an exceedingly depressed condition. The grand effects that were predicted to flow from Free Trade and an extension of commerce are yet to come. We are realizing the truth of the proverb, " that though one man may lead a horse to the water Hyde twenty can't make him drink." We forced the Chinese to open six ports for trading with us, and sent over cargoes of our cotton goods to them, but we could not force them to buy. They are now, we believe, lying rotting in the warehouses. This is a Rotherham fair explanaation of the nature of that trade, to which the Free Traders were wont to attach so much importance. The manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire are now, if we are rightly informed, beginning to find this out, and their only hope of recovery from their present depression rests on the spring trade of that "home market" which has been Shiney Row so much overlooked and by some so systematically

Colonial and Foreign Review. The swords so recently fleshed on the banks of the and your hopes of happiness, to give your fraternal Sutlej, are not likely to grow rusty; a war in Cashaid to your wronged Polish brethren. On this return mere promises to find employment for our troops for Mr. Richards. of Poland's anniversary, let but one pulsation move some months to come. In March last, when the the hearts of all—the determination that POLAND affairs of Punjaub were being "settled," Sir Henry Hardinge thought proper to hand over a large portion of the dismembered Sikh territory to a treach erous ruffian, named Gholab Sing, who was forthwith installed "Maharjah." Amongst the districts made over to this Gholab was the far-famed Vale of Cashmere; the inhabitants, however, did not relish the rule of this British-manufactured "prince," refused to acknowledge him, and now, are engaged ment. As usual, Ireland excites the greatest anxiety in resisting his authority by force of arms. The and interest; and, unfortunately, the comparative | Sheik of Cashmere, (to whom the people are much lull in its troubled condition, which has been ob- attached,) though the son of a Sikh, has servable for the last few weeks, is again disturbed. assumed the Mahomedan designation of Emir-The approaching completion, in many instances, of rool-Moomemin, has declared himself indethe public works voted at the baronial sessions, and pendent, and has twice defeated the troops despatched by Gholab to bring him to order. The newing the disturbances in various quarters, and the Mahomedan tribes of the neighbourhood are marching to the aid of the Cashmerians, and it is said that the Affghans, with Akhbar Khan at their head, are on their way to swell the torrent against Gholab, and to measure awords once again with the British; for the British are indeed engaged in this disgraceful war, prosecuted for the purpose of imposing upon the people of Cashmere a sovereign they detest. This way be productive of dishonour—and perhaps defeat to our soldiers, but it can be productive of no good. A bloody revolution in Napaul is very likely to afford a pretext for further interference, and propably more

The French journals have been main'y occupied with the latest outrage against Poland, the seizure Mr. Smith, Greenin a short time the scabbard will be thrown away, of Cracow. The pretended indignation of the Journal and the encounter become deadly. It does not re- des Debats and the other dynastic journals is mere Macclesfield, per quire the gift of prophecy to say who will be fudge, intended to throw dust in the eyes of the conquerors. O'Connell has deserted the Irish na- French people; the articles in the Reforme, National, tion, and it will in turn, and most justly, desert and Democratic Pacifique, are of a very different him. At the present he is all but forsaken; the stamp, they justly and loudly inveigh against

> There is no decisive news from Portugal. At the time of writing this we have two contradictory re- diately. ports before us, one representing that Sa da Bandeira had been defeated by the Queen's general at Chaves; and the other representing that it was Cazal who have the power of voting for three candidates. The rewas defeated, and that Sa da Bandeira had been

Prace Society.-Elihu Burritt, the celebrated American writer and philanthropist, delivered a lecure in the Hall of Commerce, in favour of the principles of peace, on Tuesday evening. The place was they were unable to gain admission. The lecturer discussed the subject in all its more important bear lings, and with a fervid eloquence expatiated on the local lings and with a fervid eloquence expatiated on the local lings in the greatest danger.

The senses and feelings of the philanthrophist and lecturer stations. He was at work on the line when the fast destruction of property to the amount of £300. On man, that the Chartists of the important town of local lings, and with a fervid eloquence expatiated on the local lines in the greatest danger.

The senses and feelings of the philanthrophist and local lines when the fast destruction of property to the amount of £300. On man, that the Chartists of the important town of local lines in the greatest danger. rately bartered the interests, the hopes, and the horrors of war, and the blessings of peace.

touching letter from the wife of one of the Newport victims; comment would but weaken the appeal.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.

March 3, 1846. Sir,-My distressed situation, can alone plead for my thus intruding myself upon your notice, I being the widow of the late unfortunate William Jones, who was transported with Frost and Williams, as being leaders in the late riots at Monmouth. Under no other circumstances than the present, would I have been persuaded to address you, but I can assure you, I am suffering the most extreme want : being deprived of him to whom I looked for support, I am entirely now depending upon my own exertions, needle work and my health failing me, I am frequently unable to earn enough to provide bread. I have no one to look to for even a loaf, having left my friends for some time (not being able to bear their reproaches), and now, as a last resource, I throw myself upon your kind consideration, to know if something cannot be done for me. Much has been done for the widow of Frost, and as I have thus long endeavoured to do in vain. I do not ask it for luxury, but common support, which my health is sinking fast for want of, and the trials I have to encounter none can imagine but myself, but this I do know, that unless some thing is done for me, I cannot long survive my diffi culties. May these few lines claim your consideration, and be the means of obtaining relief to

Your distressed, and humble servant, ELIZA JONES

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

SECTION	N No.	1.				
FHABES.					8.	d.
Leicester, per II. Barrow	••	••	••	1	8	4
Wakefield, per W. Farrand	••	••	••	1	6	7
Dalston, per T. Sowerby	••	••	••	1	9	0
Shrewsbury, per J. Powell	••	w	••	0	7	G
Todmorden, per J. Mitchell	••	••	••	3	6	0
Halifax, per W. Smith .	••	••	••	8	17	6
Newark, per William Walton	••	**	**	0	2	6
Norwich, per J. Hurry	••	••	••	5	0	0
Birmingham, per W. Thorn	••	••	.40	ું છે	8	0
Trowbridge, per J. Eames	••	••	••	4	0	0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	**	••	••	0	10	0
Cheitenham, per J. Leach	••	••	••	0	10	0
Wigan, per Thos. Pye	••	••	••	13	2	8
Tavistock, per R. Hole	••	••	••	0	2	()
Do., per R. Webb	••	••	••	0	1	3
Brighton, per W. Fiest	••	••	••	6	12	3 9
Carlisle, per J. Gilbertson	••	<b>.</b> .	••	7	5	0
Crieff, p r J. M'Leod	**	••	••	0	4	6
Newcastly, per J. Nisbett	••	••	••	1	<b>2</b>	0
Salford, per J. Millington	••	••	••	5	0	O
Pershore, per Wm. Coun,	••	••	••	0	3	6
Lake Lock, per W. Humphrey	7	••	••	2	8	ø
Sheffield, per G. Cavill	••	••	••	15	U	3
York, per C. Weadiev	••	••	••	0	13	9
Manchester, per E. Gill	••	••	••	5	5	9
Leicester, per Z. Astill	••	••	••	2	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. He	obson	**	•	5	2	6
				£91	9	<b>-</b>
1				~UI	•	7

SECTION	No. 2	2_				
SHABI		•				
	E5.			1	9	Λ
Darvel, per W. Young	••	••	••	1	2 6	- 0 6
Dalston, per T. Sowerby	••	••	••	2	12	4
	••	30	**		4	0
	••	••	••	0		
Belmont, per Youth Harwood		••	••	7	3	8
	••	••	••	2	0	0
	••	••	••	5	4	0
	٠.	••	**	0	13	0
Newark, per W. Walton	• •	••	••	4	.4	0
	•	••	••	4	14	10
Birmingham, per W. Thorn		••	••		12	0
	•	••	••		10	0
	10	21	••	18	7	0
	•	••	••	1	10	0
	•	••	••	5	9	6
	•	••	••	3	6	0
Brighton, per W. Fiest	•	••	••	4	19	9
Worcester, per M. Griffiths .	,	**	••	7	9	4
Carllsle, per J. Gilbertson	•	••	••	7	18	6
	•	••	••	0	1	6
Newcastle, per J. Nisbett	•	••	••	8	18	0
Bradford, per J. Alderson	•	••	••	10	0	0
Yeovil, per J. G. Abbott			••	2	4	0
Pershore, per W. Conn		••	••	6	6	0
Lake Lock, per W. Humphrey		••	••	2	11	0
Birmingham, per J. Newhouse	;	**	••	2	17	0
Calford non I Warhouse		44		5	0	0
Shoffield non C. Currill		••	••	9	7	9
Deigler non W Comeron		••	**	1	16	8
Manager man D II Dott					16	5
Donkung non I Hono	•			ĭ	$\overline{19}$	10
Malmoham son A Clouds			,,	_	14	0
Dalfa a man A Milliamant	•			ĭ	<u> 19</u>	3
Newton-upon-Ayr, per S. Irvin				4	7	3
York, per C. Weadley .		••	••	_	1i	3
Manual makes and E Cill	· .	••	••		10	3
Laigneton non Z Actill				5	ŏ	ŏ
Ashton under Lyne per E. Hol	bean	**	44		15	Č

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1. Mr. Keen -Westminster -- 2 11 0 Bishopwearmouth Lambeth J. Bald-Whittington and ing Wm. Middleton Ernest Jones -Rochdale Sowerby Elm Tydvil Hindley, per Bowden Coine, per Hey V. Chapman Hanley Hull . Smith Camberwell - 1 10 0 Worsboro' Com-

£199 6 4

Somers Town - 3 19 2 Derby Bradford W. Collard J. Bulding SECTION No. 2. - 5 4 4 Hindley, per Cooke 2 0 0 - 0 14 3 A. C. E. M. Mells - 6 9 8 gh Sutton-in-Ashfield 3 13 0 Gosport-Hugh W. Jerratt, Don-Mr. M. Gray. M. Walker, Wat-Samuel Lee . Merthyr, per Mor-Kingston Joshua Nobls gan -Horncastle - 1 1 10 John Rennerson Greenwich Mr. Bell-Westminster W. Gwilliam -Bermondsey -G. Bishop -Teignmouth -Whittington and Shrewsbury, per Birmingham, per Shrewsbury, T. Boulogne, Joshua Humphreys Market, Lavington,

Ashburton W. Russell, Bittern 1 Hanley -Monckton Deverell Hull Hyde Square Buckley Iveston -F. Kapern Derby -Coventry Stay, G. A. -Maidstone Somers Town - 0 1 Thos. Hodges - 0 Stepney - N. P. W. A: -James Edward Grady, 5 4 6 Derby Mr. Mann, Wool-J. G. L. W. - 2 12 0 TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1

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

RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PER GENERAL SECRETARY, 0 1 6 S. C., City 0 2 0 Joseph Pocock Sheffield; Todmorden, Petition Headings - 0 8 4 POB WILLIAMS AND JONES. Mr. Smith, jun., do. 0 1 0

FOR MR. FROST. - 0 15 0 H. Hargrave VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND ORPHAN'S FUND. Mr. Wright - 0 0 6 Sheffield - 0 0 Mr. Wyatt - 0 0 6 Rochdale (Female Mr. Wyatt -Chartists) - - 0 10 Sudbury Edinburgh

T. M. WHEELER, Secretary. All Branches who have not sent complete returns of the numbers of their members in each Section, and the amount paid by each, are requested to do so imme-

ELECTION OF THREE DELEGATES FOR THE METROPOLIS turns must be sent to me at the Office, on or before Wednesday, December 2nd. The various Localities are requested to see to the election of a member to attend at the Office to scrutinise the returns.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEZLER, Secretary.

We may here add that an accident of a fearful nature occurred on Wednesday morning on this railway to a poor aged fellow, named Galt, employed as his life is in the greatest danger.

POOR LAW CRUELTY .- Thomas Smith, of Winsoredge, near Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, writes us that he had a mother, a widow, seventy years of age and infirm, who being poor and having her goods distrained for rent came to live with him. T. S. is a poor man, and his necessities compelled him to apply to the relieving officer of the union for some assistance for his medical officer who gave him an order for immediate. relief, this procured her two shillings. Although the medical officer, had said the poor woman was not fit to be taken to the workhouse, yet on the 3rd instant, officer to certify that the workhouse was the best place much pleasure in introducing their old friend, for her." Accordingly the poor woman was taken away. complained to one of the guardians, but could get no murdered according to law!

Universal Language .- Sir .- The present era seems prolific of Leagueism for we have Anti-Corn Law Leagues Universal Brotherhood Leagues, &c., how long shall it be before we shall have a League for Universal Language? Such a League as that is I consider of paramount importance and no time should be lost in is this to be accomplished? The first step would be to get a complete natural alphabet to represent every sound of the human voice; if all nations would adopt this alphabet by calling all the characters by the same name, then by the aid of an Universal Dictionary we might soon be able to read untranslated, the works and newspapers of all nations. The Phonotypic alphabet is based on this principle, and if the friends of progression of all nations would form themselves into a League and adopt it, adding new characters for the few remaining foreign sounds. I have no doubt in a few years we should have a perfect world's A PHONOGRAPHER.

THE BASKET MAKERS .- A person calling himself George Hewett, of 134, Livery Street, Birmingham, sends us a letter condemning a statement which appeared in the Star of November the 14th, headed, "Persecution of Basket Makers." George Hewett, in shocking bad English, furiously championises the masters, and denounces the men. We strongly suspect workingmen, or pretended working-men, who try to run down

their own order. If the master basket makers have MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- W. Hosier, of Coventry, informs Town Council for Whitefriars Ward. The result of passed, the meeting separated. this triumph has been that St. Mary's Hall, a fine old public building, which had been previously shut against the people has been on several occasions granted for Chartist meetings. This year Mr. Buck-

ney's term of office having expired, a desperate attempt was made by the factious to prevent his re-election, Mr. Buckney has, nevertheless, been again triumphantly returned, to the great mortification of both Whigs and Tories. G. A. Wood .-- We have no room. QUESTIONS with respect to the Land plan will be best

hitherto abstained and shall continue to abstain from giving ony opinion of our own upon matters which exclusively belong to that body. MR. NEWHOUSE,-His letter has been handed to Mr. Wheeler, who manages those concerns.

answered by the decision of Conference, as we have

CABLISLE .- James M. Vey .- Yes, the bondsmen is lia-NOAH FORREST. - Should consult Mr. Roberts, his address

is, 8, Princes Street, Manchester. Notice .- The person who recently ramitted the Post Office, for the sum of £2 10s. 3d., will oblige by send-

ing his address, and the date of the order. LIVERSIDGE.—All communications to the district secre tary, to be addressed, Mr. H. Pummerekill, Cooper, Market place, Heckmanwick, near Leeds. Joun Douglas, Gosport .- Answer next week.

W. Dews, Rochdale.—Will see the error complained of

rectified in the present number of the Star. . S. Chelsea, and WILLIAM COLLINS, King's Road Chelsea. The only answer we can give to those democrats is-"God help their foolish heads." doubt their hair will stand on end when they learn that Feargus O'Connor, Barrister-at-Law; Ernes Jones, Barrister-at Law: one of the richest sharebrokers in England, one of the wealthiest winemerchants in Exeter, several half-pay officers, Baron Spolasco, sons of retired gentlemen, and independent ladies and gentlemen, are all members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and a portion of our most delightful anticipation is, the hope of one day seeing T. S. and W. C. living cheek by jowl with a Bishop's son and half pay officers. Such meanness is beneath contempt, and is best answered by the following notice accompanying the effusions; it is written by Mr. Geo. Julian Harney upon the envelope of the letter, and is admirable. He says, "The enclosed were left (I suspect by one person) at the office this morning. They show the existence of a damnable spirit, which, for the sake of the cause, Mr. O'Connor will do well to strangle in its birth. Jacobin though I am, I abhor this wholesale proscription of all who are

RICHARD KELLETT .- We believe the "Canadian Land Company " is no longer in existence.

SHEFFIELD .-- Mr. Cavill writes, you will oblige by correcting a name that was printed wrong last week, it was Isaac Ironside that was elected to the Town Council for Ecclescell Ward, and not James as was

CHORLEY .- Anonymous .- We never answer anonymous correspondents. E. M's came safe to hand.

not 'working men."

JOHN ROTHWELL, Stockport, wants us to tell him some thing about his wife's mother, who has been missing for seven years past. How can we tell him anything of her ? we are not his mother's keeper. AWLEY .-- The Hand Bill shall be attended to.

Mr. Dixon, Manchester.—The mass of manuscript res pecting the Basket Makers shall have our attention. KEIGHLEY.—The placard shall appear in our next.

WILLIAMS AND JONES .- The following list of names together with the letter containing them, was mislaid last week :- John Hamer, 1s. 6d. : John Jugle, 2s. John Bloomley, 1s.; William Taylor, 1s.; A Friend, 6d.; Thomas Livery, 2s. 6d.; Edward Taylor, 2s. 6d. Edward Hanson, 1s.; F. Price Draper, 1s.; James Casson, 1s.; Matthew Greenlees, 1s.; John Irving. 1s.; Ellen Hamer, 6d.; A Friend, 6d.; James Lord, 3d.; Abraham Greenwood, 6d.; Thomas Bamford, 3d.; John Walkden, 6d.; John Kershaw, 6d.; James Crossdale, 6d.; A Friend, 2d.

Mysterious Case - Under this title our contemporary the Caledonian Mercury reports a melancholy case of a child being found drowned at Dalry, with its legs tied together, and a banda\_e over the arms, that a woman was also found crying bittery (the mother of the infant), who spoke incoherently as to the less of her child, and said the had left her house on account of a domestic quarrel. We have made particular inquiry, and can vouch for the following facts:-The unfortunate woman lost a son some years ago, to whom she was devotedly attached, and ever since she has been occasionally subject to hyserical fits and slight aberration of mind. On the evening in question her husband complained of her staving too long out, leaving her other children alone. This was about seven o'clock; she then went as her husband thought to her sister's house, but which turned out to be untrue. A search was made for her, it was ascertained that between eight and nine o'clock she had called for her brother, a shop-bon in Hanover Street, when she was crying, and asked for a shilling to procure lodgings for the night; she was not again seen till found by the police, and the child was afterwards got in the water, but not with its feet tied — the operation of tying the feet the arms, &c., was performed at the police office, for the pur- Classes.' nose of straightening the dead body. From our inwet and dreadfully bruised. - Edinburgh Weekly

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP NEAR PRESTON .- EIGHT LIVES LOST .- A most dreadful explosion of fire-damp, accompanied with serious loss of life, happened at the coal mine of Mr. John Hargreaves, jun., at Eaxt in Burgh, on Tuesday morning about five o'clock in the morning the men were as usual going to their work in the mine, the "fireman" having first gone down into the pit. In a few minutes after the men entered the mine an explosion took place. when, melancholy to relate, eight of the work-people lost their lives. Some people attach blame to the fireman, who, it is said, has not a proper knowledge of his duties; whilst he, on his part, states that the men entered the works before he certified that the pit was fit for them to enter. The explosion took place the moment the workmen entered the pit. There were from 30 or 40 other miners in the pit at the time in other directions, who were considerably alarmed at the shock of the explosion, and who could not venture for some time into the neighbourhood of the mine were the bodies were lying.

THE CHARTER

NO SURRENDER! MESSRS. M'GRATH AND CLARK'S TOUR.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY .- A public meeting was held in the chape', at Charlestown, on Wednesday mother, but was refused. He them applied to the evening, to hear the present position and prospects of the Chartist Land Company explained.

Messrs. M'GRATH and CLARK, two of the directors of the Company, were present for that purpose. Mr. RICHARD PILLING, having been chosen to prethe relieving officer came to the home of T. S. and took, side, commenced the business by making a few preher away. The poor creature cried and begged that paratory observations, soliciting the attention of the she might not be taken to the workhouse, and T. S. audience to what would be advanced by the speakers, told the relieving officer what the medical officer had and stating that as their object was truth, every opsaid; to this the relieving officer replied that, "he portunity would be afforded to any party that might would be bound to have his arm cut from his body, if feel disposed to differ from either of the gentlemen he had not a certificate in his pocket from the medical that were about to address the meeting. He had

Mr. Thomas Clark, who, on presenting himself The medical officer subsequently assured T. S. that was warmly received. He entered upon a review he had not given any certificate to the relieving officer, of the agitations that had engrossed the attention nor knew anything of the poor woman's removal until of the working classes for the five and twenty years, after her arrival at the workhouse. T.S. subsequently and congratulated the meeting upon the improved tone of public opinion, which, he argued, was in a redress. On the 26th T. S. received news of the death great measure, the result of the agitations to which of his mother who had died in the Gloucester Asylum he had made reference. He proceeded to elucidate about ten days after her removal from home. Such is the nature and objects of the Chartist Co-operative the way in which the aged poor are treated, got rid of- | Land Company, and concluded an interesting address by an able exposition of the principles and value of co-operation.

Mr. Philip M'Grath spoke next, and was loud! cheered on riseing to address the meeting. He entered into an elaborate and eloquent defence of the rights of labour, and exposed in a masterly style, the systems of fraud that are resorted to, to filch from organising it. But, perhaps the querist will ask how the labourer the fruits of his own industry. Mr. M'Grath's address was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and apparently gave the highest satisfaction

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Clark, M'Grath, and the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

The Bury branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, anxious to give their fellow-townsmen an opportunity of judging of the principles and objects of the institution, resolved upon holding a public meeting for that purpose. Application being made to the proper authorities, the Town Hall was obtained for the meeting, which was convened for Thursday evening. At the time announced for taking the chair, the hall was filled with a most attentive audience. Mr. Iroland was elected to preside. He briefly but forcibly stated the object of the meeting, and then introduced Mr. Clark, who delivered an able and eloquent address, in which he vividly pourtrayed the wrongs inflicted upon the industrial community by those who would be considered their friends and protectors. Mr. Clark having described the benefits of the company, very anything to say in their own defence they shall have clearly explained the principle of operation by which they were proposed to be secured.

Mr. M'GRATH very effectively supported the views us that three years ago the Chartists of Covenery of his colleague. Some questions were put and satiselected David Buckney, a Chartist, a member of the factorily answered. The usual votes having been HEYWOOD.

> A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Friday evening, in the Chartist Hall, to adopt the National Petition to Parliament in favour of the Charter. The resolutions submitted were ably spoken to by Messrs. Clark and M'Grath of the that precious document soon become the law of the Executive, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, and to Messrs M'Grath and Clark, the meeting dissolved. OLDIIAM.

> Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large school-room attached to the Hall was thronged on Sunday evening last, at the usual hour for commencing business. The Chairman opened the proceedings of the night by reading from the Northern Star, Mr. Fielden's speech on the Ten Hours soon come when nation shall shake hands with Bill. He then called upon Mr. M'Grath to address | nation, congratulating each other on the full emanthe meeting on the subjects of the Charter and the Mr. M'GRATH said that while he considered the

> subjects of the Charter and the Land paramount to all others in point of importance, he thought that Fraternal Democrats, their objects, exertions, and they should not wholly absorb attention from other measures which the best interests of myriads imperatively demand. The subject of the Ten Hours Bill has been introduced by the Chairman, he was therefore anxious to make a few remarks on that important topic. Humanity and sound policy called aloud on the Legislature for the legal embediment of the Ten Hours Bill. Was it not a damning blot, a burning shame, that in a country that so loudly vaunts the purity of its Christianity, the boundlessness of its philanthropy, and the extent of its civilisation, that women and children, the wives and offspring of men said to be free, should work more hours each day than the American slave, or than the thorses of asses of their wealthy grasping masters? Man's inventive genius bad within the last half century achieved triumph, at the contemplation of which reason stands aghast, but grassing avarice denies la bour all participation in their benefits. The Ten Hours Bill asserts the principle that an abridgement of the number of hours of factory labour is a blessng which the introduction of labour-saving machinery should confer upon the operative. The ten dency, however, of the existing social and political arrangements is to render every achievement of mechanical skill a minister at the shrine of mammon, a curse to those whose bread depends upon the sweat of their brows. It was sometimes alleged that a Ten Hours' Bill would reduce wages. He thought the contrary. Its operation would employ the surplus labour which now enables the capitalists to reduce wages, for where now a hundred hands gets employment if the Ten Hours Bill were law, one hundred and twenty would be in work, hence we may fairly conclude that if the additional demand made upon the labour market did not increase wages it would at least keep then up to their present elevation. Mr. M'Grath combated the doctrine of non-interference o strongly contended for by the political economists. Regulation was the great characteristic of Nature, and as the laws of Nature are the surest basis for kuman law, regulation should not be repudiated in regard to labour. The Short Time party have a splendid opportunity. The most prominent memhers of the ministry are advocates of the Ten Hours | They give the Irish bullets when they ask a crust of Bill. Let, therefore, the friends of justice press the Government with vigour, and should Whiggery reuse its official support, it will make another addition to that catalogue of infamies which render it excrable in the minds of all honest men. Mr. M'Grath then ably descanted upon the Charter and the land, and concluded with a strong appeal to the audience

to join the glorious Land Company. Several members were enrolled in the Company. Votes of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Lecturer, the meeting separated.

BIRKENHEAD

THE LAND, THE LABOUR REDEEMING LAND .- The oranch of the Land Company established here, resolved to give the working classes an opportunity of hearing the principles and objects of the Company In Cape of Good Hope and India they carry on the expounded, while Messrs. Clark and M'Grath were in the north. Accordingly the elegant and spacious Craven Rooms were engaged, and the meeting an- For that 's been age the toilers' share, and sae will nounced by placard to take place on Tuesday evening. By half-past seven, the time named for taking the

chair, the hall was crowded in every part. Mr. Forester, an enthuiastic young democrat, was elected to the chair. Having made a few obser vations on the purpose of the meeting, he introduced in succession Messrs. Clark and M'Grath, who placed the Chartist Land Company before the judgment of the audience in a light so clear, that a large addition to its members may be safely predicted. Discussion was invited, but opposition was silent. Many rules were taken; there was not enough of them to supply the demand. During the evening scores were obliged to depart unable to obtain ingress. Three soul exhibiting cheers having been given for the Land, the Charter, and O'Connor, the meeting dispersed, evidently delighted with the evening's pro-

MANCHESTER.

GLORIOUS MRETING.—On Sunday evening last, that magnificent building the People's Institute, was crowded in every part to hear a lecture from Mr. Thomas Clark of the Executive Committee, on the subject of " The Land, and its value to the Working

Mr. Sutton filled the chair, and discharged the formation we are inclined to think that the woman duties of his office in a most becoming and respecthad no intention either to drown the child or her- ful manner. Indeed, the cause of Chartism in Manself, but she had tumbled into the water and that chester owed much of its present proud and comin her attempts to save the child, she got her self of manding position to his perseverance and patriotism. Mr. Nuttal, junior, read the "Weekly Review" from the Northern Star, after which the Chairman made a few observations upon the present aspect of Chartism; in the course of which he stated that it would no doubt be gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Clark, to learn that never did Chartism stand so high in the borough as at that moment. (Loud cheers.) He said it without any intention to ex- Charter, three for Duncombe, three for O'Comnor, aggerate or boast, but the present prospect of both the Land and Charter movement was really en-being pretty late-or, rather, pretty early—the couraging. (Cheers.) Look at the present crowded | Chairman dissolved one of the finest associables we meeting for example, which coupled with the state have seen in Dundee. of the finances was cheering to his soul, and gave him confidence of ultimate success. He would not detain

> Mr. Clark, on presenting himself, was loudly cheered. He commenced by stating the pleasurable sensations which he experienced in witnessing such a gorgeous spectable as he was at that moment gazing upon, a mighty mass of humanity and intellect-seeking to disentangle themselves from the meshes of slavery and degredation, such a sight was invigorating to the soul, and captivating to the broke Np. senses and feelings of the philanthrophist and We are

their old friend Mr. T. Clark.

on so high a pinacle and, no doubt, the towns of thr neighbourhood would be shortly led to imitate their noble example. (Cheers.) He was proud to be able to state that Manchester was not the only town in the Empire where Chartist principles was becoming popular, as, from the reception which Mr. M'Grath and himself had met with in the various towns through which they had passed on their route from London, he felt himself warranted in asserting, that Manchester had many noble competitors in the race for freedom. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Clark then entered upon the subject of the land, and adduced many novel and startling facts, to prove that the land, with the vote to protect it, was what the slave class throughout the world required, in order to better their condition, permanently, and concluded an eloquent and convincing address by inviting discussion upon the several points, which he had advanced that evening, or, if any one had anything to use against the conduct of himself, or colleagues in office, to take advantage of the opportunity which then presented itself and do so. Mr. Clark, on retiring, was loudly applauded. No one appearing to answer the invitation given by Mr. Clark, thanks were voted to him and the chairman, and thus terminated the business of the meeting.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER IN SCOTLAND.

MR. DOYLE'S MISSION.

I.INLITHGOW .- A month after date we have received short account of a lecture at this place by Mr. Dayle. Our Linlithgow friends should make their expresses travel a little faster.

DUNDE E. Mr. Christopher Doyle, of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association, lectured in the Thistle Hall, on the evening of Monday, the 16th, on the National Petition. He entered upon the subject at great length, after which the petition was read by Mr. John M'Crea, who moved its adoption, which was seconded by James Graham, and carried unanimously. A good number affixed their signa-tures to it at the close of the meeting, and we have to doubt but that it will be numerously signed.

On Tuesday Evening, the annual soirce of the Christian Chartist Church was held in the same place, Mr. M'Crea in the chair. Mr. Doyle was the distinguished guest of the evening. We also observed upon the platform Messrs. Dowtie, Scott, Anadal, and Smart, all of them tried and unflinching labourers in the field of democracy. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and the vocal and instrumental music was excellent. The good things of the evening having been disposed of,—the Chairman, ifter a brief and happy address, went to the bu-iness of the evening by giving the following sentiment, 'The People, their rights and no less, and may it ever be the object of the Charti-t Christian Church of Dundee, individually and collectively, to struggle for the freedom and happiness of the human race, and may they never slack their efforts till they see their country in possession of their respective rights.'

Tremendous cheering.) Mr. M'Crea spoke to this sentiment at considerabla length, and in his usual eloquent and forcible

The next sentiment was "The Charter, with all its advocates both in and out of Parliament; all who suffered from its advocacy, either by imprisonment, exile, or ceath, and who have remained stedfast, immoveable, and faithful in the good cause, and may

Mr. Doyle responded in a speech of considerable iength; his speech was hailed with great applause. The next sentiment was "the Fraternal Union of the Democrats of all nations; may Poland soon enjoy her national liberty. Circassia triumph over hussia, America, Italy, and the sons of toil over all the earth, claiming a right to the soil which gave them birth; may democracy flourish, and despotism be abolished, all over the world; and may the time

cipation of the human race Mr. Doyle also responded to this sentiment in a fervid and masterly style, in the course of which he directed attention to the exertions of the society of success. He also paid a merited compliment to Mr. Julian Harney, whom he characterised as one of the most untiring friends of freedom that could be found either in this or in any other country, he said truly, that it was an honour to belong to a cause which ranked such a man among its advocates. Mr. Harney is an old friend of ours, and from his posi-

tion as secretary of the Fraternal Democrats, a great many of us can now claim kindred to him. After the sentiments we had abundance of songs; the following is from the pen of our worthy and esteemed friend, Mr. John M'Crea, and was sung by him, the whole assembly joining in chorus:-

A NEW SONG.

Air-"Sae will we yet."

Arouse ye maids of Scotia, ye sons of Caledon, For starvation 's in your border, and the Whigs are round the throne O, where is now the big loaf frac the League ye were to

Ye thought they were deceiving you, and sae do we yet. Chorus-And sae do we yet. They said we'll raise your wages, and they got you for to squeal. or Cobden, Bright, and Free Trade, and hurrah for

Bobby Peel; Now they break your wage and raise your bread, till food ye canna get,

id they fatton while they're starving you, and sae will they yet. Nae sooner Peel his laws had pass'd, till, in an evil hour,

The League and Dan did raise the Whigs again to place and power : Ye hae gotten a' the benefit that ever ye will get,

For they've been a set of ne'er-do-weels, and sae are they

The Whigs for ten lang years before did wickedly behave; They fill'd the jails with victims, sent John Bull maist to his grave; The treasury box they plundered, and they left us deep

But they paid us with "finality," and sae will they yet. And when they seek for labour, they give them steel and

Still they are the nicest ministry ould Ireland ere did get, or they threw their bones to Daniel's dogs, and sae will

They take our British taxes to improve the Irish soil, To enrich the absent landlords, not to give the peasants

Like the million lent the clergy, a farthing ye'll ne'er For the Whigs were ayo a cheating crew, and sae are

they yet. They swell the standing army, and increase the " royal" wars:

And ye will has to pension the cruel bloody set, But away with Whigs and Tories, and George Bentinck

and his pack. And that load of many millions let us noo throw off our back: Nue mair we'll trust the corn-craiks, nor yet the Bedford

For we ken how sair they've plundered us, and say will they yet. Come let us join the Charter with Duncombe and his

Let us raise the flag of liberty in this and every land; Then a cottage anditwa acres some day we'l maybe get, For in the soil we claim a share, and sac shall we yet. Success to our Executive-O'Conner. Ctarke and Doyle, Likewise M. Grath and Wheeler, and the noble sons of

For the doings of the Whigs in power we never can

But we drave them ance from place and pay, and sac will we yet. Our Annual Anniversary, with cauld November's blast,

Should warm us of the future, and remind us of the past But we'll neither live nor dio their slaves, for any tyrant; For we've struggled aye in freedom's cause, and sae will

we yet. Mr. George Young gave "Frost's Fapewell," also.

Come, Liberty, Come. Mr. Palmer gave "A Man's a Mare for a' that," and the "M'Gregor's Gathering." Me. Dovle-who can also boast of no small talent

in the musical department-gave two of " Moore's Irish Melodies." After several other friends had favoured us with songs, recitations, &c., and three cheers for the Doyle, and the other members of the Executive, it

On Wednesday evening Mr. Doyle again delivered a lecture in the same place; Subject-" The Land." them by any further remarks, but at once intraduce The lecturer displayed, his usual energy, and we have no doubt but that the result will soon be visible in an increase to the number of members in this

locality.

After the lecture several questions were asked, all of which Mr. Doyle answered to the satisfaction of the audience. After some other business had been disposed of, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Doyle, the meeting

ceeded in placing their just and sublime principles be will also cross the Tay.

#### Trades' Mobements.

THE TURN-OUT AT KEIGHLEY.

has been extensively posted throughout the town :-TO THE INHABITANTS OF KEIGHLEY AND THE PUBLIC

GENERALLY. Gentlemen,-On account of the desire expressed by certain respectable individuals, that the woolcombers should, if possible, take some steps in order to bring the respectable manufacturer having desired the same, we, the woolcombers of Keighley, being equally desirous with our employers and the public generally that the struggle should terminate, have this day submitted for their consideration the following propositions:-

First-That we carnestly request the manufacturers to give the advance asked for thirteen years ago, hoping that they will agree to the same.

Secondly-That if they are not at liberty to agree to the above, we request them to give the advance as long as Mr. Ciapham, and other gentlemen in the town, have

given it. And, Thirdly-That if this should not meet their approbation, we request them to give it till the 1st of January, 1847, and if the trade revive, to continue it, but if not, to be at liberty to reduce it again.

The reply to these propositions is, that they cannot accede to any of them; all that they offer is for us to go to work at the old rate of wages, and this we do not feel at liberty to submitto. Previous to the time we came out we were suffering severely on account of the extremely low wages that we were receiving, we have suffered still more in endeavouring to improve our condition, and we cannot for one moment imagine that we are in just bound to compromise the point any further than what we have done; we have bended considerably in order to settle the thing peaceably, and yet there is no bending whatever on the other side; they say that the trade will not afford it, but whether it will afford it now or not, one thing is certain, it would have afforded it at the time we requested it, and is it not reasonable that after we have sacrificed so much, they should sacrifice a little? When the trade has been prosperous, we have not been able to live and pay our debt-, whilst they have struggled so long to better our condition, common justice requires that they should do something for us; this, it appears, however, they will not do; and we, therefore, call upon you, fellow-townsmen and the public generally, to assist us with all your power, till we are able to accomplish the point; hitherto you have done nobly, you have manifested your sympathy by your liberality, and your generosity is proclaimed through the length and breadth of the land; we entreat you relax not your exertions-do not stay your hand; still, as you have been wont to do, use your utmost efforts on our account. Reason, humanity, religion, demand it, and we have the greatest confidence in your proving yourselves our friends to the last.

Yours, &c., THE COMMITTEE OF THE KLIGHLEY WOOLCOMBERS.

On Thursday a meeting of the mill hands was held in support of the woolcombers. Mr. T. J. Pickles occupied the chair. Mr. J. Brook, a woolcomber said, it was well known that the Corn Law repealers had told the working classes over and over again that if the Corn Laws were once repealed they would have plenty of work, good wages, and cheap bread. Last winter the Free trade manufacturers told the operatives that on account of the hanger, er Glazier. existence of the Corn Law they were obliged to reduce the wages, but that as soon as trade revived, which it would when the Corn Law was repealed, an advance in wages would be made. The reduction took place in January last. In spring the woolcombers waited on the manufacturers for an advance of wages, but were sold that they came too soon. To accomodate them the demand was postponed for five or six weeks, when three of the masters would also reduce, unless other manufacturers paid the same wages. Their wages had been reduced 9d. a week in winter, on a promise that when the Corn Laws were repealed, that 9d. would not only be restored, but an advance of wages allowed. The woolcombers merely asked to have 91. a week; and what was 91.? Why, it was considered so small by every body but the masters, that this was termed "a sheep's head strike," although a good sheep's head could not be had for 9d. (Cheers and laughter.) When the masters refused to raise the wages winter, the operatives were compelled to strike. Mr. J. B. EMMETT said, it was impossible for either men

great majority of the master manufacturers of Keighley. (Cheers.) They wanted to starve the woulcombers by wholesale. (Hear, hear.) He had sought employment in gathering the freight brought up on the canal, but his employers, influenced by the manufacturers for whom they carried the goods, were obliged to dismiss him, althe freedom of labour here? While engaged in collectpayment of an account, and was called by him a rascal and a villan, because he endeavoured to protect himself and other individuals from the tyranny of the manufacturers. That individual turned him off the premises, and threatened to have him sent to Wakefield if he did not desist from advocating the rights of the working man. He had since been informed that this manufacturer regretted that his dog was not there at the time, that he might worry him (the speaker) before he got off the pre-

Mr. W. Jeunite said, that the manufacturers had told the operatives that low wages was caused by the Corn Laws. When Bright and Cobden were lecturing here, they said that trade would be good by sending goods abroad; that the foreign demand would be increased if the Corn Laws were repealed, and that the result would be cheap bread and plexty of wages. It was all gross humbug. (Cheers.) The design of the manuassistance of the labouring classes to get the Corn Laws showed their gratitude by turning them out of employtrade ! Had any of the men a sufficient supply of shirts ! ("No, no.") Had any of the females enough of petticoats? ("No, no.") After a few remarks from the Chairman, the meeting

resolved on continuing the strike until the required advance was conceded, and the meeting adjourned. John Farrar Pickles, secretary of the Woolcomber's from William Frankland, of Burnley, for which he

THE LONDON OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION TO THE HOUSE PAINTERS OF

LONDON.

ADDRESS In pursuance of an understanding that was come to by the Delegates who met in March last, at the instance of the society held at the Unicorn, St. James's, the above Association has been founded. Since the meeting referred to, two public meetings of the members of our profession have been held, at which the necessity of a Central House, with convenience for large meetings, Library and Offices attached, where business and instruction might be conducted, was strongly enforced.

The Association has existed since the first of October. Its purpose is to carry the above object into effect; and as experience accumulates in working the plan, it is almost certain that other, and probably more advantagrous objects will suggest themselves, and, with our improving organisation, be found easy of attainment. Upwards of a hundred and fifty have already had their names enrolled, and as the Directors intend holding another public meeting, (as advertised below) it is advisable that all who intend to join should do so previous to that time, in order that they may have a voice in sanctioning the laws which will then be submitted, and also that Officers may be appointed, in whom the greatest

The number of persons who join, and intend giving their continued support, will likewise determine what extent of premises the Association will require. Members are from five in the morning till five in the evening; are admitted by the Secretary on any Thursday evening . the subscription is one penny per week-at present no entrance fee is required. After the meeting alluded to other regulations will be adopted,

It is cheering to see that so many have already joined the Association, and from the spirit that is generally are degraded, self-devoted slaves, if they do not rise evinced when the subject is spoken of, the Directors feet | against the present atrocious system .- Ep. N.S.] confident that their fellow tradesmen fully appreciate & Since the above was in type we havereceived the objects & aght to be obtained. An Association commanding such small means may seem incapable of effecting much good, but the union of generous spirits and devoted exertions will effect improvements that cannot be forseen by those phlegmatic mortals who are so accustomed to despair, that they are aliens to hopeful

Progress is the watchword of the day-progress in art, in science, and in literature: in fact, society teems with the effects of the spirit of progression. But unfortunately theworking man is not proportionally benefitted by it; he is shouldered back by wealth—he is crushed by com- cannot speak by experience of the horrid systems that the bination-he is alone and unprotected-he is single; handed, and, therefore, has no means of defence from the aggrandizement of capital. He is uneducated, and there- is high time the operatives should arouse themselves, and join. fore is he despised; he is weak, and capitalists tread him (it may be unconsciously) under their feet.

We, the Operative Painters, are not exempt from the evils incident to the working man's position. We contribute to the necessaries as well as to the luxuries of the rich: yet we dwell amidst the very reverse of that comfort which our hands are daily engaged in producing. We minister to the health and enjoyment of others, and in so doing are obliged to risk our lives, and sacrifice our own health. We use our strength in expelling that which would otherwise provoke disease, and in the process are ourselves the recipients of disease. In short, it is a well known fact that, through the injurious nature ef our employment, we become prematurely emaciated. We allow ourselves to be overworked in summer, and in winter we are often altogether unemployed. We are forced to labour in the scorching heat of summer in an atmosphere that is not unfrequently poisoned with the fumes of lead, and cholic is the consequence; which is too often followed with the permanent prostration of the system. In the inclement seasons we have to wander

may be ascertained from the following placard, which hopeless still: the positive no, is made to greet their ap- own interest, and if they do not take advantage of the to the trade in general, and solicit their epinion. Any loss the resumed his seat amid loud cheers. plication for leave to toil, until heart-sick they give up movement going on at present, another opportunity may the search, and wait until some one with whom they are not occur again in a hurry. Nothing but union and acquainted, can make room for them.

Such are some of the evils to which we are subject: some of them are perhaps inevitable, but others are not desirable as the short hour system, compared with the so, and all of them may be mitigated if we are hence- abominable long hour system. forth resolved to unite for purposes of education and mupresent struggle to an amicable conclusion; and a certain tual protection. In this process we shall learn self-res- from following in the wake of their Scottish brethren pect, and that will cause us to be respected. Let us people cannot want bread, and what is better, they wont then help ourselves, and assistance will come from where we cannot even now expect it. We have been told that there already exist institutions

that comprehend the object our association has in view,

for by being enabled to assemble away from public house, you. and un ler advantageous circumstances, where we can be educated in the higher branches of our profession, have when practicable, Museums of Art, and discuss questions relating to our position as workmen, or to our social condition, we shall proceed under more favourable auspices than we could possibly do in mixed assemblies. Besides, may we not rely upon the friendly feelings that the pursuits of our profession generate? How many stifled voice of the oppressed working man is heard pleasant associations are suggested in the phrase, that or finds an advocate, perhaps you would give inser-"we have laboured together." Many of us have lived in tion to a short detail of the manner in which our pleasant associations are suggested in the phrase, that each other's society for months, and even for years- | Free-trade employers in Arbroath propose to treat many happy times can we recall when the same song has us, their canvas weavers, when we ask to be sharers enlivened us, the same scenery inspired us, or when with them in the benefits of Free Frade. mutually intersting experiences have been related, and thus drawn forth the treasures of memory-those lasting arrived of the success of the Premier's measure in

the humourous. wish for improvement in mind, profession, or in your so- to Cobden and the League. Us, poor weavers, cial condition, to think seriously upon the sentiments waited patiently for any crumbs that might fall from contained in this address; and if you approve of them, our master's table. In a few weeks after the town we invite your co-operation-we hold out the most ca- | was placarded, announcing a grand procession in tholis feeling of fellowship-we aim to extend the influ- honour of the triumph of Free Trade; the working ence of good feeling. On the force of enlightened public classes were ordered to meet at a certain place on a opinion alone do we depend for a redress of our common certain day. Obedient to their masters, nearly all evils. Our faith is, that the oppressor, in the long run, is the workies assembled at the place of rendezvous, amassed large fortunes; and surely now that we have injured by his own wilfulness-that the oppressed has and from thence were marched through the town by even sometimes the advantage in the amount of increased

sympathy that is shown him. In concluding this address, the directors wish to impress upon your minds that all reforms to be effective by the worthy captain of police to begone, the nasty, must be wisely conceived and perseveringly adhered to, for this reason, they are generally slow of accomplishment; be cautious, therefore, not to expect too much: and above all we would have you to recollect that the gap between the beginning and the successful issue of any drink of Scotch porter; nay more, the masters conundertaking is filled by the word, Perseverance. Lend. then, your heads and hearts to the work—not only join, but fancy that the success of the association depends upon your conduct as individuals, for it is clear that it each man does his duty the general interest will be attended to. The humblest individual should feel that he is a part of the whole, and that, therefore, his conduct will necessarily influence the whole.

PRELIMINARY REGULATIONS. That each Member shall contribute not less than One Penny per week. All persons making application to become Members must produce evidence that they have worked seven

hold office.

years at the profession of House Painter, Grainer, Paper-

The business of the association is conducted by a Board of Directors, President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who meet every Thursday evening, at the Parthenium, for the enrolment of Members, &c. N.B .- A General Meeting of the Subscribers will take

place on Thursday evening, the 17th of December, at the | mined to assist no person that might come in to learn agreed to give an advance. Others said they would give Parthenium Coffee Rooms, 72, St. Martin's Lane. The the advance when it became general, but all of them had | chair is to be taken at eight o'clock, when a code of laws previously determined that it should never become will be submitted to the members for their adoption. ters then turned out a great number of the hands general. Things remained in this state for a fortnight, Officers for the ensuing six months will also have to be and went round the town requesting the other emwhen Briggs, Clapham, and others, declared that they elected. Non-Subscribers are invited to attend, but will ployers not to give the men they had discharged any not be allowed to vote. Donations of Books, Maps, Prints, Drawings, Busts, etc., will be gratefully received.

CONDITION OF THE BAKERS. The present system of oppressive labour and slavery ought to be abolished, it is the bane of the masters as well as the men, and places a great majority of them in an unequal state of competition; the little masters cannot compete with those carrying on an extensive business, on to that point from which they had been reduced last the account of labour alone. There are many who bake from forty to fifty sacks of flour per week; these employ probably three men, while the man who does only half or devils to afford worse examples of tyranny than the the business employs the same number of hands; thereby he is enabled to drive him from the market, by having double the quantity of labour performed for the same money. Now, was night work to be abolished, or the number of hours lessened, these masters would be placed on an equal footing; for the one having double the quantity of business, would be obliged to employ two sets of though they fully approved of his services. Where was men to perform the same as he now requires from one, as the instigation of a needy adventurer, who came thereby taking some of the surplus labour from the maring the freight for the canal, he went to one person for ket, which is at present in a miserable condition, and give employment to hundreds, which are at present nearly working man. The weavers convened a meeting, starving, willing to work and cannot obtain it. The and appointed six of their number to wait on the employer often suffers severe losses through the men (engaged in night-work) over-sleeping themselves and letting | their proceedings; the masters would not hear any the fire burn out, occasioning waste of fuel and the spoiling of the dough in the oven. This night work is not necessary in the country, why then should it be regarded | price of cloth, but to keep down to starvation point as indispensable in London? In the country the men can | the weavers wages; and more, that if the weavers in leave work at nearly, and in many instances, at the same future dared to ask an advance on their wages, they time that the London baker does; he can have his night | would turn all their hands out to starve. of rest and evening of enjoyment, and yet get through the same quantity of work in considerably less time. Then of Free Trade, after all the fine promises they held why should such abuses exist when it is unnecessary and up to us during the agitation of that measure. We prejudicial to both employer and employed? The masters have no funds to meet any emergency, we are not say "It is impossible that we can have our rolls in the combined, our position is humiliation indeed. We, shop by eight e'clock, if night work is abolished." I have out of whose sweat and skill our masters' lordly before stated that things are managed differently in the country, and yet they have their rolls by the desired of life. Our families are growing up in ignorance, facturers were to enrich themselves. They wanted the time, but not a batch of bread previous, for families we live in miserable hovels of garrets, pay exorbitant seldom require a hot leaf on the breakfast table, rolls rents, whilst those cormorants live in palaces and removed, and when their object was accomplished, they being quite sufficient. Now as this impossibility is done riot in all the luxuries of Dives. Foreign flour at one place, of course it can be done at another, without | coming to our harbours is bought up by wealthy What had the operatives to do with foreign any difficulty. It is accomplished in this way; they shopocrats, who store it up in ware-rooms, -not a commence their work about five a.m.; the first operation is the making of dough. Now if the quantity of rolls required is not large, a portion of the sponge is taken out when they please, and we are, with our families, and put aside, about one half for the quantity of dough desired, the other part being added when you first commence to mix the dough, which is made a little lighter than it would otherwise have been required, on account rests with themselves. Why do they not keep out Committee, begs to acknowledge the receipt of £2. 1s. of the sponge being rather of a softer consistence; these of the dram shops? at many as possible join the two are then mixed together, (that is the dough and reserved sponge), wrapped up in a sack or fianuels, and laid in a warm place. By the time the process of dough making is finished, this is ready to make into rolls of whatever nature may be required. In other cases, especially where the quantity is large, the dough is made overnight, at the same time the sponge is set, a necessary portion of ferment being reserved or set for the purpose this is then ready to commence on the first thing in the morning. Thus, if there are three men employed, two of them proceed with the dough, and the other with the rolls. As soon as the dough is finished, they also assist with the rolls; these are all got ready, and often a half hour or more to spare before the time they are required. tended, and the master is enabled to have the management and command of his business. The first batch can be in the shop by ten o'clock, the oven again ready for bakings by eleven; a second batch can follow this, and even a third, and whole be done by seven, and the sponge set between eight and ten o'clock in the evening, Now certainly this is a better system of doing business than

> tical Bread Baker. [Even the "improved system" suggested by Mr. Read, appears to us to be a system of miserable slavery; for what else can labour be called which consumes a man's time from five in the morning till 8 or 10 at night? If we are not misinformed, they manage these things better in Scotland. In the West of Scotland the hours of the operative labourer and as regards hot bread in the morning, there is no lack of that, hot bamber rolls, and hot bamber scones, may be had by or before eight o'clock in the morning. Why could not the same system be established in this country, in London as elsewhere? The bakers the following interesting communication con-

> that practised in London, besides being of advantage to

both employer and employed .- G. Read, Author of Prac-

THE SCOTTISH OPERATIVE BAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir,-I have just done reading the extract from the Practical Baker," by Mr. Reid, and your comment thereon, and beg to return you my most sincere thanks | The lecturer set forth injuries inflicted on the trades for it, and your manly exposition of the wrongs of the by the encroachment of the master class and compeworking classes of whatever denomination of labour they belong to. I never wrought in London, and therefore Operative Bakers in London have to endure, but from what I have heard from those who have worked there, it Block Printers expressed their determination to try to ameliorate their own condition, as we have done in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and many other towns in Scotland within these last ten or twelve months. For a very long period the operative bakers have been the most enslaved, degraded, and ill-paid class of tradesmen. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and many of the large towns in Scotland, they have had to work 12, 14, 16, 18, and in some cases to 20 hours per day; and for a very scanty wage. Now it is happily otherwise. About a twelvemonth ago, an association was got up for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to regulate their hours of labour, but after they saw the fate of the "Ten Hours Bill," they

abandoned the idea of petitioning, and sent in circulars

demanding of their employers to work only twelve hours

for their labour, most of them being boarded in their

masters' houses before. The Glasgow bakers were the

first to send in their circulars, and the masters immedi-

ately acceded to their just demands; Edinburgh followed

firmness of purpose is required amongst the operatives, and what is to hinder them from gaining an o'ject so

Now I don't see what is to prevent the men of London Now if the operatives of London and elsewhere would unite as one man, and make a stand for their rights, I am not afraid but they would be successful, and would earnestly urge them on to commence the good work, and that by confining it to one trade we shall cripple it. and try and get the night work done away with al-This may be a plausible, but it is a groundless objection, together,-no time like the present. Again thanking

> I remain, dear Sir, Your obliged reader, JAMES FAULDS.

THE RASCALLY FREE-TRADE MANUFAC-

TURERS OF ARBROATH. The Star being the only organ through which the

In the course of last summer, when the news records of the picturesque and romantic, the witty and favour of Free Trade, the joy of the mercantile genthe superintendent of police. There was a few of the poor weavers who had the audacity to come with fustain jackets on, having no other, they were told dirty fellows. The triumphal procession being over the working men were ordered to assemble in their respective workshops in the evening, and await their masters' will; they did so, and were regaled with a descended to quaff a mug of porter, toasting the health of the champions of Free Trade, amid the uproarious plaudits of their slaves. We really take place immediately. We never doubted but that the masters when their rejoicing was over, would give us an advance on our wages. There would give plause. Chartists, who, of course, shook their heads ominously, as if to remind us of the prophetic warnings of the Star. A number of weeks passed over, but there was no word of our wages being advanced, provisions were getting enormously dear, we began to get a little uneasy, a meeting of the weavers was Apprentices are admited, but not allowed to vote or convened, and it was agreed to solicit an advance of sixpence on the bolt; this was a moderate demand, about one shilling on our week's wages. Deputations writed on the masters and solicited the advance, but to our dismay we met with a decided negative.

There are two firms in the town, at which a num ber of their looms were empty, the weavers deteruntil the masters gave the advance, and declared those two factories in a state of blockade. The mas-We that were in work subscribed a little to support their wives and families, and sent the men elsewhere to look for work; most of them got work on the railways, much to the discomfiture of our masters, one of them having got pressing orders in hand, and afraid of losing them, called in the men, and gave them the sixpence advance; of course the rest had to follow, so far we were successful, not for long however. In the course of the second week of the advance, we observed the masters clubbing together, and holding hole-and-corner meetings. Printed bills were now served on the weavers, announcing their intention to reduce our wages, stating that merely as an act of grace, and in consequence of dearness of provision, they would only take three

pence off the sixpence recently given. That portion of canvas wrought with the fly shut tle was formerly paid three-pence under the hand wrought webs, this combination of masters reduced them sixpence under the hand-wrought webs, chiefly down from the highlands, with all his wealth in a wallet, but who has become rich by cheating the masters and reason with them on the injustice of reason on the subject, but told them that they had combined, not for the purpose of keeping up the

This is the treatment we are to get for our share mansions rise, are denied the commonest necessaries pound of it will they sell until it reaches an exorbitant price; thus they create an artificial famine starved to death with cold and hunger. O FOR THE LAND AND THE CHARTER!! One word to the weavers generally. Part of the blame Land Company and the National Trades Union. There is no class of tradesmen in more need of being united than the weavers. The local newspapers in this cold nothern region will not give insertion to any matter that might be displeasing to our employers. We, therefore turn to our only friend the Northern Star. A SAILCLOTH WEAVER.

Arbroath, November 23, 1846. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

EAGLESHAN.—A meeting of the weavers and spin-ners was held in the Hall on Monday night, to hear a lecture from the missionary of the association, Mr. Jacobs. The lecturer entered into the evils machinery had entailed on the weavers, and set forth as the only remedy, the purchase of machinery by the trades, which the association would enable them to do; then the monster would work for the people instead as now, against.

GREENOCK.—Tuesday—Mr. Jacobs lectured to the Coopers of Greenock, in the Lyy Lane Hall. The lecturer concluded a soul stirring lecture, with an appeal to the meeting, to join and help to make the association the British Lion, and then the Times itself would fear to "Beard him in his den." A resolution that the Coopers of Greenock do join immediately. was carried unanimously, after which a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and the meeting separated. Wednesday-Mr. Ja cobs lectured to the Boiler

Makers in Ivy Lane Hall. After going into the question of grievances, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Peacock, and carried unanimously:-That we, the United Boilers of Greenock, being deeply are not in themselves capable of giving that protection to labour which it deserves and requires; that hitherto all local unions have failed, with very few exceptions to ac-

That we, the Greenock body, do join from the first of January, 1847, and request all the longes to do likewise. Thursday-Mr. Jacobs lectured to the trades of Alexandria Vale of Leven in the Odd Fellows Hall. tition of machinery, and reading a text from them, introduced "the Monster Combination" as the only remedy, of which all seemed fully convinced. A resolution approving the association was carried, and the

Friday-Mr. Jacobs lectured to the Block Printers of Paisley in the Concert Hall, which was crowded association, and duly honoured by their title in the

Saturday,-Mr. Jacobs addressed the Plumbers of Edinburgh in Cranstones Hall, High Street, who agreed to discuss the subject of joining forthwith. TO THE FRAMEWORK-KNITTERS OF THE THREE

COUNTIES. Friends,-Several persons having applied to us on the question of charges, tickets for work, and especiper day, (meal hours included,) and to be paid in cash ally the frauds and abuses in what is technically termed the cut up work, desiring us to ascertain whether it would be possible to bring a bill before the Legislature to amend the present act, and to cripple, as far as practical, the fraudulent or spurious manufactures in this coun and succeeded, and so on the smaller towns. Now they try, we thought it our duty to make the necessary enquionly work from 5 in the morning to 5 in the evening, and `ries on these points. The questions have been submitted to

many of our profession; and if old age should have the new system as yet, but it is the men themselves that mands made on the workmen, whether in lutt work and indifference to their half work, in consequence of which, we submit the case will have eight.") After some further remarks, Mr. of a halfpenny or a penny per week to meet the necessary begun to trespass upon their features, the task is more are to blame, by their apathy and indifference to their half work, in consequence of which, we submit the case will have eight.") After some further remarks, Mr. of a halfpenny or a penny per week to meet the necessary communication from trades or individuals on the question, will be thankfully received, addressed to T. Winters, 73, Bedford street, Leicester.

We are friends, yours, &c. Thomas Winters. George Buckby, Daniel Lucas.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

Leicester, Nov. 23. 1846.

In consequence of the ferment caused by the attempt of the carpet weavers of Kidderminster, to obtain a portion of those "higher" wages promised as one of the blessings of Free Trade, and the extraordinary letter of the Rev. John Downall, published in the Ten Towns Messengers, by this Minister of Peace and Herald of Glad Tidings, written, as the reverend gentleman has since admitted, on evidence furnished by the employers, against the men on whose behalf he was requested to interpose his merciful aid, the operatives sent a request to the Central Committee of the National Association, to send down an agent to take such steps as might be deemed prudent in the excited state of the town. Mr, Robson was accordingly despatched, and on Monday, November 23, a great a public meeting was held at the Albion Tayern, the large hall, said to be capable of holding fifteen hundred persons, was crowded to excess. Mr. Ayres, town councillor, was called to the chair, and complimented the operatives of Kidderminster on their forbearance and general good tlemen here knew no bounds. At the hotel they conduct; he briefly stated the object of the meeting The Directors, therefore, earnestly entreat all you who dined sumptuously, and drank health and long life after which Mr. Robson, in his usual eloquent and dined sumptuously, and drank health and long life arranging style addressed the meeting at consideration of the sumptuously. convincing style, addressed the meeting at considerable length, completely demolishing the web of sophistries woven by the Rev. Mr. Downall; he said that the rev. gentleman with a committee of operatives have already admitted that he had proceeded on a wrong data; that in "more prosperous times" the carpet weavers wages did not average more than taenty shillings per week, instead of thirty, as he stated in his letter—"that in his statement of their immoralities and improvidence, he did not mean to inculpate all,-there were many exceptions, many really careful, prudent, self-improving men amongst them, many men of character and intelligence. The reverend gentleman was now ready with Mr. Best (ex-mayor) to bear honourable testimony to the peaceable and orderly conduct which characterizes the working classes of that town, and to state his conviction "that the working men of Kidderminster are an example to every manufacturing town in the kingdom." Now, friends, said Mr. Robson, I leave the incumbent of St. George's in your hands. After exhorting the men to adhere to each other, and to their

the following resolutions were adopted by acclama-

tion:-"That in consequence of the general refusal of the master carpet weavers to grant our very moderate request, we hereby resolve to watch vigilantly, and seize the first opportunity of obtaining a just remuneration for our labour. "That we deem an adherence to the rules and

principles of the National Association of United Trades, the best and surest means of obtaining a quick redressal of our trade wrongs. "That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and

are hereby given, to Mr. W. Robson, for his very able address and untiring exertions on our behalf." After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting quietly dissolved.

BRIDGENORTH WEAVERS.

On Tuesday, November 24, a public meeting of the carpet weavers was held in the Town Hall, quently addressed the meeting. Similar resolutions to those passed at Kidderminster were adopted, and the meeting quietly dispersed. UNITED TRADES FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

We understand that in consequence of the in crease of business at the "Workman's Own Shop," Drury-lane, and the desire generally expressed, for the establishment of a depot for the sale of goods manufactured by operatives, much more extensive

premises are about to be taken for the purpose.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR A DIMINUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOUR IN FAC-

BRADFORD,-We learn by the Wakefield Journal that a neeting took place in the Temperance Hall, Bradford, on Friday evening, the 13th instant. No report of the neeting reached us or it would have been inserted in last Saturday's Star. Joshua Pollard, Esq. presided over the meeting, and the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Scoresby. the Rev. John Carey, the Rev. John Frost, the Rev. W Stirling, Mr. Oastler, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. C. Walker, Mr. Rawson, and several working men. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted. This meeting was remark able for the number of clergymen and manufacturers

who co-operated with the factory operatives in the pro-MR. OASTLER AT KEIGHLEY .- We gave in our last short account of the meeting at Keighley, we now give the following extracts from Mr. Oastler's speech :- May l be permitted to ask whether all the able-bodied me. that I see here are in a condition to go out in the morning and work a good day's work, and come home in the evening with wages sufficient to buy comforts for themselves and their families? ("We are not.") You are not. I recollect being told, when certain measures were proposed in this town, by two of your representatives in Parliament, with whom I held a discussion on those measures, that their passing would bring society into a nappy state, I denied it. Here then I have a living testimony that what they said was false, and that what l said has unhappily proved true. (Cheers.) You are not still able to go out in the morning, and work a good day's work, and come home in the evening with plenty of money in your pockets to buy the necessaries of life without the comforts-are you? (Cries of "No, no.") I see large mansions in this neighbourhood, and I knew their owners, who now carry coachwhips, when they had cart whips in their hands. (Hear, hear.) I know the history of all the men that live in those mansions. How is it that they should have thus risen up in the world and that the labourer cannot get any of the fruit of his labour? I was coming to town to day on the outside of a coach, and I happened to fall into conversation with the driver. I said, "Are you not in a curious state here in Keighley?" "Yes, Sir, we are," "Which side has the right of it?" I said. "Why," said he, "Sir, perhaps fou are a manufacturer. I had better say nowt about t. (Laughter.) "That is quite enough," I said " I see that you are all slaves." (Hear, hear.) The coachman dare not say what he thought to a stranger in Keighley, lest that stranger might happen to be a slavedwner. (Cheers,) "Well, well," said I, "I am not a manufacturer, I will do you no harm. Which side is the right ?, I think he gave me the wisest answer I ever heard, and I hope that answer will go on the wings of the press to London, and that Lord John Russell will read that fleeced by his 'relief,, and who, by lifting him up to answer of the coach-driver at Keighley. It was this-'That trade is worth nowt that won't keep baith measter and man." (Great cheering.) 1 heard the whole of the debate on the Corn Laws, night after night, in the House of Commons, and I do not hesitate to say, that I | merchants sending their goods to the foreign markets, did not hear, on either side of the question, so much to the point upon which they were arguing, as I heard from improving the condition of the working classes! When he was a young man, he found his father's cropeprs and your own coachman, as I came in here to-night. (Cheers.) I hope Lord George Bentinck, Lord John Russell, and | weavers having their leg of mutton and their loin of veal; Sir Robert Peel, the three heads of the three parties, will and their Yorkshire pudding, aye, and their currents in read what I say, and take occasion, when they are in their Yorkshire pudding. (Cheers and a cry of "The extricate themselves, to write a short note to your coach- | wanted to see those days again. But why was it so? man to give a pithy answer. "That trade is worth nowt Because they sent the foreigners no more than they that won't keep both." (Cheers.) [The speaker was wanted, and therefore they paid a fair price for what they impressed with the conviction that isolated Trades Unions interrupted in consequence of some females having received. It was a truth which no one could gainsay, nibus intended to be used by the Economic Conveyance fainted from the exhaustion occasioned by the crowded that we had been going on exporting our goods till we state of the room.] I wonder any female can stand it, it gave the foreigners for the same money three times as Courier). The body of the carriage is divided into is so hot. (Loud cries of "We ase used to it.") Ah, let much as we formerly gave him. But had the operatives three compartments, having separate entrances. The quire for themselves any just demand through strikes is so not. (Loud cries of the ase used to it.) An, to three times as many blankets? ("No, we have none left.") centre carriage is lower than the two end ones, and that go to her Majesty, and let her know that her liege three times as many blankets? supported by local means, hereby resolve to do all that that go to ner majesty, and let ner know that her here the supported by local means, hereby resolve to do all that the subjects in Keighley are used to a more hot and oppressing the near the near that go to ner majesty, and let ner know that here times as much money in their pockets? is intended for passengers paying two-pence a milelays in our power to urge the necessity of the whole of the sive air than this. (Hear, hear.) I will never forget, ("No.") That was a proof that the foreign trade wanted The compartments in front and behind are raised when I come to Keighley, that it was in this town—and it is upon record in the archives of England—that a poor foreign trade on a good home trade—which we never wheels under the body, so that ladies' dresses might little factory child, after having been completely exhausted by her daily labour, was compelled to offer a enny to one of her stronger comrades to take her last hour's labour. As she wended her weary way from the had to be lifted and dragged the remainder of the distance by her companions. (Hear, hear.) I shall never forget that Sadler afterwards immortalised her in one of his beautiful poems-"The Factory Child's Last Days." Yes, she was put to bed, and her father hung over her all night, being afraid that the factory bell would ring efore she awoke to go to her next day's work. He watched ever her all night. The little creature spent that night in fits and starts, but the last start—the last death start of that British labourer was when the factory bell was ringing, and she died. (The recital of this narrative excited the most intense sensation, and affected to tears most of those present.) Ah, it was in this

no.) Then that system cannot stand. (Cheers.) Mr.

Oastler, after some further remarks on the advantages

that had already been derived from the Short Time

agitation, said he was commissioned by their friend, Mr.

John Fielden, to ask whether it was true that the opera-

tives in the manufacturing districts were satisfied with

bout in search of employment, and at the same time are will not work longer except in cases of emergency, and some few gentlemen, and they think it highly necessary an Eleven Hours' Bill? (Palse, false!) He had heard On the motion of Mr. Rushwohth, the secretary of the bout in search of employment, and at the same time are will not work longer except in cases of emergency, and some few gentlemen, and they think it nignly notessary of the onward that stated, but that there might be no doubt about it, if Dewsbury Short Time Committee, seconded by Mr. Squing all but conscious that our search will be fruitless. Day are paid extra for what ov r-work they have done. I am that something should be done, to arrest the onward there were any one present satisfied with an Eleven. after day—week after week, is thus hopelissly spent by many of our profession; and if old age shouli have the new system as yet, but it is the men themselves that begun to transport that somethiny should be done, to arrest the culture of spurious manufacture, and the exhorbitant decourse of spurious manufacture, and

MEETING AT DEWSBURY.

On Friday a public meeting was held in an unen ployed mill belonging to the Rev, W. Sharp, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to reduce the hours of labour in factories from

THE CHAIRMAN said, the first meeting he had ever attended in Dewsbury was one in favour of a Ten Hours' be was convinced then that they had justice and to the chair. After a short address from the chair. mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never dis-mercy on their side, and consequently he was never disposed to desert them on any occasion of this kind. (Cheers.) Mr. Oastler had been one of their great others. leaders, and he (the Chairman) was rejoiced to see him once more among them, and hoped victory would crown tion, which was seconded by Mr. Dawson as foltheir efforts. He knew that much might he said in fa- lows :vour of a Ten Hours' Bill, but his duty as Chairman was rather to hear others than to speak himself. He had never considered the Ten Hours' Bill as a matter of wages; he looked on it as a matter of justice and mercy. He did not believe, however, that the Ten Hours' Bill would reduce wages. They might be temporarily affected by it, but in general they were only affected by the supply of labour and the demand for it. When there was a large quantity of work to be done, and only few hands to do it. wages rose. When there was little to be done, and many hands to do it, wages declined. (Hear, hear, hear.) similar to the resolutions adopted at previous meet-The Ten Hours' Bill would have a tendency to decrease ings, were moved and seconded by Mr. Scholefield a. the quantity of labour in the market, and thus to raise manufacturer, the Rev. W. Tait, and Messrs. Wood rather than lower wages. (Hear, hear.) A great many and Ash, of the millowners were with them on this question, and the next time the friends of the Bill met, he hoped it cheers. After some preliminary remarks Mr. Oastler (Cheers.) Mr. BROOKE was rejoiced to see Mr. Oastler present,

labour."

nem. dis.

was seconded by Mr. H. Cullingworth. Mr. Oastles then came forward and was loudly cheered apprenticeship. She never received that money, and he on his appearance in front of the platform. After some (Mr. Oastler) hoped that when Sir Robert Peel would see Bridgenorth, when Mr. Robson very ably and elo- | preliminary remarks, Mr. Oastler said that the only check | this account in the paper, he would inquire after this that could be given to home and foreign competition was woman that he might pay her with interest. (Cheers.) to regulate the supply to the demand, and thereby place In Sir R. Peel's mills there was no cruelties practised, but our manufacturing interests on such a footing, that each in other mills the cruelties were too disgusting to relate. operative in his sphere might be working for some other In one mill the deaths were so numerous that the prooperative in some other sphere, and that those two ope- prietors actually dared not to take all the dead bodies to the ratives might be mutually contributing to each other's churchyard, but interred them in other places, lest the wants. ("Very good.") I am glad to hear a working notice of the parishioners should be attracted to the subman say that that is good, for that is the only foundation | ject. The floggings, hard working, cruel exactions, indeon which the home and foreign trade can be built, cencies, and immoralities of those mills were recorded in. (Hear, hear, hear.) It is the only foundation which a work written by Robert Blinco, which contained more will enable the operative in any branch to receive horrible descriptions of human suffering than ever were a just remuneration for his labour. For of what avail is heard of in any region of the world. Fevers broke out init to your trade if you, the manufacturers of Dewsbury, the mills, and the fear of contagion induced the wealthy can only make blankets for the people in London, Paris, or the West Indies-you want to make blankets for yourselves. (Cheers.) Have you got as many blankets as you want at home? ("No, no.") The reason is, because in the manufacturing districts were obliged to let their there has not been a proper regulation in the exchange of children go to the mills to make up for the wages which the different products of industry in this country, and it the impreper use of machinery had stolen from them. Mr. is absolutely impossible that a profitable exchange can Oastler having observed that Robert Owen of Lanark was exist, unless you have a regulation; and the first step | the first who suggested the adoption of a Ten Hours Bill, towards the regulation of domestic industry is to reduce | proceed to describe his own conversion to the principle of the time of labour of those persons who are already work- | that measure, and concluded a most interesting speech ing longer than nature can sustain. (Hear, hear.) There amidst loud applause. will be a good deal to do afterwards; but that is the first step you can take; and if you do not take that step, you | MICKETHWAITE, a petition to Parliament, founded on the must be content to make blankets for other people, and foregoing resolution, was unanimously adopted. go to bed without them yourselves. I shall read to you what Mr. Halliley told me 15 years ago, relative to home con the thanks of the meeting having been given to the Vicar sumption, and which, that I might make no mistake, I for presiding, the proceedings terminated. read to him previous to its publication; but he did now allow me to give his name. He said, 'he happened to be in London; an acquaintance of his said, "Mr. — you understand the quality of woollen goods, and can spare £5,000 out of your concern. I will put £5,000 to yours, and I will show you how to make money wholesale.' My informant asked his plan: 'You shall go with me into the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, for the purpose of City to-night, and I will show you how it is done.' They being rowed to Kew on the business of his employer. went in the dark to one of those streets running from Cheapside - (in those days the harpy was ashamed of his | when they ran foul of one of the bridge supporters, trade, and the poor fellows having been sought up in the day time by 'the runners,' met him in the night by appointment; now they sin in the face of day, and boast of however, reached Putney before she was discovered their prosperity in Parliament)-they entered a warehouse-in a trap there was one head of game secured; the poor manufacturer opened his bale of goods; my friend examined them, and declared that they were the deceased and his companions were immersed in 'cheap' at the 'invoice' price charged by the manufacturer. The poor fellow was in distress the bale of goods | the waterman were recovered, and brought safely to was worth £145, and £70 must be had next morning, or a prison must have been his home. The 'wholesale money maker' satisfied himself in the just charge in the invoice, and of the absolute necessity the poor man was under te receive £70 next day. He took his pen, and wrote at the foot of the invoice, 'by fifty per cent. discount for cash, £72 10s.' Then handing the document to the poor manufacturer, he said, 'I don't want the goods, you want the money-you can have the amount in the morning-I shall give no more.' The result was, the offer of one half the value was taken; and these goods were afterwards sold to the 'cheap shops,' and were shown to other manufacturers, in order to reduce the prices of their goods. My friend said, as he went away, 'Is this the way you would teach me to make money by whole. sale? I'drather take a pistol and turn highwayman, his business is honourable and gentlemanly in comparison with such cowardice, meanness, and cold-blooded cheating as I have seen to-night.' I need not say my informant resisted the luring bait. The other followed the unholy manufacturing districts. just because he is enobled to find a man in misery who fell into his 'trap,' and got prosperity, are sinking themselves in despair and poverty." He (Mr. Oastler) denied that we ought not to limit our exports to the wants of foreigners, and when he was young that used not to be the case. Instead of the English the foreigners came here, and gave good price. Talk of

difficulties on questions of trade, and know not how to machinery has eat puddings, currants, and all.") He ome regulation. And, until we could establish the somewhat higher, for the purpose of placing the could do until we put we the working classes of England not be soiled by entering or leaving the vehicle. But into the receipt of that which was their due-a fair day's the most ingenious part of the invention lies in the wages for a fair day's work—we should never have wheels. There are eight, four under the front cara foreign trade worth caring for. He had been commisted riage and four under the hinder one; the whole of mill to her home, she had to rest upon the roadside, and sioned by Mr. John Fielden to ask them whether they which are connected by bars from the axles, which were for a Ten Hours' Bill or an Eleven Hours' Bill ! give a uniform motion to the whole, no wheel being ("A Ten Hours' Bill.") Might he then tell Mr. Fielden capable of moving without giving a corresponding that this meeting was unanimous for a Ten Hours' Bill. motion to the other seven. Two horses will generally ("Yes!") He now spoke calmly and dispassionately on be used, but when the line of route is hilly, three this question, because the atrocities of factory labour horses will be attached abreast, as in Paris. Each were now bygone. The little children were not now slain station in town will be a mile; and should the pasby the millowners as he had known them to be; the little sengers wish to ride further, other omnibuses will children were not driven to distraction, so that they run in conjunction; so that the traveller can prohanged themselves, as he had known them to be. ("Oh, | ceed in another conveyance, either in the same line shame !") The little children had no longer their backs or at a tangent, as his business requires. torn by the lash of the overlooker, as he had known them to be. ("Shocking!") The little children were no

longer taken up by the hair of their head, and dashed on the factory floor as he had known them to be. ("Scandatown. I do not forget that. When I come to Keighley I lous! Horrid!") The little children were not now taken feel as if some new strength was given me to plead this from the jenny when fast asleep, as he had known them sacred cause. She was not the only victim by some to be, and dipped into a tub of cold water. (Great senhundreds, but she was the one Parliament was informed sation.) The little children were not protected by law. of. I think this independent British labourer was a (Cheers.) But who were to be thanked for that ?-who female of seven years of age. She was worked to death but such men as Mr. Brooke, Mr. Tweedale, and himself? to maintain our institutions. (Hear, hear.) Is that protection? (No, no.) Is that freedom? (No, no.) Is that Christianity? (No, no ) Is that humanity? (No,

signed, and that the workers in each factory be recom-

mended to send petitions on their own behalf."

expenses which may be incurred, until an efficient Ten Hours Bill receive the sanction of the Legislature. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the usual cheers for Mr. Oastler and others concluded the

MEETING AT WAKEFIELD.

proceedings.

On Monday evening a very numerously attended ment to reduce the head of adopting such other measures as twelve to ten; and of adopting such other measures as might be deemed necessary for the promotion of that object. The Rev. Thomas Allbut, vicar of Dewsbury, was ject. The Rev. Thomas Allbut, vicar of Dewsbury, was hood are all for the Bill," and several of the manner of the mann nufacturers earnestly desire its enactment. The Rev. Samuel Sharpe, Vicar of Wakefield, was called Fielden, M. P.; Mr. Ferrand M. P. and several MR. SERLE moved the adoption of the first resolu-

That a reduction in the hours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the great increase and high perfection of machinery, whose use is to lessen, and not to augment human labour :- that long hours, though at first not felt to be so great a social evil, are now found to be very injurious both to the personal and pecuniary interests of the parties employed.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The second and third resolutions, which were Mr. OASTLER on rising was received with deafening

would not be to advocate that just measure, but to re- proceeded to describe some of the past horrors of the facjoice that it had passed both Houses of Parliament, tory system. The children were obtained in the workhouses of the metropolis, of Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and other large towns. The manufacturers having and thought the meeting could not do better than by chosen these children according to their strength and giving three cheers for the "good old king," (Great health, a bargain was made between the workhouse authoapplause.) He (Mr. Brooke) was sure the working men cities and the factory masters. Great inducements were of England had not a warmer friend than Mr. Oastler, offered to the poor children to give their consent. They who had taken up this subject, and continued to advo- were told, that if they would consent to go to the cate it solely for their benefit. (Hear, hear, hear.) The a ctories, they would soon become fine ladies and fine operatives would prefer a Ten Hours' Bill for all, to the gentlemen; that they would go out gathering daisies present arrangement. They were not satisfied with the | and buttercups ; that they would be engaged in fishshorthours' system. Many people would not let their ing and walking in the pretty fields, and wear silk children go to the mills, for the small pittance received stockings and very elegant dresses. By such induce. as wages was spent in finding them clothes and making | ments it was very natural that the poor children should them cleanly. But a ten hours' system would do away give their consent to go into the manufacturing districts. with this. The children would then be taken in at the I have seen many persons who told me how they had age of ten, which was quite early enough, and the day been decoyed into the mills of Lancashire and Cheshire. made ten hours instead of twelve. Wages then would be Afterwards persons brought, on speculation, waggon equalised. The ten years old children would get good loads and vessel loads of little children to Manchester, wages for ten hours, and the other operatives would get where they quietly put them into a cellar, and there the the same amount they were now receiving for twelve. He factory masters came with candles to examine these poor had seen it asserted on good authority, that the mas little children and draft them off to the mills. Mr. Oastler chinery at present ready for use in England would do as then narrated a case which came recently within his own much work as 600,000,000 hands. If that were so, it was knowledge. It was that of a female who had been taken impossible that they should ever see a time when there without her mother's knowledge out of a workhouse in would be ten hours' work for the whole of the operatives | London to serve in old Sir Robert Peel's mill. The mother in England. (Hear, bear.) Those employed in agricul- in consequence of the loss of her child, went mad and died tural labour, which was more healthy, never worked more | in a madhouse. In consequence of the expensive postage, than ten hours' and why should those who laboured in and the child having only 2s. a year, she only received one the mill and in the most unhealthy of atmospheres, be letter from her friends in London in answer to one she had compelled to work longer than out-door labourers? Mr. forwarded by a London gentleman who was on a visit at Brooke concluded by moving:- "That a reduction of the Sir R. Peel's, and it was only during last session of Parliahours of factory labour is a growing necessity, from the mentthat she was enabled, when in London with her husgreat increase and high perfection, of machinery, the band, who was a Short Time delegate, to discover her use of which is to lessen and not to augment human friends. They had all forgotten her, and it was only through the letter she had received from her father that she could The Rev. W. King seconded the motion, and it passed | prove her relationship. He (Mr. Oastler) hoped she would now come into possession of some property which belonged Dr. HEMMINGWAY moved the second resolution, which | to her. It was stipulated in her indentures that she should receive £2 from old Sir Robert Peel at thexpiration of here to get Parliament to pass an Act regulating the labour of apprentices in mills. Afterwards the Irish labourers egan to work in the mills, and ultimately the operatives

On the motion of Mr. T. HAIGH, seconded by Mr.

The Rev. Dr. CARTER was then called to the chair, and

Loss of Life on the River .- On Tuesday, a youth named Dingle, in the employment of a bookbinder, residing in Percival-street, Clerkenwell, accompanied by two other youths, hired a wherry at They had safely proceeded as far as Battersea Bridge, and, although much shattered, the boat appeared to have sustained no material injury; they had not to be filling and rapidly sinking. A boat was immediately put off from the shore, in answer to their cries for assistance, but before they could be reached, the water. By great exertions the two youths and the snore, but every effort to reach deceased proved

MURDER AND CRIM. Con.—The trial of M. Jeune, of the Rue Montmartre, for the murder of M. Jay, took place last week, before the Court of Assizes. The prisoner, on being brought in, was at first calm and self-possessed, but on seeing his wife, who was in a retired part of the court, burst into tears. It appeared from the evidence, that Jeune had for some time suspected Jay of having improper intentions towards Mme. Joune; he hesitated, at first, to torbid him his house, on account of the advantage he gained from him as a customer, but, at length, provoked by his too flagrant conduct, desired that he would never enter the doors again, and told him that if he did, he would find him, Jeune, armed to receive him. Jay replied that he, too, carried arms. Notwithstanding this, Jeune was soon afterwards informed that Jay came to the house while he was absent, and he thereupon determined, on August 17, to pretend to go to Senlis on business, but remained at home concealed with a pistol. Jay, about eight c'clock, came, and was heard by Jeune conversing with his wife, who seemed to resist his advances, but was at length induced to go into the bed-room. Upon this Jeune came from his hiding-place, and finding the two parties in an unequivocal position, fired at Jay, but though the powder singed his left eyebrow, he was not wounded, and it was doubtful whethe bullet, if Jeune put one in the barrel, had not dropped out. Jay turned upon him, and struck him with a knife, and at the same time kicked him. Upon this Jeune drew his own knife, and stabbed Jay through the heart and lungs, and killed him. The jury pronounced a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was thereupon immediately discharged. -Paris paper.

PENNY OMNIBUS MODEL.—A model of the new em-Company in Liverpol has been shown to us (Liverpool

# Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, November 24.] Henry Newton, Northumberland street, Strand, chymiss -Francis Clark, George-street, Adelphl, jewel-case maker -Joseph Gass, Colcester, draper - Samuel Garrod, Church-street, Hackney, surgeon-David Worthington, Mr. Oastler concluded smid loud cheers.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Tweedale moved, "That petitions to both houses of Parliament founded on the resolutions be prepared and signed, and that the workers is not for the state of the turers—James May, Redruth, Cornwall, stationer—James Walton, Leeds, tailor—Richard Cripps Lhoyds, Liverpool, Mr. Woolbe, surgeon, seconded the motion, and it was greed to.

Mainter — James Ford, Birmingham, hosier — Joseph Nicholls Edgbaston, Warwickshire, stonemason—Thomas Lowis, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hosier.

# foreign Mobements.

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

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

THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS.

(Continued from our last.)

The several attempts we have enumerated to bring the subject of Land Monopoly and the universal right to land before the people were not fruitless, although slow of producing the wished-for result. At length, in 1844, a vigorous effort was made to form an Agrarian party, and this attempt has been eminently

On the 4th of March, 1814 appeared the first number of The People's Rights, under the editorship of asks:—
John Windt and George H. Evans. Of the personal "Whe history of these two patriots, THE GRACCHI of the American movement, we know but very little. Mr. life and detested the iniquities and abominations of city life, he felt called upon to make some sacrifice for the public good. Twelve years' experience (boy and man) as a mechanic, followed by eight years of the prime of life to an attempt to bring about a condition of society more in accordance with the national professions as set forth by Jefferson's immortal pen." Accordingly Mr. Evans gave up his farm and returned to New York in 1844, where, as above stated, he started The People's Rights. Of Mr. Windt, all we can say is, that Mr. Evans describes him as "one of the best of printers and most honest and self-sacrificing of men." We may here state that The People's Rights was started as a tri-weekly paper, simultaneously with which The Working Man's Advocate (under the same management) was started as a weekly paper. After some time the tri-weekly was merged into the weekly paper, and subsequently the title of Working Man's Advocate was changed to that of Young America. Mr. Evans has continued editor of these papers to the present time. Mr. Windt does not now appear ostensibly in the character of "editor," but he continues as Treasurer to the Reform Association to give active and efficient aid to the movoment he assisted Mr. Evans to organise. As one proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Windt must be held by his fellow-citizens, we We have above spoken of Messrs. Windt and Evans.

little of their oratorical powers, as their speeches but seldom appear in print; but what the Roman Grachii wrought by eloquence of speech, Messrs. Windt and Evans, accomplish by unceasing action and the eloquence of the per. We are not inclined in their own day, and transmitted—an inalienable heri to "man-worship," or "hero-worship;" nevertheless, we hold it to be a duty to yield honour to whom honour is due; and to these two brave, good men Windt and Evans, mainly belongs the glory of originating and organising the National Reform Party. At the same time be it understood, we consider their noble compatriots—whom we shall hereafter name-to have also "deserved well of their country" and their kind, now and for ever. In the very first number of the new paper, the edi-

termination to agitate against the monster grievance of the present system—the monopoly of the soil. After showing that in Republican America the labourer does not receive the reward of his toil; want in the North, were creating races of masters and slaves; that in the hitherto free West, mercenary capitalists were rapidly buying up the public lands; that even in the free states, crime and pauperism, prisons and poor-houses, are multiplying: after showing these things, the editors of The People's Rights proceeded to announce their plan to remedy these evils. As that plan was subsequently adopted by the National Reformers, and continues to be the great and principal object of their agitation, we shall at once quote so much of the plan as will enable our readers to comprehend its main features:-EQUAL RIGHT TO LAND.

The leading measure that we shall propose in this paper is the equal right of every man to the free use of a sufficient portion of the earth to till for his subsistence. If man has a right to LIVE, as all subsistence comes from the earth, he has a right, in a state of nature, to a portion of its spontaneous products; in a state of civilization, to a portion of the earth to till for his subsistence This right is now, no matter why, in the possession of a comparative few, many of whom possess not only a sufficiency, but a superfluity, of land; yet we propose not to divest them of that superfluity against their consent.\* We simply propose, that the inequality extend no further; that Government shall no longer traffic or permit traffic in that which is the property of no man or Government; that the Land shall be left, as nature dictates, free to the use of those who choose to bestow their labour upon it. PROPOSITION.

We propose that the public lands of the States and of the United States shall be free to actual settlers, and to actual settlers only; that townships of six miles square | chieftain named Iturbide became emperor, under the shall be laid out in farms and lots, of any vacant one of title of Augustin I.; but the title or the man were which any man, not possessed of other land, may take unsuited to the country, and he was banished with a thus occasion innumerable evils. possession and keep the same during his life or pleasure, and with the right to sell his improvements, at any time, to any one not possessed of other land.

On this plan, it will be seen, every man will be ention of the soil or in any other manner that may seem his portion of land\_

Should our proposition of an Equal Right to the Land be adopted, either by States possessing public lands, or by the United States, the size of the farms and lots, into which a township may be divided, will, of course, be a subject of legislative action. Our plan, after consultation with numerous individuals favourable to the principle, is, to divide the township into farms of one hundred which was generally believed to have been framed by and sixty acres and lots (for persons engaged in agriculture) of at least five acres each, proportioned, as nearly as may be, according to the last census.

The above plan of a township makes provision for 160 families of farmers and forty of more of other occupations, say 200 families or 1000 individuals in a township. There would be some waste land or water, and there would be some individuals working for others in order to get the means of commencing business for themselves, so that there would probably be at least 1000 individuals in a township when fully settled; and then, if we consider the capabilities of improving the land, and the advantages of co-operation, we can easily imagine how a township might support four of even eight thousand indivi duals, by families to the third or fourth generation

voluntarily remaining on the homestead. In the centre square mile represented in our diagram, might be laid out a public square, of about thirty acres, on which might front about forty lots of five acres each, b:sides which there might be several lots of from 12 to 20 acres each, which would probably be chosen by mechanics or manufacturers, whose business required more room than ordinary occupations. In the centre of the public square, should be the Town House, where all public business should be transacted, and where all public meet ings might be held, every inhabitant of the township

being within an honr's walk of the Town House.

The first number of "The People's Rights" contained a call for a public meeting at Croton Hall, New York, of working men desirous to ameliorate Canadian "insurgent." At this meeting a committee was formed for the purpose of devising a basis for a future agitation for the restoration of the people's right to the land; with power, so soon as their arrangements were perfected to suppose of the suppose of the meighbourhood; the downfall tion of martial law, or deceived by the skilful manner in which he tries to insinuate that this martial law force on the part of Cracow, which has become the provisional presidency, and the "Plan of Tacubaya," was directed against those bands of privileged murders who slaughtered the patriots of Galicia. None the people's right to the land; with power, so soon as their arrangements were perfected to suppose the people's right to the land; with power, so soon as their arrangements were perfected to suppose the people's right to the land; with power, so soon as their arrangements were perfected to suppose the people's right to the land; with power, so soon as their arrangements were perfected to suppose the people's right to the land; with power are perfected to suppose the people's right to the land; with power are perfected to suppose the people are forced.

\*\*Considering that this culpable and disloyal protion of martial law, or deceived by the skilful manner in which he tries to insinuate that this martial law was directed against those bands of privileged murders who slaughtered the patriots of Galicia. None the force on the part of Cracow, which has been distanced in which he tries to insinuate that this martial law was directed against those bands of privileged murders are forced.

\*\*Considering that this culpable and disloyal protion of martial law, or deceived by the skilful manner in which he tries to insinuate that this martial law was directed against those bands of privileged murders.

\*\*Considering that this culpable and disloyal protion of martial law, or deceived by the skilful manner in which he tries to insinuate that this martial law was directed against those bands of privileged murders are forced.

\*\*Cons their arrangements were perfected, to summon a

secretary. Messrs. Commerford and Manning, who for a firm and central government; but that he should have never slackened in their patriotic labours from acquiesce in the final decision of the congress. that hour to the present time, first addressed the In December, 1842, after two attempts to form a read the Committee's report, a document reflecting great credit upon its authors. This document has already appeared at length in the columns of the Northern Star (of April 27, 1844), we would gladly report to a northern star (of April 27, 1844). Printit in entire but its length forbids, nevertheless, called a constitution. a few extracts we deem necessary to render this sketch something like accurate.

Having made due inquiry into the facts, the committee are satisfied that there is a much larger number of labouring people congregated in the seabord towns, than

\* In our next we shall notice the view here expressed

can find constant and profitable employment. You committee do not think it necessary to enter into statis tical details, in order to prove a fact that is not disputed by anybody.

The result of this over-supply of labour is a competition among the labourers, tending to reduce wages, even where employment is employed, to a scale greatly below what is necessary for the comfortable subsistence of the working man, and the education of his It appears to your Committee, that as long as the

dition of the working people. The "Report" then shows that the causes which have produced the above evils are becoming multiplied in number, and more powerful. At great of the Vale of Cashmere; but he has encountered length the prostration of human labour by machine unexpected opposition from Sheik Emaum-ood Deen,

supply of labour exceeds the demand, the natural laws

which regulate prices will render it very difficult, if not

altogether impossible, to permanently improve the con-

"Where lies our remedy? How shall we escape from an evil which it is impossible to avert ?" The question admits of an answer, simple, satisfac Evans in 1829 had commenced a paper entitled The tory, and conclusive. Nature is not unjust. The Power Working Man's Advocate, which had an existence of who called forth those mechanical forces did not call some years duration, he appears also to have conthem forth for our destruction. Our refere is open ducted papers entitled the Daily Sentinel and The THE Soil, in all its freshness and fertility—OUR HERI-Min; but none of these papers ever came under our TAGE 18 IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, in all its boundless notice. In 1836 ill health compelled him to retire wealth and infinite variety. This heritage once secured from New York to New Jersey, where he cultivated to us, the evil we will complain of will become our a small farm in great part by his own hands. In greatest good. Machinery, from the formidable rival, course of time this return to nature restored Mr. will sink into the obedient instrument of our will—the Evans to robust health, but though he loved his farm master shall become our servant — the tyrant shall become our slave.

In this Republic, all that the Creator designed for man's use is ours-belongs, not to the Aristocracy, but to the life of a practical agriculturist, had sufficiently the people. The deep and interminable forest; the fershown Mr. Evans that neither description of labour tile and boundless prairie; the rich and inexhaustible was adequately remunerated; thus convinced, and mine, all, all belong to the people, or are held by the being not the less convinced of the grand remedy for Government in trust for them. Here, indeed, is the nathe evil he had witnessed in town and country, he de- tural and healthful field for man's labour. Let him aptermined, in his own words, to "devote a few years of ply to his Mother Earth, and she will not refuse to give him employment-neither will she withhold from him, in due season, the fulness of his reward.

Have we not boundless territories of unsettled, almost unexplored lands? Were not those lands created for the express purpose of furnishing us with food and clothing, and happy homesteads? Have not those lands his forces to put the rebellion down. To render the been redeemed from the British Crown by the priceless matter more singular, the British have persuaded clothing, and happy homesteads? Have not those lands blood that flowed in our Revolution? Have they not been redeemed from the aboriginal tribes by monies paid patching 110,000 men to the passes of Cashmere. into the Treasury by the productive classes of the whole United States?

Are they not ours, therefore, by every just right, nathey be withheld from us, their rightful owners? Already have we paid for them twice over; wherefore should | Emir makes the anticipated resistance. we be required to pay for them again ?

Your Committee does not recognise the authority of Congress to shut out from those lands such citizens as may not have money to pay another ransom for them. Still less do we admit their authority to sell the public domain to men who require it only as an engine to lay our children under tribute to their children to all sucmay mention that we observe his name in the Na- ceeding time. We regard the public land to be a capital tional Reform Ticket for this year's Congressional stock, which belongs not to us only, but also to posterity. election as candidate for the senatorship of New The profits of that stock are ours, and the profits only. The moment Congress or any other power proceeds to alienate the stock itself to speculators, that moment do as the Grachii of the American movement; we should | they attempt a cruel and cowardly fraud upon posterity. accompany this by remarking, that we know but against which, as citizens and honest men, we enter our most solemn protest.

> The first great object, then, is to assert and establish the right of the people to the soil; to be used by them tage-to their posterity. The principles of justice, and the voice of expediency, or rather of necessity, demand that this fundamental principle shall be established as the paramount law, with the least possible delay.

Your committee can perceive but one way of accomplishing those objects, and that it is by combination—by a determined and brotherly union of all citizens who believe the principles set forth to be just in themselves, and necessary to the public welfare.

at once. It is our opinion that all citizens who desire to join the ranks of the National Reformers shall have an opportunity of doing so without delay.

After mature and anxious deliberation on the matter, that that equality promised by the great char- we are unanimously of opinion that nothing can be ter of independence is not realised; that the effected without putting the National Reform Test to fear of the lash in the South, and the fear of every candidate for legislative office, State and National, Any one who would oppose the measure of justice for which we contend is not a Republican at all—he is a Monarchist in soul, and we should treat him as such at

"The "Report" was unanimously adopted, and eloquent speeches from Mr. Mackenzie and the celebrated MIKE WALSH, closed the proceedings of this is discovered of his departure from the line of business important meeting.

the new party was accomplished, by the adoption of having said a word about politics or government matters, a constitution and laws; THE AGRARIAN then, if a native, he is immediately subjected to an examination and imprisonment, and, if a foreigner, is TIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION WAS ORGANIZED, THE BANNER OF A "FREE advise foreigners who intend to visit the kingdem of Posoult?" WAS UNFURIED SOIL" WAS UNFURLED.

(To be continued.)

# MEXICO.

(Continued from the Star of November 14th.)

REVOLUTIONS. The invasion of Spain by Napoleon gave Mexico the same opportunity it gave to Peru, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres, and it was even more promptly seized. In 1808 the Spanish Viceroy was sent prisoner to Spain, and in 1810 Mexico rose and declared her independence. She was, however, troubled by the intrigues and arms of Spain till 1812, when she fully established her independence. A revolutionary pension. In the midst of the convulsions which fol lowed he returned, was taken prisoner, and shot.

After the overthrow of the Imperial government of Iturbide, a national representative body met, and abled, at his option, to apply his labour to the cultiva- before separating, at the end of fourteen months, agreed to a federal constitution, embracing the origibest to him, with full liberty to dispose of the fruits of | nal royal states of New Spain. It was proclaimed on that labour in any manner that shall not involve a the 4th of October, 1824. The first congress under their duties towards their landlords according to former monopoly of the land. As it is right that on the first it met on the 1st of January, 1825, with General Vic- regulations, and that the execution of the new Ukase is settlement no man shall possess more than his equivalent toria as president of the federal republic. Rulers partion, so it is just as right that all future generations were overturned, or replaced, or executed. After should have only an equal share. Thereforn no man the execution of President Guerara, in 1831. an can transfer his improvements to one who already possesses exiled president, Pedraza, was recalled to serve out three months of his allotted term. Santa Anna suc- | vinces. ceeded in 1833. Pronunciamientos and insurrections were vigourously, and not very mercifully quelled by

> In 1835, a "pronunciamiento" was published and quelled in Zacatecas. A few days after this victory there was another, called the "Plan of Toluca."

Santa Anna. This plan was fatal to a federal system. It des royed the constitution of 1824, vested the power in a central government, abolished the legislatures of the states, and changed those states into departments, under the controll of military commandants and governors, responsible only to the chief authorities of the republic. This last bold act of Santa Anna, previous to his capture in Texas, formed in its principles the basis of the "Central Constitution" adopted in 1836, instead of the federal constitution

When Santa Anna departed for Texas, Barrigan whom he left in his absence as president, died, and Coro assumed the administration, until Bustamente (a former president), whose friends had elected him to the presidency under the new and central constitution, returned from France, where he had lived

Santa Anna In 1838, Mexia advanced towards the capital of Mexico with a considerable army. He was met in the neighbourhood of Fuebla by Santa Anna. Mexia was defeated, taken prisoner, and immediately shot,

by order of Santa Anna. Soon after Vera Cruz was blockaded by a French squadron, and attacked by the French troops. Santa Anna, while following the French, as they retreated to their boats, was wounded in the leg.

In August, 1841, an insurrection was announced by their condition. This meeting took place on the 8th the "pronunciamiento" of Paredes in Guadalaxara, of March, 1841; Mr. John Lawson, blacksmith, in the chair, and Mr. Egbert S. Manning, Secretary.

The most in the capital and by Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. The "pronunciamientes" of those generals were succeeded the insufficiency of the bloody lesson given by a pater city of Cracow is now become the focus of a new and The meeting was addressed by several speakers, in the streets of Mexico; a including Mr. Devyr (formerly of the English by a month's contest in the streets of Mexico; a our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the streets of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will therefore be astonished at the explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation of the english between our readers will be explanation. Including Mr. Devyr (formerly of the English Northern Liberator, and now editor of the Albany Anti-Renter) and Mr. Mackenzie, the well-known of Renter) and Mr. Mackenzie, the well-known of Renter of Santa Anatothal and Mr. Mackenzie, the classical and disloyal pro-

By this plan, a congress was to meet in 1842, to form a new constitution. In June of that year, "a corps of patrotic citizens, chosen by the people, met took place on the 20th of March, 1844. James A. for that purpose in the capital." The provisional Prine was appointed chairman, and George II. Evans, presi ent, in a speech, declared forcibly his partiality

meeting; after which, Mr. Devyr brought up and system of administration, the provisional president

regarding the present race of land-monopolists.—Ep. N.S. go to a distance to judge of the effect.

#### Colonial and Foreign Intelligence.

INDIA. WAR IN CASHMERE.

Despatches have been received from Calcutta of the Sth, and from Bombay to the 15th of October. The Bombay mails of the 15th of October bring north-western provinces of India are in movement, in consequence of the difficulties in which the new Maharajah, Gholab Singh, is placed. In conformity with the provisions of the treaties last March, he, for some months has endeavoured to obtain possession labour is shown, and that the power of machinery the son of one of his old confederates, who has go condition, and the necessary supposition of that are and its territories are restored to Austria, and rerespond to the son of one of his old confederates, who has go condition, and the necessary supposition of that are united to the Austrian monarch, to be possessed by has raised the standard of resistance to Gholab; the mountaineers beat Gholab's forces and slew the commander. Sheik Emaum-ood-Deen has assumed the title of Emir-ool-Moomenin, and has attempted to make it a religious war against the Sikhs, whether under Gholab, or under the Lahore Government. The Mahommedan tribes in the neighbourhood appear disposed to support the Emir-ool-Moomenin. Cashmere is known as a most remarkable tract to and fertile, and the inhabitants have long been cele-

brated for their industry. The extent of Cashme is about 120 miles in length and 70 in breadth. It was annexed to the Dooranee empire by Ahmed Shah in 1752, and in 1819, Runjeet Singh subdued it by intrigues, and governed it by Mahommedans; after the defeat of the Sikhs in ancient Polish provinces to an armed revolt against Nicholas had ordered the concentration of an army March last, it was ordered to form a part of the the existing government, an armed horde made an of 160,000 men in Wolhynia. "Against whom, kingdom which the Governor General conferred on Gholab Singh. The Vale of Cashmere has seven passes, through which is may be seen the son of the scarcely passable for even horses. The son of the tary authorities, and to occupy it with the troops of Pansclavism scheme, others that those armaments old Governor may seize those passes, and defy the Protecting Powers. These events having are intended for the Caucasus, where the Russian Gholab during the winter months, that is, until May next. While thus embarrassed by his new and refractory subjects, Gholab applied to the British authorities, and they have sent a force of 6,000 men under General Wheeler, from the Juliunder Doab, to trated at the same time by the duty of placing our occupy Gholab's capital, while he proceeds with all the Government of Lahore to aid Gholab by des-The latest intelligence is that the Emir is making preparations to resist, and that the British are about to move towards Cashmere. The winter is a fearful tural and acquired? On what principle, then, should season in the passes, and it is apprehended that but little can be done in them until May next, if the

A bloody revolution has taken place at Katmanloo, the capital of one of the most powerful Indian States. Nepaul has long been notorious for its fierce, wild inhabitants. The paramour of the Queen of man of low birth and habits. To avenge his death she procured the massacre of the Prime Minister, and of hundreds of other influential persons. She is the second wife of the Maharajah, and she is jealous of his eldest son by a former marriage. Her husnage in that wretched country.

The Nizam's dominions present the usual picture of inextricable confusion.

POLAND.

The Posen Gazette contains, under the heading of Frontiers of Poland, October 18th," the following notice, highly important to all those whom business or any other motive may induce to visit this unfortunate country :--

The police regulations concerning foreign visitors to the kingdom of Poland are very severe, and enforced, espe cially at Warsaw, with great rigour. Every foreigner, immediately after his arrival, is obliged to appear with his passport before the police, and to take with him all papers which can in any manner prove the business the object of his journey, how long he proposes to stay, and with what persons he intends to hold any intercourse. If he does not convince the reliable of the description to our bases. We chall all the reliable of the reli of the business which he alleges as the cause of his arrival, he is ordered to quit the place immediately, and residence. Such a person is prohibited from speaking to any one before his departure. When, on the contrary, the authorities are satisfied that the foreigner has business to perform, and is in no wise suspected, then he receives a card of surety for as long a time as the authorities The leave to sojourn granted by this card is never pro longed, unless extraordinary circumstances operate in he has declared his intention to pursue, or of his mix-On the 28th of March, 1844, the organization of ing with persons under political suspicion, or of hi land, to furnish themselves, besides a passport, with authentic documents, which will prove the object of their journey, and as so n as they will have touched the Polish territory to avoid any contact with persons unknown to them, especially if these persons talk liberally and openly, as n ne is allowed to speak freely and without restraint to foreigners, but men belonging to the police, many of whom are to be found in all places of public resort, in low as well as high stations of society. These men assume usually the mask of officers dismissed from the army, of commercial notaries, or agents, or servants out of place; oftentimes they appear as young, handsome, and educated gentlemen, who fasten themselves upon fo- revolt ;-considering that Cracow became the seat reigners, under the pretence of showing them the lions of a central authority which assumed the name of a of all men not having regular employment, whether they proffer their secret legal advisers, or as agents, or as tion; considering that all these circumstances have down what they hear, indulge in the expression of liberal sentences, and lastly draw up their police reports, and Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to use all the rights

> Under the title of The Poles and the Protective Powers, the Democratic Pacifique of the 18th, tell

It is rumoured that in Poland, Prince Paskiewitch, contrary to the stipulations of the Ukase concerning the mutual relations of peasants and landowners, has ordered the peasants to fulfil until the 1st of January following, to be postponed till the following year.

The peasants appear disposed to resist this new order of the Prince, the government therefore has resolved to call for military reinforcements from the adjoning pro

ponement of which they now manifest their discon- dependent, and strictly neutral city, and placed untent, was communicated to them, we cannot but re- der the protection of the three high contracting cognise that the spirit of resistance against foreign powers, and that the three courts have desired to domination which animates the Polish gentry, and renders them aware of the disturbing and oppressive relating to Cracow, in their several treaties of the nature of every government measure, whether it 21st of April, (3rd of May), 1815, of which one was enacts new regulations or postpones and repeals concluded between His Majesty the Emperor of them, animates equally the people, who hence- Austria, and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia; forward will be the bas's upon which any national and the other, of the same date, between the Em-

movement will be founded. This inference is fully supported by the following document, extracted from the Reforme of the 18:— "A letter dated from Galicia, November 4, and

follows :--However incredible the fact may appear, reports are current that mutiny is spreading among the Polish no- had for object to overthrow the state of affairs estabgrand Duchy of Posen. Measures hevertheless of such a nature have been taken, that any attempt at revolt will be put down instantly. The malcontents are blind enough to imagine that the peasants will co-operate with its essence the nature of the condition of the city of obscure since his defeat at Tenhilon, in 1830, by them. The BLOODY LESSON therefore they have received

> The peasants have been terior-struck by the promulgation of martial law, which will be enforced with due severity, and extended even to the emissaries who excite the peasants and nobility to revolt. The ordanance resecting passports receives the most rigourous execution Individuals having no regular papers are provisorily in

Trade and commerce suffer severely from the unsettled condition of the country.

The tone and spirit of this correspondence shows his crimes, but some of them have been beaten to this circumstance, that it appears that Cracow, as a death for confessing the truth as to the real instiga- political state, is evidently to weak to resist the contors of the slaughter. Well may the peasants, who tinual attempts of Polish emigrants, which bold took no part in this horrible butchery, have been that city in a state of moral servitude, so that she no terror-struck by the promulgation of martial law, threatening, not the culprits, but their victims; and against the recurrence of the attempts at disturbance this very fact explains the hopes entertained by the patriots in the co-operation of the peasants, who are threatened by the same dangers with them-

entertained by the victims of unmerciful slaughter in the convention above-mentioned concerning Cracow, fortable position in which the Jews have been placed every remaining moment of my existence is devoted every remaining moment of my existence

ANNEXATION OF CRACOW.

Berlin, Nov. 19 .- The following ordinances have been published at Cracow:-"We, Ferdinand of Este, by the grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia,

"After the peace of Tienna, of the 14th of October, 1809, had detached from our empire the city of Cracow and its territory, and had added it to the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, but which, in consequence important intelligence. The British troops in the of the events of the war of 1812, the Russian troops are reconquered, our father, the late Emperor Russia and Prussia a treaty, dated the 21st of April on the 21st April (3d May), 1815.

and 3rd of May, to the following effect:

"Cracow, with its territory, shall form, for the Austria. Prussia, and Russia, of the same date, is a free and independent in the same date, is

town, and the duty imposed upon it not to give an his imperial, royal, and apostolic Majesty, as it was latter sent a force to reduce him, but the Cashmerian asylum to any refugee who is a subject of the Three previous to the year 1809. Protecting Powers, but, on the contrary, to deliver them to the competent authorities. Nevertheless, an unhappy experience of sixteen years has proved that Cracow has not fulfilled the conditions of its account of the formal taking possession of Cracow independent existence, but that since the year 1830 by Austria on the preceding day. A salute of 21 it has been the incessant cradle of hostile intrigues guns was fired, there was a service at the cathedral, against the Three Protecting Powers. To such an and all possible demonstrations were made by the extent has this gone, that at the end of the month Austrian authorities. The public buildings were the north-westward of the Punjaub. It is healthy of February of the same year it became the theatre illuminated, but the feeling shown by the people was of scenes more violent and more dangerous than ever. that of deep melancholy. According to the Univers After the government and the constitution had been the Czar is preparing for the realization of all the destroyed, and that the fate of the town was aban- dreams of Russian aggrandizement which have been doned to a certain number of conspirators, who had indulged in by all the Sovereigns of that empire since taken the title of the Revolutionary Government of the time of Peter the Great. irruption from the territory of Cracow into the states. asks the writer, "are these preparations intended? It was therefore necessary once more to place Cra- Their object is surrounded with great mystery. Some passes, through which it may be entered; they are cow under a provisional government under the mili-believe that the Czar is intent on carrying out the placed us in the impossibility of re-establishing the troops have of late sustained several defeats, and basis of the liberties and independence of Cracow, others connect them with the long meditated plan of which had been broken by the enemies of the order, establishing the great Eastern empire." the repose, and the tranquility of Europe; and penefaithful subjects of Gallicia, and the peaceful inhabitants of the town of Cracow itself, in a position of safety from the attacks of the revolutionary party. we have, in accordance with his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, submitted to a serious appreciation the future fate of Cracow.

"With this view, deliberations have taken place with the special plenipotentiaries of the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The result of these deiberations has been a convention, concluded on the 6th of November of this year, at Vienna, by which the Three Protecting Powers of the city of Cracow revoke and suppress the treaties of the 3rd of May, 1815, and in consequence that town and its territhat country was assassinated by a faction: he was a tory return under our sceptre in the same manner that it belonged before the peace of Vienna, of 14th October, 1809, to our late father and to our ancestors. It is on this account that we take possession of the said city of Cracow and its territory. We join it for ever to our crown, and declare that it forms band has fled, and there is a prospect of more car- an inseparable portion of our empire, in which we incorporate it.

"We name the Count Maurice de Deyme, our chamberlain, member of the Council and Governor of Prague, our Aulic commissioner, for his taking into possession, and we seriously invite all the inhabitants of the town of Cracow, and of its ci-devant territory, in their own interest, to obey that Aulic whom we confirm, and whom we establish anew. We invite them, besides, to follow punctual the ordinances made and to be made.

"On the other hand, we promise them the maintenance and protection of our holy religion, impartial justice, equal division of imposts, and full and entire guarantee of the public security to those mild Prince and a gracious Emperor, and we shall make every effort in our power to insure to them the benefits that their union to a great and powerful monarchy is of a nature to guarantee to the inhabitants of Cracow.

Done to our Imperial Palace at Vienna, the 11th November, 1846, and of our reign the 12th. "FERDINAND (LS.)

"CHARLES COUNT DE JAZAGUE, First Chan-

"Francis Baron de Pillersdorff, Aulie Chan-

"John Baron de Kruckzka, Vice Chan-By the special order of his Apostolic Majesty. FRANCIS CHEVALIER OF WADHENRY, Aulic

The following proclamation has been issued by the rovisional Governor of Cracow:— ' Field Marshal Lieut. Count de Castiglione, trusted provisionally with the government of the free city of Cracow, by the Three Protecting Powers, has announced in their name that on the 6th instant

they drew up and signed the following conven-"Considering that the conspiracy which in the month of February, 1846, led to certain events in the Grand Duchy of Posen, was a project arranged at a distance, with the assistance of numerous accomplies in that country:—considering that this criminal faction took arms at the time agreed upon, com-menced hostilities, and circulated proclamations which excited the minds of the people to a general which a state of war gives; considering that upon this one ground the three courts aforesaid might have disposed as they thought proper of a territory which had taken a hostile attitude against them; but, in considering also that the intention of the three said powers is not to subject the city of Cracow to the law of the strongest; considering that where there is so great an inequality of force, such that it is no longer a question for an act of retaliation against that city, nor for its punishment, but that the high protecting powers only desire to reestablish peace and order in the territory of Cracow, and have not any other object than to protect their subjects from a recurrence of events which have so seriously disturbed their tranquillity; considering that by a treaty of peace concluded between them ished in our last concerning the disappointment felt on the 21st of April (3rd of May), 1815, the city of Cracow, with its territories, was declared a free, input into execution by this convention the articles peror of Russia and His Majesty the King of Prussia, but, considering that the existence of the free city of Cracow, so far from fulfilling their intentions, has been a source of disorders and troubles, which for a addressed to the Swabian Mercury, contains what period of twenty years have not only menaced the prace and prosperity of that free city, and the secu-rity of the neighbouring territories, but have further

lished by the treaties of 1815 :-"Considering that numerous events of this kind. which are too generally known to render it necessary to examine them further, have entirely changed in Cracow, and that by proceeding contrary to the provisions of existing treaties. Cracow has on several occasion cast aside the duties which a strict neutrality would impose upon her, which proceedings have on several occasions led to the intervention of the Three Powers, and that all the modifications heretofore effected in her constitution, with a view of giving more strength to her goverment, have not been sufficient to prevent a recurrence to these deplorable events;-considering that the patient spirit manifested in the benevolent ordonnance of the three governments, instead of leading to the object intended.

longer affords to the powers aforesaid any security so often made :-

exercise of an incontestible right;-

Russia have agreed to the following resolutions:-"First, The said three courts of Austria, Prussia. and Russia revoke the articles of the treaties con- tume. That so strange a company, which might be cerning the city of Cracow, agreed to, the one between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the lations, was not permitted to enter the city without Emperor of Austria, and the other between the Em-Francis, 1., concluded with the allied courts of peror of Russia and the King of Prussia, and signed chief of the police, being informed of the strange party

future, a free and independant city, under the protecrevoked and suppressed. tion of the Three Powers. Nevertheless, the express "Secondly, In consequence, the city of Cracow

(Signed) "CASTIGLIONE.

"Cracow, the 16th November, 1846."

The Cracow Gazette of the 17th publishes a long

# PORTUGAL.

THE CIVIL WAR. By the arrival of the Polyphemus at Partemouth. we have received news from Lisbon to the 17th in- a very large outlay was indi-pensable, and many comstant. Nothing of a decisive character had occurred up to that date between the armies of Saldanha and timed. But those who complain about the loss and Das Antas. A correspondent writes that news had reached Lisbon that the advanced guard of Saldanha that there was at the time, no choice between adopttion, and the whole of the advanced force taken; and that Saldanha had retired on Carregardo (four of distributing money without work, which no leagues north-west of Cartaxo). It was known (he rational being would recommend. adds), that Das Antas would not attack Saldanha until the arrival at Santarem of the Conde de Bomto manœuvre and attack General Saldanha in that circular. way that his force will be completely cut off from Lishon." In a posteript on the 17th he says—"It was stated at the last moment that the Conde Das Antas will attack Saldanha on the 18th." Great desertions, it was stated, were still taking place of the Queen's troops to the enemy. The forces of Schwalback had been routed by the Conde de Bomfim near Evora, and the former had fled to Elvas, and was thus completely cut off from all communication with Saldanha. All the Western Isles were said to have pronounced in favour of the popular commissioner sent by us, and also to the authorities movement. The prisons of Lisben were full, but the arrests still continued. Finding that the public refused to take the paper trash of the bankrupt "Bank The Queen had issued the following of Lisbon."

"Art. 1. Every person who shall reject a Bank of the punishment of transportation, besides a penalty who will render themselves worthy of our grace by of from 50 to 100 milreis at the discretion of the

> "Art. 2. The same punishment and pecuniary for payments in notes and another in coin."
> "Art. 3. All clauses, conditions, and agreements

already entered into, stipulating for payments in coin, are hereby declared null and void. "Art. 4. Offenders against the provisions of this decree shall neither be allowed bail nor trial by

" Palace of Necessidades. (Signed) "THE QUEEN.

"Countersigned by all the Ministers."

ITALY. A letter from Rome, of the 12th, states that a (Tipperary) correspondent:-

grand dinner in honour of the possesso of Pope Pius IX. took place the day before in the Theatre Aliberti. sons who had been amnestied, were present. Se-

#### claimed, and loud acclamations in honour of the Pope were heard.

Brigandism is alarmingly on the increase. The Brigands have attained such a degree of audacity, that in the broad and open day they stop the citizens and demand from them ransoms. Piracy is also rife, several Jonian vessels having been pillaged by armed ruffians. The environs of Mount Parnassus are in fested by the famous brigand Melissova, who was amnestied under the bonign Administration of M. Coletti, and who has collected a powerful band of cut-throat ruffians round his standard. As if the by brigandage, the Government has added thereto y the outrageous proceedings which have taken places armed men have assailed the electors, dispersing those who intended to vote against the Government nominees, and at the village of Chryssapha three electors were killed. This is how M. Coletti's Administration interprets the liberty of

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF THE NES-

Constantinople, Nov. 9.—Despite the anxiety of the Porte to keep from the public knowledge all the details of the frightful massacre which has just been perpetrated in Kurdistan on the Nestorians, by Beder Han Bey, I have learnt some particulars of this dreadful event, on the substantial truth of which you may rely, whatever small incorrectnesses may be

Beder Han Bey, not deterred by the demonstra the execution of his murderous design, knowing that the command of the Beys of Haikarai and Beyari, and taking himself the command of a large body of Kurds, marched into the country of the Nestorians. He met with, and he knew he would meet with, no of fifty or of one hundred men each, and sent these in various directions to fall on the defenceless Nestorian villages. Thirty-six of these villages at the least have been thus made the scenes of the most harrowng wholesale murders. To speak of their having been sacked, plundered, and burnt to the ground, would be to draw attention to an incident of small importance in the face of the reater horrors which these bloody barbarians committed. Men, women, and children crying for mercy; the woman and children, in the agonies of terror, were put to death by every species of torture which cruelty could invent. Happy were those who were shot, or who fell by the sword, who had not their bowels ripped out of them while living, or who were not impaled amidst the shouts and laughter of the murderers. Two of the bishops of the Nestorians, if not more. were impaled, and several of the priests. But that was not the worst torture inflicted. Children were torn from their mothers, some from their mother's breasts, and in presence of their mothers, who were obliged, screeching, to look on, put in the most shocking manner to death. The mothers afterwards were sacrificed. The youth of both sexes underwent outrages which cannot be mentioned, before their throats, in disgust and satiety, were cut. Three thou and of the Nestorians have perished in this massacre on the lowest calculation. The most extensive slaughter they are gone, and, moreover, the association is in took place at a large village, or township, called Bizz, his debt, "say seven hundred pounds." No one can evidently the source from which it flows. None but has only served to strengthen the irreconcilable where Beder Han Bey was himself present. Here tell where they are gone, unless they be "with the Valencia and Lombardini in the Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. The Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. The Santa Anna at Vera Cruz. The the two bishops were impaled, and from this pixel city of Cracow is now become the focus of a new and the three handrad heads (pickled) to the where is the Repeal that was last year? And yet we where is the Repeal that was last year? And yet we Pacha of Moussoul, with the insulting message, that fear we are just as likely to get a real answer to that if the Porte presumed to molest the sender, he would question, as it we asked "where is the snow that send to Constantinople, instead of Nesterian, Turk was last year?" But to the point, heath enough to make a pyramid.

THE RIVER PLATE.

hostilities had in consequence recommeaged in the River Plate on the 15th of Septembers. General Riveira had left Monte Video, and was proceeding to Liberator, any from the commencement have refused Enton Rios.

entertained by the victims of unmerciful slaughter in called a constitution.

(To be continued.)

(To be c

Cracow a state of things upon which they were vo- of the police, and the poor disgraced Jews stole clanuntarily agreed in 1815, they are only adopting the destinely out of the city. A few days ago a similar event took place, which excited no little sensation in "Considering all which precedes, and having the remotest part of the country, where "Chataken into serious consideration the safety of their pictism" exercises its powerful influence on the deterritories, so often threatened by the free city of moralization of the Jews. A company, consisting of Cracow, the three courts of Austria, Prussia, and eighty men, with their Rabbi at their head, arrived at the gates of our city, in order to obtain from the Prince-Governor permission to retain their old cosinquiry, may be conceived. General A---, the before the city, ordered that they should be immediately put under a good escort to the police office; Austria, Prussia, and Russia, of the same date, is and there, that without speaking a word to them, their beards and locks should be cut off, and their pelisses slit up behind. In half an hour the poor people felt the cold air on their bald unprotected faces, and when they recovered from their consternation, they found themselves again at the gates of Warsaw, whither they had been conveyed. They had now no further desire than to be allowed to take the clippings of their beards home, that they might bury them in the cometery. These, however, were dispersed to all points of the compass, and the travellers had now nothing more to do in Warsaw than to satisfy the barber's apprentices who came for their pay, -[ I'he miscreant who could speak of the above acts of brutal persecution as "c mical scenes," well deserves the gallows-or worse, the knout; either of these would wonderfully change his sense of the "comical."-Ed. N.S.1

### IRELAND.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. Dublin, Nov. 21.—Generally, the measures for

the relief of the pensantry are proceeding satisfictorily, although from some districts there are still very disheartening accounts; and occasionally we have complaints of delay in public works, or of the mode of paying the persons employed; but, looking to the vast extent of the operations of the board, and the great difficulties they have had to encounter, it must be admitted that their arrangements have been more successful than the most sanguine could have expected at the outset. The paramount object was to employ the people, and, out of the fruits of tkeir labour, to supply the means of saving them from starvation. To accomplish this great duty at once, paratively useless works were, in consequence, sancinconvenience of such works, ought to bear in mind had been completely beaten, with loss of ammuni- ing them, after they had been voted at the presentment sessions, or in resorting to the vicious system

The landlords generally are acting in a creditable manner; but they are beset by difficulties, one of the fim, with the 5th and 6th Cagadores and Cavalry, most unmanageable of which is the want of co-operawho were hourly expected, as well as General Ozorio, tion amongst themselves in promoting productive as the Count is resolved to have good general officers works, in accordance with the Chief Secretary's

GENERAL ARMING OF THE PEASANTRY.—The Tipperary Vindicator, a Liberal and Repeal paper, con-

speaking, a rage for five-arms among the humbler classes of the people. The trade in guns, pistols, powder and shot, is the briskest of any within several miles of Limerick, Nenagh, and other localities. The trade is quite a new one in Nenagh, but since it has commenced by one or two persons, it is almost impossible to meet the demand. In a house in Queen-street, Nenagh, on Thursday, the crowds were enormous. It was difficult to enter the door. Groups of eager purchasers surrounded the counter, and others gazed in at the windows, the former supplying themselves with arms, or getting them repaired, whilst the owner of the shop, and an "exp-rienced asan armourer, had scareely time to attend to their customers. The consequence is, that arms are almost in erery hand. We believe the respectable class of farmers perfectly right in arming themselves as their inferiors are doing so, cut we cannot see the good that will arise fro almost every district we hear from. Reports of gun shots are frequent throughout the day and at night. A gentleman residing near the Shannon, between Birr and Borrisokane, heard several volleys within the last few nights. Shots have also been heard in the neighbourhood of Kilcoleman, and in other localities. We do think that this business cannot end well. A large seizure, we learn, of arms from a English house, consigned to Ireland, was made in an English factory last week, and the arms sent

The Leinster Express, a Conservative journal, gives the following, on the same subject from a Roscrea

On Tuesday last, a sale of goods of some tenants of Mrs. Egan, of Carrick, near Roscrea, was to have taken place two hours before the intended hour for sale, a large mob try, and several of them armed with guns and pistols, appeared on the land, fired about 100 shots, and by intimidation and violence, prevented the sale from taking place. The auctioneer was proceeding towards the lands, and on hearing of so many shots having been fired, returned to town. The country people about this neighbourhood,

The state of this part of the country is increasingly alarming. Fire arms and ammunition are rapidly bought up, and are getting into the hands of the lawless; about sixty stand of arms have been purchased in this town lately. All order and government seems set at defiance. The industrious people, for twelve miles round, are afraid to leave their homes for goods, such is the fear of hordes of armed robbers. Cattle are slaughtered on the lands. Men, women, and children are robbed, and the whole state of society in this neighbourhood is well nigh unhinged; and we look in vain for any active measures to suppress the fearful outrage of the law and good

MORE DEATHS IN SKIBBEREEN,-The Skibbereen correspondent of the Cork Southern Reporter says that four more deaths have, within the last few days, taken place on the reads near Skibbereen, caused by starvation, and Mr. Franklin Baldwin, the coroner. is expected there to hold an inquest. Countr of Limerick.—In a letter dated "Bruree Charleville," the writer thus describes the state of

the barony of Upper Counciloc :--"The people here were really in a very wretched state. In a wild barony of 60,000 acres (I do not know the exact amount of population), you may readily conceive how much, how very much destitution must have existed; yet of all the really wretched, there are now very few families without at least one member employed on public works. The range of wages is, say Is. 4d., Is. 6d. 1s. 8d., and 1s. 10d. bated task work! The outlay of the entire barony is about £1000 weekly. In two short works-indeed it is one read—in this district 450 men are at this moment employed. Certainly much agricultural labour is not carried on, but this is not owing to public works-at least, by no means so much as some of the Dublin papers would have it thought. Many farmers, who could employ labourers last and other years, are this year scarcely able to provide food for themselves; and many of them are in a worse condition than those who never had land at all.

On Tuesday night last the steward employed by the Board of Public Works on a road at Loughorna, within two miles of this town, shortly after he had retired to bed in the house in which he lodged, was fired at when he had laid down, and the ball passed close over his head, as if the parties outside knew well the locality within. A threatening notice was found next morning posted on the door, threatening the steward with death if he did not employ all the persons out of work in the neighbourhood-that unless he did so, he would not be in Nenagh, they very properly ordered the works to be suspended, and consequently 30 persons have been thrown out of employment. We understand that it is the orders of the board to suspend any works where outrage

STOPPAGE OF A PUBLIC WORK .- A Nenagh paper

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE REPEAL?"-Last week we asked, and asked in vain, what has become of the Repeal funds; The illustrious Liberatorsays

Our readers may not be aware of the existence of a body called "The Reform Club," who hold their symposia in Dawson street. This ciub counts Renewal of Hostilities. - According to advices amongst its members some moderate, some reckless, from Brazil, a proclamation of the Monte Aideo autometric some wealthy, some needy members of the move-thorities had declared the armistice at an end; and imput narry. There are many very respectable perment party. There are many very respectable persons with a slight sprinkling of "tailors;" but upon the entire, they are rather too headstrong for the to have anything to do with the Repeal pledge. Well, at their anniversary dinner given just twelve months past, Mr. O'Connell was requested to preside, and "Considering, further, that enterprises of this character are an evident violation of the treaty of the 21st April (3d May), 1815, as also the second article of the aot of constitution for the free city of Cracow of the Soth May, 1833;—considering of the amount of the costume, made the first step towards civilization, has afforded us many comical so nes through the uncomplete of the act of the cost of the sound of the sou

tains the following statement :-A POPULAR ARMAMENT .- There is at present, literally

Lisbon note, when tendered in payment, shall incur sistant," somewhat advanced in age, and the very type of for payments in coin, or who shall establish one price the indiscriminate armament now going forward in to the Custom-house.

About a thousand guests, including a number of per- for non-payment of rent, and regularly advertized; but veral speeches were delivered and pieces of poetry de- of persons, principally from a distant part of the couna very large quantity of fire-arms in their possession.

The Double-Action Machine has

Morgan O'Connell has taken up £1,500 a year-Kit Fitzgibbon, alias O'Connell is to have £1,500 a yea. if the Exchequer job runs through the session; and young Dan O'Connell, finding the climate too sever for the cuil of his moustache, is to have a Consulship at Marseilles-and then, and then-what next?

The same illustrious Liberator whose head still sits upon his shoulders, is asked to dine at the same clubon Saturday last, and what takes place? Not in her face and refused to give her a character. When a question about giving Repeal toast. The answer is the case was called on the husband of the defendant stood unconditional; "I'll go with the greatest alacrity." Accordingly, the great Dan was requested to take the chair. The club was assembled; six o'clock came, but no Dan. A deputation was despatched, to say that the club waited and the dinner cooled the Liberator had forgotten, and hoped the Reform Club would excuse him. Captain Broderick had personal knowledge that the Liberator had forgotten; but all would not do. The din, not the dinner commenced. Loud neurmurs are heard. Strong hints are given, and certain hasty consignments, to a very hot place. of the Libera or himself, are made by his mercantile friends, and one gentleman exclaimed "perhaps he is auditing the Repeal accounts." At this the Captain, beginning to feel brating mass, and further, had, on one occasion, spat in alarm, hastens away to his great Rabbi. The club, her face. After she had left her service, Mrs. Blong had in the meantime, unanimously vote the Lord Mayor to the chair. The soup and "the missing funds" are beginning to be freely discussed, when lo! the Liberator makes his appearance and his apology in person-protests, as no other man living can protest —and finally is installed Chairman, vice the Lord Mayor, and gives the toas, "Prosperity to Ireland," without an allusion to Repeal. Are we not, therefore, justified in asking "What has become of the Repeal that was last year? What has become of the funds that were last year?" At length Mokanna has raised the veil, and now he cries to his miserable and famished victims-

"There, ye wise saints-behold your light, your star; Ye would be dupes and victims-and ye are," MR. O'CONNELL ON "LIES."

The Nation, in the course of some allusions to Mr. O'Connell's charge of "lying" preferred against the Times, bittingly asks:-

When he was refuting 'lies,' why did he not apply himself to a most audacious statement made, and again made in the Mail-surely a most harrible, 'lic'-namely, that he, the treasurer of the Repeal Association' after being intrusted with so many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling by the pauper population of Ireland, wherewith to buy them 'Ireland for the Irish'-after promising ther: Repeal in six months, any time the last four years, only let the shilling a year and the penny a-month continue, that he, the leader, whose counsel no man was ever permitted to thwait-he, the treasurer, whole zecounts no man ever saw-has brought in the Irish people debtors to him at last in the sum of £700-has announced in the committee that they cannot pay a sum of money they unanimously voted to the Davis testimoni. al several months ago, because there are not only no funds but they owe him money, and they must be dorted, and referrated with confident pertinacity. Now, destilent and malignant lie. For surely the thing is impossible. It cannot be that he has been taking the starv-'ng peasants' mite, and the priceless trust of youth, and Let him deal with this ' lie' next week, and see what he can make of it.

This is excellent, and its raciness is further enhanced by the pleasing fact of the Nation having a therough knowledge of the literal accuracy of the disgraceful revelations brought to light in the columns of the Juil. So strictly correct were the sceret preceedings of the finance committee reported in the Conservative organ, that a member present on the interesting occasion is of opinion that Mr. O'Connell must for once have acted as his own reporter, and written out his speech, to prevent any REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- The proceedings at the

weekly meeting of this association were of the usual description, and the ordinary actors appeared in their old and well known characters. The abuse of Young Ireland and the bugabeo of "physical force" constituted the standing theme of all the orators, and O'Connell read a long report on the points at issue between "Old" and "Young Ireland." The novelty, truthfulness, and originality of the

documest may be judged of by the concluding sentence:-Never cease our efforts till we re-establish the nationality of Ireland, and make her what she ought to be, " great, glorious, and free

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea." "DANIEL O'CONNELL, Chairman of the Committee."

The rent for the week was £54.
Mr. Morgan John O'Connell.—The Exercise Post

contradicts the reported appointment of this gentleman to the office of Pear Law Commissioner in the room of Mr. Twisleton, and asserts that such an arrangement was never contemplated. The report is now of several months' standing, and was first given currency to by the Post, itse f. Why did not (the wife of the prisoner,) and Sarah Everest, her mother, the contradiction come before this? ROTAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. - The Duke of

Leinster and the Marquis of Downshire have se. ecded from this society on the ground of its tendency to become political. Mr. W. S. G'Erien, the member for Limerick, as leader of the "Phalaex," has commenced a series of papers in the Nation, which possess the virtue of being both practical and well-intentioned.

very general, and to have committed great havec me to go on board a steam-boat with him from harrowing circumstances. The ship in question sailed

both en land and sea FALL OF PRICES-The accounts from the market

show a general steady decline of prices. Denus, Nov. 24.—The accounts from the provinces this morning are extremely disheartening-outrage and destitution are both on the increase, and it is very much to be feared that in many cases the pressure, or perhaps the assumption of the one is but an excuse for the commission of the other. The Cork Examiner of the 23rd, contains an account of a very alarming outrage on the property of the Great has always threatened he would beat my brains out if I crews he had shipped, was that of a course of Southern and Western Railway, and others of the did. On Sunday night last, the 18 h inst., he was writprovincial journa's, give long lists of attacks on ing, and I said to him, "I may as well write home to my second mate of the ship, and who became insane. The food waggens, rebberies of bread carls, attacks on mother, may I?" "No; if you do l'il stick these razors poor lunaic was afterwards exposed to the most horrible through your —," and took two razors out of a treatment, and only allowed bread and water for his suphorses employed in the conveyance of corn. With respect to the former the Examiner says, intelligence reached town, at an early hour this morning, that an Yesterday I sent for my mother, and she fetched me away. arm, and every night he was chained by the leg to the caatrack had been made on the works of this line in During the time I have been with Grant he has fre- bintable. The lunatic, during his lucid intervals, had made progress at Kathpeacon, about a mile and a half beyend Blackpool. It will be remembered that a numerous body of labourers applied to Mr. Beamish for employment on Wednesday last, and that that gen-was ultimately remanded. tleman informed them arrangements would be made as speedily as possible for their advantage. It now appears that the majority of those men, increased by a large number of labourers from Carrignavar, Whiteshurch, Biarney, and the adjoining countryin all amounting to nearly one thousand-assembled this morning, and immediately proceeded to Rathpeacon, where the works of this line commence. They attacked the men employed there to the number of sixty or seventy, and compelled them to desist from work : they then destroyed the wheel-barrows, pickaxes, and other implements required in this description of work. It is said that the overseers were also maltreared, but the accuracy of this

ramour is not to be relied upon. Mr. Percy, County Inspector, and Messrs. Walker and Green, sub-inspectors, left town at one o'clock, to-day, with a force of five mounted and twenty infantry constabulary. The object of dispatching this de achment is to insure the safety of the dispersed lacourers, who will be re-employed, and to intimidate these misguided men from committing further

Fire. - a haggard of corn, value £200, the property of a farmer, named Kirly, within three miles of Kinsale, was burned last night. It is said that the fire was malicious .- Cork Examiner.

A correspondent of same journal, writing from Clonakity, under the date of November 21st, gives the following account of the state of afficirs in that

· More troops to quiet the unpaid and famishing labourers of this locality. This day we were favoured with a reinforcement of twenty men of the Dragoon Guards, the present party of the military and police being considered insufficient by the pay clerks to preserve then uninjured in their official capacity. As a proof of their apprehensions, one of that establishment was escorted on Tuesday last from this town to Timoleague, by a party of soldiers. I arrived there in time to learn their hopes were frustrated. In a fit of frantic destitution, the maddened multitude attempted, as I have been told, to cut the in a state of siege-the skeletons of men and women are creeping from shop to shop, imploring, in accents half subdued by weakness, the smallest morsel of end, at half-past one o'clock that morning, the defendfood. When they ask bread, they receive a troop of ant passed by, in company of several other persons, one truths which I am utterly incompetent to pour-

Dublin, Nov. 25.—The provincial journals received this day are filled with the most melancholy him a violent blow, and knocked him down. On reco details of suffering and privation. Death by starvation is now an ordinary occurrence, and as such is no self. On being called upon for his defence, the defendlonger regarded as anything out of the usual course ant emphatically denied the charge, and stated that he for having made use of threatening and offensive lanof events. The Southern Reporter gives an account had numerous witnesses in attendance who would prove guage to him. From the statement of the Rev. Gentleof the deaths of four persons through want of food. that, having detected the policeman in an act of gros man it appeared that he had been sent for to attend Two men, named M Carthy and Purcell, died on the impropriety, and threatened to report him, he had fore- Mrs. Wills, an aged lady, who had been a member of his lands of Letter, within two miles of this; a third named Bahane, at Kiladerry, three miles distance: and a fourth, named Houriahne, at Droming, a similar distance.

SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.—A poor destitute veral of her relatives, and was about to bid them good propriety of the conduct while their parent was in man, three-score years of age, named Taylor, for- night within a few doors of their own residence, when a dying state. He soon discovered that their conduct they were allowed by the kindness of the small man, three-score years of age, named Taylor, formerly of Dodworth, near Barusley, a hatter by trade, merly of Dodworth, near Barusley, a hatter by trade, they were allowed, by the kindness of the small dayling state. He soon discovered that their conduct they were allowed, by the kindness of the small they were allowed, by the kindness of the small they were allowed, by the kindness of the small they heard the sound of the small they have the small the sound of the small the small the small the small the sound of the small t committed suicide in a warehouse at the Darley- joining it. On looking down the court she directed her hus- having an aversion to him as a Protestant clergyman is their whole stock; and, in some instances, they public lecture, on Sunday evening next, November main colliery, on Monday night last, by hanging

# Bolice Intelligence.

MONDAY.

LAMBETH .- ASSAULT ON A SERVANT. - Mary Egar, a tidy looking Irish girl, attended to substantiate a charge against her late mistress, Mrs. Blong, a lady residing at No 3, Brunswick-place, Clapham road, for having spat forward, and said that Mrs. Blong, who was naturally of an irritable disposition, was in such a state of nervous excitement since she had received the summons as to be quite ineapable of attending before his worship to answer the charge. He (Mr. Blong) was, however, willing to Captain Broderick returns with an assurance that abide by whatever judgment the magistrate might come to in the matter. The complainant then proceeded at some length to detail the treatment which she had received. Mrs. Blong scarcely ever ceased to abuse her, particularly for the last week or ten days that she had been in her service. She used frequently to call her an "Irish wretch," an "Irish reptile," and a "Catholic devil. She had also, after being at a Catholic chapel, placed a shawl over her shoulders, and moved about the kitchen in mimicry and derision of the priests while celegiven such a character of her to a lady who was about to engage her, that the latter declined to have anything to do with her, and the cousequence was, that she was compelled to part with her clothes to obtain the necessaries of life. Mr. Blong declared that if Mrs. Blong had been present, she would take her oath that the whole of the complainant's statement was untrue. He was sure his wife gave the complainant such a character as she deserved. Mr. Elliott observed that it was exceeding cruel to withhold characters from servants, particularly young women, who had nothing else to depend upon for their living and future prospects in life, and recommended Mr. Blong to settle the matter with the complainant, by giv. ing her something for her loss of time and the expenses of the summons, and also such a character as she deserved, while in his service. On leaving the court, Mr. er three half-crowns, and promised to give her such a character as she deserved, to any person who should come after it, and thus the matter has terminated. WORSHIP-STREET .- ASSAULT ON THE POLICE .-

stable, who had been confined to his bed for more than a that he was on duty in Commercial-street. Whitechapel, between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Monday se'nnight, when he was directed by his serjeant to proceed and quell a disturbance which had arisen in Flower and Dean-street, on reaching which he found the prisoner in the custody of some other officers, through the hand of one of whem he was informed by a bystander, that he had just drawn a knife. Finding that his assistance was not required, he returned back to his beat, and shortly afterwards saw the prisoner, who apjust before they are generous?' So has the Mail reproaching, surrounded by a riotous mob, and he attempted here is a 'lie' we should like to hear refuted—a most te secure him. The prisoner, however, on discerning his intention, instantly struck him a violent blow on the eye with a large stone, which sent him reeling backwards, and rendered him powerless; and before he could the passionate prayers, and tears, and blessings of recover himself, he was struck forward again by another 82000,000 hearts for so many years, and means to wind violent blow from some instrument on the back of the up the transaction with a balance against us all at last. head that felled him to the ground in a state of insen- continued his course as if he alone had a right to walk sibility. On being restored to consciousness, he found along the street. Finding that the defendant was deterthat he had almost lost the sight of his left eye, and that mined to carry his load in his own peculiar way, hewalked his clothes and person were saturated with blood, but him off to the station-house. The defendant said that he contrived to support himself against some railings he was going on quietly enough, and minding nobedy, while he sprung his rattle for assissance, and was after- when the policeman called him an Irish blackguard ; and wards placed in bed at the station-house, where he had as he was no blackguard, although he was Irish, he did remained under medical care ever since. Mr. Heritage, not like the name, and he therefore replied in a way who appeared for the defence, said that notwithstanding the manner in which his client had been sworn to by the real cause of the dispute between them which led to the police, he was instructed to give a total denial to the station-house. The policeman declared that behad not charge, and had seven or eight witnesses in attendance used the offensive expression attributed to him, as who would prove that the constables were altogether nothing could be more unjust than the application of it mistaken in their identification of the prisoner, who, although present as a casual spectator at the commence. that many persons were endangered, while some were ment of the affray, had taken no part whatever in the actually hurt, by the rough carelessness of the defendant. series of outrages which appeared to have been after- - The Defendant: Why, my lord, should not I go along wards committed. Mr. Bingham said that after the the streets free? Why is a man, because he carries a number of witnesses who had unanimously sworn to the | bit of wood, to be treated like a slave? I consider that I identity of the prisoner, he considered it to be the pro. am at liberty to walk through the streets in this country vince of a Jury to decide upon the cogency of any op. as well as in my own .- The Lord Mayor: No doubt you posing testimony that might be produced in that respect; are; but you must manage to walk in such a manner as and as the charge was one of a very serious description, he not to injure or impede others. Your notions of liberty had no hesitation in committing him for trial, but would are rather selfish, for you seem to require every sort of accept substantial bail, under the circumstances stated accommodation and indulgence yourself without giving by his solicitor, for his appearance. The bail was shortly and in return. That will not do here. It is indeed a afterwards produced, and the prisoner liberated.

ABDUCTION.—James Grant, late a police constable belonging to the P division, was charged with abduction. Mr. Games, who attended for the prosecution, said that in the monthfot January last, the prisoner, then s policeman, was in custody upon the present charge, but had managed to effect his escape. An application was subsequently made to Mr. Henry at this court, and a warrant was granted for his apprehension, but the prisoner managed to clude the vigilance of the police until the night before when he was taken into cusody. The clerk then read over the examinations of Elizabeth Ann Grant and which were as follows:-The former stated on the 31st day of October last, I left home to go to tea at Mrs. Murreli's, in Lock's-fields, and as I was in the shop about half.past three o'clock in the afternoon, James Grant passed. He saw me, and beckoned to me. He had been paying his addresses to me, but against the consent and wishes of my mother, for about six months, and I came to him when he beckoned me. He then asked Pelham, the solicitor, on behalf of a shipowner, in the me to go to some house with him, and wanted me to get | City, against the captain of a barque lately arrived in something to drink, and I became tipsy. He took me te Madras, Pondicherry, Penang, Hong Kong, to the persuasions I consented to his wishes. I had been there and England. During the voyage, which was procrastibefore with him. He kept me there and at other lodg- nated by the master, three different crews were shipped, ings for nearly two months, and at the end of that time | and the first one, with the exception of two men, were I was married to him at the church of the parish of tried for mutiny at the Mauritius, and upon convic-Christchurch, in the county of Surrey. During the two tion sentenced to four years' transportation. The months, and frequently since I have been married, I principal charge against the master, who had been have asked him to let me go home to my mother, but he guilty of very great cruelty and tyranny towards the did. On Sunday night last, the 18 h inst., he was writ- barbarous ill-usage towards a young man who was the drawer and opened them, struck me, and knocked my port. The helpless creature was put in irons and fastened head against the wall, because I said I would write. all day to the davits of the ship by a chain put round his quently teaten me. He has done so nearly every day.

TUESDAY. MARLBOROUGH-STREET. - DARING OUTRAGE.-Dennis Counor, Michael Hannan, and Mary Slater, were charged with having committed the following gross outrage in the Victoria public house on Monday night. Mr. Williams, jun., said, he appeared for his father, who the purpose of investigating the case. He had the full kept the Victoria public house, Castle-street. About authority of the owner to make this application, and twelve o'clock the previous night a party of the lower the mother of the lunatic was present, who would relate order of Irish, amongst whom were the prisoners, came into the bouse and asked to be served with a pint of crew, a man of colour, besides the lunaric, had returned rum. Witness's father at first conceived they were a party from the theatre who wanted refreshment, but on look. Maurisius were in attendance to prove the cruelty ing closer at their persons he though it would be advisable to refuse to serve them, and he told them so. The party declared they would not leave the house until they assume a menacing attitude, witness's father conceived the safest way would be to supply them with the liquor, and accordingly the pint of rum was drawn, and handed to one of the party. The prisoner Connor instantly seized the measure, drank nearly half the contents, and then handed it to the woman, who also drank heartily. The liquor having been all consumed, application was made for payment. The prisoners refused to pay until they were served with a second pint. This mother. Two large jugs followed in the same direction, and then the lamp glasses were smashed. The woman, by this time, furious as a wild beast, seized the barmaid,

WORSHIP-STREET .- BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A Po-LICEMAN,-E lward Blundell was charged with creating harness of the pay clerk's vehicle. This town looks a disturbance in the streets, and assaulting police constable Montford, K 210. in the execution of his duty. The con-table stated, that while on duty in Globe-lane, Miledragoons. These are melancholy and unvarnished of whom accused him of improper conduct with a woman, and asked him if he considered that to be his duty. He desired them to go home, and not create a disturbance, when one of the party uttered the exclamation, "Give it him," and the defendant immediately struck stalled their intention by taking him into custody, in the congregation, who was in a dying state. On going to hope of escaping the consequences of his own misconduct. the house he found Mrs. Wills very ill, and while read-The defendant then called his sister-in-law, Mrs. Isa- ing some passages of scripture to her, four young bella Blundell, the wife of a plumber, in Chester-place, ladies, her daughters, behaved themselves in what Bethnal green, who stated that, after spending the evening with a family party, she was returning home with se- so that he had to remonstrate with them on the im-

a policeman; on which the complainant instantly niece of Mrs. Wills, who was a Protestant, he was told turned round, and adjusting his dress, which was in a disordered state, asked her what business it was of hers if he were a policeman, and assailing her with an infamous way. Her brother-in-law then intimated to the constable that he should wait until the sergeant came up, then told him that they should take his number and report him to his superiors for his insolence, when the officer pulled out his truncheon, and after flourishing it about like a madman, made a rush at her sister-in-law, upon them, he overbalanced himself and fell forward upon his hands. On recovering his feet, the constable, who appeared to be greatly excited, commenced springing his rattle, and on the arrival of another officer, charged the defendant with assaulting bim, and he was immediately carried off to the station-house. Both the infant and its mother had sustained severe injury from the violence to which they had been subjected, and the latter was unable to attend and give evidence, having been since confined to her bed. On being asked by the magistrate if he wished to offer any remarks in reference to the inculpatory statements he had just heard, the constable declared that he had not been in the company of any woman at the time spoken of, and that the whole of the testimony against him was utterly false. In reply to the magistrate, it was stated that the officer was a married man, and had always been considered a steady one, but that he had only been about nine or ten months in the force; and Mr. Bingham, without any observation,

immediately ordered the defendant to be discharged. THAMES .- FEROCIOUS OUTRAGE .- Robert Maylove, a seaman, Elizabeth Matthews, and Emily Green, were brought before Mr. Broderip on a charge of assaulting and robbing Henry Thompson, a sailor, belonging to the brig Caroline, in the Grand Surrey Canal. The prosecu tor appeared to have been terribly mauled, and it appeared from his statement that he met with the prisoner Green on Monday night, and after treating her she invited him Blong made his peace with the complain ant, by giving to her lodgings, Rame's-place, Shadwell, where he met the other woman prisoner and Maylove. He treated them with all manner of things. When all his money was expended the party became dissatisfied, and they made a brutal attack upon him. He was knocked down and John Clifford was charged with having assaulted and jumped upon by Maylove and Green. He got up again wounded police constable Norman, in the execution of and fought desperately, and succeeded in forcing open the his duty. It appeared from the evidence of the con- door of the room, which the prisoners had locked upon him. Another conflict took place upon the stairs, and, week, and exhibited the marks of severe recent injuries, according to the statement of a girl named Harvey, who was lying upon a bed in the room where the first attack was made, and who took no part in the affray, the prisoners beat the sailor in a most savage manner. Other evidence having been given, Mr. Broderip fined the prisoners £5 each, and in default of payment committed them to the House of Correction for two months.

WEDNESDAY. MANSION-HOUSE .- LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT. young Irishman, named Richard Osborne, was charged with having carried a piece of timber through the streets in such a manner 4s to endanger the eyes of passengers. A policeman stated that, having observed the defendant on the pathway poke the piece of timber up against several persons as they passed, and abuse those who complained, he spoke to the man, and requested that a little regard might be paid to the people. To that expostulation the defendant paid no attention, but that complainant did not fancy, and that that was the to a stranger of whom he knew nothing. The fact was very common thing to meet with such annoyances and I am not sorry to have the opportunity of telling persons who are in the habit of carrying loads, that in such a case as yours a magistrate has the power of infliciting a heavy penalty, which I have no doubt it would be difficult for you to discharge. As I believe that you erred through ignorance I shall not fine you, but I shall expect that the occurrence will operate serviceably upon your future conduct.—The defendant, who eviden:ly was under the impression that it was the duty of all hemet to get out of his way without requiring the slightest attempt at accomodation from him, said that he should certainly remember his lordship's advice and act accordingly, but he certainly thought that he had a right to do as he pleased in a free country (laughter.) The Lord Mayor: You certainly are at liberty to do what you please, so that what you please happen not to displease others (laughter.) THURSDAY.

THAMES .- ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A LUNATIC AT Sea .- An extraordinary application was made by Mr. a brothel in Gaywood-street, and there by threats and Mauritius again, and lastly to the Island of St. Helena Singapore, who was afterwards drowned under circumstances of suspicion. The insane man is at present in his mother's house at Deptford, in a partially comatose state, and labouring under symptoms evincing serious injury to the brain. The man's arms, feet, and legs had been lacerated and contused. Mr. Pelham, after putting in a medical certificate of the lunatic's condition, called upon the magistrate to issue process against the master, for the existing condition of her son. Only one of the original exercised towards the lunatic on the homeward voyage. Mr. Ballantine thought, in a matter of so much importtance, involving charges of a most serious nature, the owner, who was bound to protect his crew, ought to be present : he did not think he could issue process on the application of the lunatic's parent, who could know nothing of the affair except from hearsay. Mr. Pelham ultimately promised to produce the owner on Friday and renew the application.

(From our Third Edition of Last Week.) THAMES STREET,-Assault,-William Kiffin, was of course not complied with, and then the prisoners residing in Brick Lane, Spitalfields, a well-known assobegan to be insulting and outrageous. Connor struck witness several severe blows on the body. The woman, Slater, seized a pewter measure, and threw it at witness's mother. Two large jugs followed in the same direction, titutes and bad characters near Church Lane, in the neither money nor credit, nor any kind of property titutes and bad characters near Church Lane, in the neither money nor credit, nor any kind of property of the same sade property titutes and bad characters near Church Lane, in the neither money nor credit, nor any kind of property of the same sade property of the sam and actually tore handfulls of hair from her head, heavy blow. On attempting to arrest him the prisoner's utmost difficulty in procuring any, there not being a leaving her nearly bald. The barmaid was called, to hat came off, and two handkerchiefs fell out of it. The grain of meal for sale in the country. I can never prove the truth of the above statement. She took off prisoner then snatched a parcel of silk handkerchiefs out of forget the joy depicted in the faces of the fathers of her bonnet and showed her head. One side presented his pocket, and threw them amongst the crowd of vaga- these two families on their receiving an order on one a flourishing crop of hair, the other side was nearly denuded of its natural covering. She had been assailed perate struggle then ensued, during which the priby the Irishwoman without provocation, and had been thus barbarously treated.

Somer kicked at the constable and attempted to bite him. Another constable came up, but the crowd pressing in on the word of this melancholy description might be them, whilst the prisoner three himself on his back, and easily multiplied; they abound amonest the class of this moreover, if they consented to accept the proficied powered, and most probably murdered, had not some direction. Baines, No. 23, Cannon-street, but having been pursued, pear against him. Mr. Ballantine ordered a summons for

LAMBETH .- RELIGIOUS DEATHBEDS .- The Rev. Tennison Cuffe, the Minister of Carlisle Chapel, in Kennington-lane, applied for a warrant against Captain Wills, standing there, and observed to her husband that it was day) he again called to see the dying lady, on seeing the ! this class have cows at all.

there was no use in his going up stairs again to the dying lady, as a Catholic priest had been called in since he had been there the day before; he, however was anxious to epithet, told her that he would serve her in the same | see the lady, and was about to proceed up stairs, when Captain Willis made his appearance with a stick in his hand, abused him, and asked him who had in order to point the woman out to him, when the latter sent for him, and told him that if he instantly darted out of the entry and disappeared. They attempted to go up stairs he should fling him down-Mr. Elliott: Did the captain strike or assault you at all ? -Rev. Mr. Cuffe: Not at all, Sir, but he made use of very violent language and threats .- Mr. Elliott: Were the threats made use of in the house, or were any of who had just come out with an infant in her arms, to them made outside the door !- Rev. Mr. Cuffe: They learn the cause of the uproar, and knocked her and the were made in the house .- Mr. Elliott: Had the threats child down with such violence, that after trampling been made use of in the streets, or out of doors, I could grant you a summons; but having been used in the house, the law does not allow me to interfere in the matter. [Were it not that custom has dulled our perceptions, such an abominable system of domestic intrusion as that which exists under the name of "religious consolation" would not be tolerated for a day.]

#### DEATH FROM STARVATION.

On Wednesday a protracted investigation (adourned from Friday last) was resumed before Mr. Mills, Deputy Coroner, respecting the death of Louisa Mandant, aged 33, a distressed needle-

Mary Ann Mandant, the sister of the deceased, was then called in and sworn. (Her dreadfully forelorn and emaciated appearance excited the commisseration of all present.) She said I resided at 93. Crawford street, with my mother and my deceased sister, who was a needlewoman, but unable to work. I am 36 years of age, (she looked 60), and am also a needlewoman. when I can get work to do. My sister died on the 18th of November, at eleven o'clock in the morning. I left her in bed that morning with spasms of the stomach, and went to work at some bed furniture, in Salisbury mews, and when I came back, Mrs. Bryant, a lodger, said she was dead. My sister has been incapable to do work, and except very little, and my mother and her were wholly dependant on my earnings, besides half-a-crown my mother received from the parish. We lived together in the top room, for which we paid 2s. 3d. per week, leaving only 3d. out of the half-crown.

Mr. R. D. Harling examined. I made a post mor tem examination of the deceased's body thirty hours after death. Externally the body exhibited all the appearances of marked emaciation. The medical gentleman here proceeded to detail his interior examination, and described the intestines as being completely shrivelled up for want of nourishment. He then observed the stomach was empty, with the exception of a portion of faces about the size of a split pea. This was the only vestige of solid food found and general, on Sunday evening. Nov. 29th. in the whole extent of intestinal organs. The Coroner.—Then, do you say that she died from

actual starvation ? Witness,-Yes, that is the case. The spasmodic contraction was caused from the absence of food. Dr. M'Intyre was present at the post mortem examination, and entirely agreed with me.

Mary Mandant recalled.—Before we came to live in Crawford-street, we lived in Salisbury-street. We were in want of food and clothing at that time. When I first applied to Mr. Messer for relief at the workhouse, I asked him if he would relieve me, as I was out of work, and he said he could not relieve such young people. I then asked him for a loaf of bread, as I had nothing to eat or drink, and he gave me a loaf of bread. I at the same told him my sister and mother were without food, and he replied 'There was the workhouse, he could do nothing more for us, as my mother was a pensioner on the books." No one visited us at Crawford-street from the parish. I then went to the workhouse and got a loaf of bread every Tuesday for about seven weeks, but no money. On each occasion I mentioned that my mother and sister were in want of food, but all the answer I got was, that we must come in, although I urged that I wanted a little relief for myself and sister out, as my mother was not fit to be left by

By the Coroner.-I believe that my deceased sister has been without sufficient food and clothing for the last three months. I myself have been so, and sent the metropolitan district:-Messrs. James people have wondered how we could keep life in us. Grassby, Henry Ross, — Messenger, A. Pettit, We have lived chiefly on tea and bread and butter. James Illingworth, W. Hewitt. W. Cuffay, J. Ga. We have not tasted meat for days and days together | thard, J. Shaw, and J. Knight. -not once a week. No one has visited us from the parish since the last inquest, but we have had food rately: given to us by our landlord.

would sooner go miles away than do so

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned, and the foreman delivered the following as their verdict: - "The Jurors in the case of Louisa Mandant unanimously agree that her death was caused from the want of the comdone their duty in scrutinising the necessities of the | ing Conference. destitute poor.

The Coroner accorded in the observations of the Jury, and expressed his conviction that the coming winter would render additional caution on the part of parishes, as to the wants of the poor, exceedingly

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

At the quarterly meeting of the Commission of Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, on Wed-TERRIFIC STORM.—A storm of unusual violence occurred on Friday last, which appears to have been occurred on Friday last, w nesday last, in Edinburgh, an interesting discussion took place on the destitution at present existing in receive monies. Westminster-bridge to Vauxhall. There he gave me in June, 1844, on a voyage from London to Singapore, population in these districts, more particularly in arms, Carlton, on Sunday evening next, at five the western islands.

Mr. Sheriff Spiers said the returns received were chiefly confined to the Western Islands, with the exception of the island of Lewis, where it appears that its wealthy proprietor has made such provision as to relieve the public from any apprehensions as ference. to scarcity of food there, but even deducting the large population of that island, there are still 100,000 persons for the most part at this moment suffering from the pressure of want, and with the prospect of famine before their eyes.

Mr. M'Lean, of Glenarchy, stated, that the failure of the potatoe crop throughout the whole of the Long Island has been universal. I could name a parish in which this article of human food was cultivated to the extent of probably 150,000 barrels, and in which 3,000 could not be found at this moment,-a parish containing a population of 8,000, into which not a single peck of meal has as yet been imported. The population of the Long Island may be divided into four classes, viz., the tacksmen, who hold large possessions; the small tenants or crofters, who pay a rent of eight to twelve pounds; the cottars, whose burden is chiefly borne by the small tenants; and lastly, the paupers, who are entitled to parochial relief. The second class now named may probably subsist themselves, and live through to the month of March, but certainly not beyond that 6 o'clock in the evening. period, unless they receive foreign aid. On the last of these two classes mentioned the hand of want is pressing Eseverely—families and districts might be pointed out where the sea-shore is their chief, almost o'clock. their only resource—and their having lived through so long is a wonder and a mystery to their neighfor the aid extended by the class immediately above evening. them, they could not have lived so long, their own resources being completely exhausted. Only two weeks ago in one of the harbours of the Long Island, I was called upon to administer the ordinance of infants, immediately thereafter the melancholy fact eight individuals, there was not one morsel of food wherewith to satisfy the hunger of the inmates. The father of one of these families, as a friend and myself were in the act of stepping on board the yacht, beseeched me to request the master to give Commercial Road. Knowing what they were, hecautioned wherewith to provide food for their children; and them to move on, upon which the prisoner struck him a even if they had, they would have experienced the kicked out furiously, they would have been soon over- spoken of, and among the pauper class also in every

gentlemen come to their assistance. Kelly subsequently Dr. Aldcorn, of Oban, gave similar evidence as to ascertained that the prisoner and another had stolen a cases he had seen with his own eyes, of aged and quantity of boots and shoes from the house of a Mr. helpless persons, and of large families, of parents and young children, and these most respectable in chaand Mr. Baines recovering his property, he refused to ap- racter, who had had no food for days together, except small quantities of fish, if the weather perhis appearance, upon which he attended, and the case mitted them to go in search of them, or shell-fish, or, was fully proved against the prisoner. The fellow was fully committed for trial. than themselves-of nursing mothers who had failed to be able to give nourishment to their infants December 5th at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Deanfrom the want of it themselves; we saw in one case from the breast of a mother who had got none her- "Whitehorn family," to commence at half-past self for almost twenty-four hours before, and for eight. many days not a half or a third of what could be On Tuesday, Dec. 8th, an evenings Dramatic necessary in such circumstances; another case of a Entertainment will be given, under the patronage sheep, to the number of two, three, or four, which Metropelis.

THE DOUBLE-ACTION PRINTING MACHINE INVENTED AND PATENTED BY WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

NOVEMBER 127H, 1846:

eight cylinders, and seven printed sheets are produced from each passage of the types. Of these eight cylinders six only have a reversing motion, or revolve backwards and forwards; cach of the end cylinders lift and revolve constantly in one direction, in every respect like the cylinders of the present "Fast Machine." The reason why the end cylinders differ from the other six is this: in conse. quence of the reversing motion of the six cylinders, it is necessary that a certain interval of time should elapse to admit of the sheet in work to get clear off before the next sheet can be allowed to enter; to effect this, the table must traverse a certain distance beyond the extreme vibrating cylinder, advantage is taken of this space to place a lifting cylinder, which does not require the types to pass beyond its centre, thus giving one sheet more from each end of the machine, amounting to 2,856 during the working of 20,000 sheets. This will explain how it is that only seven sheets are produced from eight cylinders, each of the end cylinders producing only one sheet, whilst the remaining six produce two each, from one revolution of the rack or table.

As above stated, six of the eight cylinders have a reversing motion, and two are constant. The length of the traverse is eight feet; the speed is three feet per second; and the number of sheets printed per hour 15,750.

#### Forthcoming Meetings.

A DISTRICT Delegate meeting will be held at Birmingham, on the Sunday preceding the Conference (Dec. 6th), to agree to instructions for the delegate for this district. Our Birmingham friends will please to name the time and place of meeting. I beg to remind all our paid up members who wish their names to go into the ballot-box, that the only means to that end is by paying up their levies, both local W. Furnival, Sub-Secretary.

Bilston Branch. BETHNAL GREEN .- A special meeting of the members of the Whittington and Cat branch of the Land Company, will be held on Sunday evening, November of the Miners' Association. 29th, at six o'clock, to record their votes for delegates to the ensuing Conference.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COM-PANY. Meetings for the purpose of Balloting for Dele gates, to represent the Metropolis and its suburbs, will be held at the following places :-

Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, November 29th, at half-past six o'clock, WHEELER'S LIST, at the Assembly Rooms, 83 Dean-street, on Wednesday evening, December the

WESTMINSTER, at the Assembly and Reading

3rd, at eight o'clock precisely. CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, November the 30th, at eight o'clock. HAMMERSMITH, on Sunday morning next, November the 29th, at the District Office, 2, Little Vale

Place, Hammersmith-road, at half-past ten o'clock. MARYLEBONE, at the Coach Painters Arms, Circus street, on Sunday evening next, November the 29th herself. Mr. Tuckwood once visited us in Seymour-place, and seeing that we were without food, firing, Kensington, at the Duke of Sussex, High-street,

and clothing, wanted us to go into the house, but I on Monday evening next November the 30th, at The following persons are placed in nomination as Candidates, from whom three will be chosen to repre-

N.B.—Wheeler's List nominates and ballots sepa-

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Ernest Jones will Lecture at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo-town, Bethnal green, on Monday evening, December the 7th, subject, "Fallacies of the Free Traders." LIMEHOUSE.—The members of the Chartist Co-ope-

rative Land Company in the Limehouse district, are mon necessaries of life. That the Jury regret that requested to meet on Monday next, Nov. 30, at the the officers of the parish of St. Marylebone have not | Brunswick Hall, to elect the members for the ensu-

CITY PETITION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL Petition.—A Public Meeting will be held at the City Lecture Theatre, Milton-street, Barbican, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting the National Petition, on Thursday evening next, the

address the meeting. BIRMINGHAM.—A general meeting of the Land Shareholders will be held at the Red Lion, Small-Shareholders will be held at the Red Lion, Small-brook-street, on Monday evening, at half-past seven the had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day, and pre sale was a little brisker than last week at average o'clock, when the secretary will be in attendance to

NOTTINGHAM .- The next meeting of the Land Comwhich it was to be feared would shortly overtake the | pany in this district will be held at the Chesterfieldo'clock.

CITY OF LONDON. - The members of the Land Company are requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagainlane, on Sunday evening, November the 29th. at six o'clock, to elect Delegates to the ensuing Con-

CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH.—The members of the above branch are requested to meet next Sunday evening, November 29th, at eight o'clock, to elect three Delegates for the ensuing Land Conference.

MANCHESTER.—The shareholders of the People's Institute, are requested to meet on Sunday (to-mor row) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHITECHAPEL.—A lecture will be delivered at the Brass Founders' Arms, Whitechapel, on Sunday next, November 29th, at 8 o'clock, by a Friend. Subject-Republicanism and Monarchy. A general meeting of the members of the Brass Founders' Arms Branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will take place on Tuesday evening, December 1st, at eight o'clock, to elect three delegates to the Land Conference.

Sunday at 6 o'clock in the evening.

IIALIFAX —Joseph Alderson will lecture in the Chartist Room, Bull Close, Halifiax, on Sunday at

Dr. M'Douall will lecture at the Hall of Zethus, Old Pewter Platter Tavern, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate, on Tuesday, December 1st, at 8 The Committee for the late benefit at the City of

London Theatre, will meet at the Volunteer, Lime. | 9d. now in course of collection. T. Sadler, Esq., on bours who are more favourably circumstanced. But house, on Sunday, November 29th, at 6 o'clock in the taking the chair, said he scarcely regretted that the

2nd, 1846, a public meeting will take place in the own brook level, and was but little benefitted by the baptism in the immediate neighbourhood to two above room for the purpose of adopting the National Commission, who yet taxed the inhabitants in the Petition. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely. transpired, that in one of the families, consisting of Mr. T. Clark and Mr. M'Grath will attend on the BRADFORD .- The members of the Chartist Associa-

tion will meet in their room, Butterworths Buildings, on Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A lecture will be delivered on Sunday at 6 o'clock in the evenbegan to be insulting and outrageous. Connor struck ciate of thieves, was brought up by police constable him a handful of meal to make supper for his ing. The Chartists of Daisy-hill, on Sunday morn- Directors and Guardians of the Poor of the parish of ing at 10 o'clock. The Chartists of Manningham will meet in their room, at 10 o'clock, to elect a District Councilman.

District Councilman.

St. Paneras, after the disposal of some general countine business, the question was submitted to the consideration of the Board, relative to the payment, by

> on Wednesday evening next at eight o'clock.
>
> Sheffield.—On Sunday Nov. 29th, a general the Poor-Law Commissioners was read, requesting meeting of the members of the National Charter the Board to report the salaries of the medical officers, Association will be held in the Democratic Temper- &c , if it wished those officers to be paid by Governance Room, 33, Queen-street, at six o'clock.
>
> Liverpool.—Mr. Farrall will lecture on "The that the parish of Marylebone had already the sub-

> will lecture on the above subject at the Coach Pain sign their controll over their own officers. Mr. ters' Arms, Circus-street, Marylebone, on Sunday Douglas said that was precisely his view of the matevening next, Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock. CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE. - The next

street. Soho, on Tuesday evening next, December 1st, at 8 o'clock. METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE .- This body will meet at the same time and place.

HARMONIC MEETINGS .- These meetings will be continued on Saturday evening, Nov. 28th, and street; Soho. On Monday, Nov. 30th a Grand Hara poor sickly baby labouring to drain its natural food monic Concert will be held for the benefit of the

mother in an equally destitute condition, striving to of T. S. Duncombe, M. P., at the Royal Marylchone support twins of five months old at breasts where Theatre, in aid of the funds of the Assembly and there was not a supply for one child. To save themselves and families for a time many of these poor
people, indeed almost all of them, had killed a few the Chartist Trades, or Land Company bodies in the

band's attention to the constable and a woman who were attending their parent. On the following day (Thurs had killed their only milk cow. But very few 6. 29th, at half-past seven o'c'lock precisely, subject, 'The Small Farm System in France."

MANCHESTER .- Mr. Philip M'Grath will lecture in the Peoples Institute, on Sunday evening next, chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. ROCHDALE. -- Mr. Thomas Clarke will lecture here on Sunday evening next, chair to be taken at half-

past six o'clock. Messrs. M'Grath and Clark's Tour. Rochdale, Monday; Salford, Tuesday; Oldham, Wednesday; Bacup, Thursday. LANCASHIRE MINERS. — The General Delegate Miners will be held on Monday next, Nov. 30th, at

the sign of the Bulls Head, Lamberhead-green, Pemberton, near Wigan, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock, in the forencon. There will also be a public meeting which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several of the accredited agents HULL.—The members of the Chartist Association.

are requested to attend at the Ship Inn, Church Lane, at half-past six o'clock precisely on Sunday night, November 29th. The members of the Char. tist Land Company, are requested to atterd ai the same place, on Tuesday evening next, to hear the auditors report of the Hull district, at eight o'clock precisely.

ASHTON.—On Saturday evening next, a reading-room will be opened in the Chartist-room, Bentinekstreet. The shareholders are requested to meet on Sunday, November 28, at two o'clock, and pay up their levies.

# Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, NOVEMBER 25. The wheat trade has maintained a firm tone since our last, and at several of the leading provincial markets, held yesterday, prices had an upward tendency. The demand for Indian corn, on Irish accounts, has also revived, and we learn from Liverpool that large purchases of the article had been made at that port by buyers from the poeth of Irishand, at prices warning from 15 to the north of Ireland, at prices varying from 51s. to 51s. per 480lbs., according to quality.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

WAREFIELD CORN MARKET.—The supply of all kinds of grain was moderate. The wheat trade was animated. WARRINGTON CORN MARKET .- There was a good at tendance of farmers at the market, with plenty of wheat offering, which sold at 2d per bushel loss money. The flour market was dull, and stocks are now beginning to HULL CORN MARKET. - During the last week we have

had a dull trade in free wheat, but some inquiry has been made for bonded for shipment to France, which has had the effect of imparting a firmer tone to the market. So little Spring corn offering that we make no alteration in

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE. - During the present week there has been more disposition to buy wheat, and 1s. per qr. advance obtained on fine English, which realised 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. per 62 lbs. Newcastle Corn Market.—We had a fair supply of wheat at this day's market from the growers as well as coastwise, and a moderate extent of business was transacted at similar rates to last Saturday.

3rd of December, at eight o'clock precisely. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Ernest Jones, G. J. Harney, S. Kydd, Dr. M'Douall, J. Kuight, and others, will be address the merting. heavy.

ERICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET, SATURDAY .-

# STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS .- There has been no improvement in the markets this week; on the contrary, we think Tuesday's market was one of the dullest os the year.

Brippord, Thursday, — There is more demand for the property of the principal of combing wools on account of the spinners' stock getting low. Prices are at present firm, but from all appear-

ances, must fall. The piece market was, as is usual at this season, slack:

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—There was the same depression in business to-day, which characterized the last week's market. HALIFAX, Saturday .- We have little or no alteration to

eport in the piece and yarn markets since our last. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Monday,-The flannel market continues inactive, and the sales have been limited it former prices.

Nottinguam.—Lace: Less business has been done than for some weeks past, and the market has a heavy appearance. Prices are in favour of the buyer. Great caution in manufacturing is requisite, looking to the aspect of things in Manchester and Liverpool.

Lelcester.—Business is, comparatively, flatter this week than last. There are very few buyers in the market.

Yarns are a shade lower. Glasgow.—Cotton Yarn : Our market for the past week has been more than ordinary flat. Manufacturers hav-THE CHARTISTS of North Brierly will meet at the ing purchased the greater part of their supplied in the house of Mr. Robert Mann, Faint Revived Inn, on surface part of the month, prices may be said to a small Sunday at 6 Colors in the contract of the month, prices may be said to a small supplied in the contract of the month, prices may be said to a small supplied in the contract of the month, prices may be said to a small supplied in the contract of the month, prices may be said to a small supplied in the contract of the month, prices may be said to a small supplied in the contract of their supplied in the contract of the contract of their supplied in the contract of th extent to have receded.

Tower Hamlets' Sewers Commission .- On Tucsday a meeting of inhabitants and owners of property was held in the committee-room, parish-house, Hackney, to devise measures for reforming the extravasion, and for preventing the enforcement of a rate of irresponsible doings of the almost defunct Commission had again aroused the parish to a sense of the gross lecture in the school of the Working Man's Hall, at injustice perpetrated under the mask of sewers' rate, six o'clock in the evening.—On Wednesday, D.c. The parish had adequate sewerage facilities in its same ratio as districts with imperfect drainage, and where the Commission had expended large sums of money. Ultimately a motion for a requisition to the Churchwardens to convene a public meeting was

THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS. - On Tuesday at a

very numerously attended meeting of the Board of THE VETERANS' ORPHANS' AND VICTIM'S COMMITTEE Government, of all medical officers, school-masters, will meet at the Land Office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, and school-mistresses, of unions and parish workhouses, cut of the Consolidated Funds. A letter from moreover, if they consented to accen-THE LAND AND THE CHARTER.-Mr. John Skelton sum from the Government, they would virtually reter, and at once moved to appoint a Committee, and that the cierk be instructed to write to the other memeeting of this body will take place at \$3, Dean- tropolitan parishes under the Local Acts, to learn what course they have adopted.

> REDUCTION OF THE DUTY UPON TEA .-- A numerous and influential meeting of merchants, brokers, importers, and others, was held in Liverpool on Wedneeday, to consider the best measures to be adopted for a speedy and considerable reduction of the excessive duty now levied upon tea. The Mayor was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Thorneby, M.P., Messrs. Moore, Hornby, Hodgson, Heyworth, Blackburne, Horsiall, and others. Re-olutions and a memorial were agreed to, and a deputation appointed to present it to the Government.

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Westminster. Saturday, November 28, 1846.