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

My DEAR FRIENDS,

The Star is so crowded this week with subjects and matter interesting to you, that you will not expect a long letter from me ; while at the same time, I cannot retrain from exulting in your present position. Ifelt great pride on Tuesday last, on my way to Girenzester as your agent, for the purpose of completing the purchase of our second Estate, I had a very small lump of co-operation in my fob, which reminded me, every time I thought of it, of your VOL. X. NO. 479. orcrwhelming power. The size was imperceptible though it consisted of Eight Bank Notes of £1.000 each, gathered in shillings, sixpences, and pence: and much of which, I was pleased to think, had been enatched from the beer shop and the gin palace. without a roundabout story I may inform you, that our care-keepers are now in possession, and that they sere thoroughly delighted with the prospect, situation and soil.

There are many circumstances connected with our respect which are wholly overlooked by parties dealing in the wholesale land market; for instance. woodland, hedgerows, and old buildings, are a great drawback to a farm. At Herringsgate I have converted about seventeen acres from an unprofitable to a profitable state. I paid £445 for timber and crops. and the estimated value of those articles to the society is, upon the lowest calculation, £1050. I have zlready given you an account of £314 worth sold. we have still nearly £300 worth to sell, while, although it may be a conundrum, we used nearly every stick of the timber. We have naid £665 for the materials on Lowbands and Red Marley, and I'd forfeit my existence if by good management I do not turn that into £2000, thus reducing the price of the estate from £8,100 to £6,800. This is a part of the principle of co-operation unknown to those who undertake to criticize our plan. Now I will lay down a simple rule for "One who has whistled at the plough." The Company conveys, for ever, two acres of land that will have cost £30, and a threeroom cottage that will have cost £60, and we give £15 to each occupant, for a rent of £7. 12s. 6d. per annum. Now, if we were not to give the £15 capital, we could afford to give the same tenement for £6. 17s. 6d., and no cotton lord or landlord give their tenants £15, or fifteen farthings, upon taking presession and keeping it until it suits their pleasure or convenience to kick him out. What I assert, then, is, that whether in an agricultural district or in a manufacturing district, the house for over withgut the land is worth the whole rent, and the land without the house in such convenient allotments is worth double the rent; and yet a parcel of noodles and boobies that see you huddled into garrets and cellars, of which you must pay the rent whether you work or play, have the matchless insolence and bypocrisy to express PAINFUL ANTICIPATIONS of the failure of such a plan. You will read the rigmarole of the gentleman "who has whistled at the plough," and, no doubt, you will look anxiously for his acceptance of my challenge. This man is to be used as the first League wedge; and Quaker Bright, who has the insolence to ask for the countenance and support of the Chartists of Manchester, whose families he would doom to perpetual slavery, is the wooden beetle to drive the wedge. Will you just think of the surpassing philanthropy of this "Whistler," coming all the way from Manchester to Herringsgate and back, for the mere purpose of satisfying himself as to the land scheme, to the end that he may throw the shield of his protection over its dupes. Notwithstanding his ignorance, his presumption and folly, I would ask this modern economical philanthropist, why it jis that the value of the most raluable thing should become deteriorated, when it is applied to its most valuable purpose; and I would ask him what set of joint speculators in the world give equal security for the fulfilment of their engagements that the Land Company gives. What Mining Company, what Joint Stock Bank, what Railway, or other Company, gives the fat security that the Land Company gives to its shareholders, or what Bank offers one per cent, beyond the chances of speculation to its depositors ; while we are in this situation, that if the Company was dissolved to-morrow it could even now pay a bonus of £5 and more upon every paid up share. I shall only say, for the present, that as long as 1 am concerned in the Company, and for the Company, the most remote probability of failure or reverse shall be announced to the members as soon as it pre sents itself; while at the close of the year I have no hesitation in writing it as my opinion, that the Land Plan is destined to change the whole face of society, and to do for the Working Classes precisely what the minions and scribblers of their masters are hired to try and prevent. The sudden transition of this new scribbler from exstatic joy to painful foreboding. is too stale to pass current in the Chartist market ; so, wishing you a merrier Christmas and a happier New Year than your tyrant oppressors would wish you to spend, I shall close with defiance to all to pull down the house that I am engaged in erecting or Labour. Your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.



LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1846.

THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Recklessness, want of economy, indifference of the doubtful future during the prosperous present, have ever been the most unanswerable charges brought by the wealthy, the wily, and the fortunate against the labouring classes. We are not prepared to defend this wholes the charge in the abstract, while we contend that the want of thriftiness evinced by the many is a consequence of our institutions, both commercial and political, being framed and altered from time to time for the convenience, security, and protection of the hasty made capital of the wealthy, rather than for the accumulated savings of the daily labourer or slowly thriving shopkeeper. For instance, our giant trade and commerce preclude the possibility of the poor man becoming a competitor with the rich speculator, while our monetary system rejects him as an ally from the impossibility of qualifying himself as a partner or participator from his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only alternative, the only depository for his daily or weekly parings, and from the fact of this department being his only source, the government charges a large profit in diminished interest for the convenience afforded by the institution, For instance, the speculator with thousands, or even with hundreds, in the commercial or money market can command the highest rate of profit or interest, while the poor man is reduced to the alternative of being his own depositor without interest, or accepting the highest rate that his gradual savings can command. Hence the man with a thousand pounds may secure four per cent. upon mortgage, the man with a hundred pounds something over three per cent. in Consols, while the poor accumulator during the process of saving, and who has not a sufficient amount to take advantage of any of these securities, receives no more than £2. 18s. per cent. secured upon his own industry and the dissipation of his thoughtless fellow-labourer. He is reconciled to this lower rate of interest-

Firstly .- By the fact that it is the only market open to him. - Secondly .- That it presents security .- Thirdly .- That it guarantees the power of with drawal in seasons of necessity, but even this power is restricted by conditions sometimes harsh and inconvenient.

Thus we establish the value of co-operation without industry at one pound two per cent., that being the difference between the rate of interest received by the poor saver and him who can command a sufficient amount to insure the highest rate of interest. an and a start of the start of the second

We have been reminded to surfeit that the glory of England consists in the equal opportunity afforded to all in the market of speculation. We admit the fact, while we assert that the sun of England's glory would speedily set if all men were mere agents for the transfer of property, and none were producers of property. And it is in order that the latter class, which will ever be the large majority, may be armed with the power of co-operation as a means of placing them upon an equality in point of protection with the former class that we advocate the principle of co-operation, and propose to establish the only medium by which it can be efficiently carried out-

The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands ; and the effect has been as follows :---Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and unscared by the phantom of future calls, has paid the required deposit. which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concoctors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five, ten, or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour.

Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and dear in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre-thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction ; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district shopkeepers would be benefitted, through them the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

A Nation's Greatness

is better secured by individual prosperity than by commercial traffic, which must restrict industry. The duty of a government is to increase the national resources of the country to the highest state of cultivation they will admit of; and the way to insure this national good is, by the application of free labour. and the equitable (NOT EQUAL) distribution of its produce; while the error of the present system is, that those who possess capital have the power of resisting the cultivation of our national resources to that particular standard which insures them the' largest monopoly of the produce. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that the application of free labour, which means the labour of the small proprietor to the land, the cultivation of our mines. minerals, and fisheries, can alone develope the national resources, and at the same time establish a satisfactory standard of wages in the artificial labour market, while the higher rate superinduced by well requited industry in the natural market, could be borne by the manufacturer, the merchant, and trader, by the incalculable impetus given to domestic trade and commerce, through the increased consumption of the free labour class.

William Hewitt Publishes 16 Great Mindmillo M, Haymarket, and whose only object is to among and whose only object is to ficece, fleece, fleece, and Soudou then brutalize, debauch, and abuse, in justification of their own unnatural cruelty; and such are the representatives to whom our deserter landlords have delegated the duties that belong to, and are so inseparable from, the ownership of property; hence the step-father becomes a magistrate, grand juror, or juror, and his solicitor, a kind of freebooter, scourging the outlawed poor with the oppressor's law, while the only duty of the unnatural proprietor appears to be the enactment of Irish laws which will aid his representative in the exaction of his every demand; however unjust, and the enforcement of his every command."

"You omit want of capital," I observed.

"Capital ! sir;" he replied, " redress those grievances, and there is ample capital in every peasant's. untrammelled arm, fertile brain, and love of indeendence."

"Well, reverend sir," said I, ", what do you propose as the remedies for these grievances, which I admit are startling and unanswerable?"

"In the first place," he replied, "perpetuity of tenure and a sound system of education, and all others would very speedily follow these improvements, as, believe me, an independent educated people would very speedily enforce a proper representation of their intellect and their property; see to the law's equality; the equitable distribution of the national property, and the most extensive developement and profitable cultivation of the national resources, and we should be snared the loss and degradation of seeing our hardy peasants employed is useless and unprofitable work, to save their guilty rulers from their vengeance; it is a very melancholy sight to see useless roads being made as a means of oppressive landlords securing exorbitant rents out of the farmer, while his own land is sterile for want of proper cultivation. Allow the producer to cultivate the land for his own benefit, and I pledge my word that he will soon cultivate his children's minds and and you would place his authority in the scale with train them to the enforcement of more regard and a better system of representation."

> "Now, my dear sir," I observed, "is not England, upon the whole, a benefactor and faithful ally to Ireland? Does she not afford your people a good and convenient market, and what can it signify to the vendor where he sells his produce, provided he gets a fair price, and as to poverty, we are taught that it is the will of God, that poor shall always abide in the land."

"As to your first proposition," said he, "I shall" answer that presently, and to the last my answer is. that we are not taught that the producers only shalf constitute that class prescribed by Holy Writ. But you ask me, what it can signify to the vendor where he sells his produce, so long as he receives a good price-I will give you an illustration from my own in courts of justice, is a thing of common occurrence, neighbourhood—a rule, not an exception—and ex uno disce omnes. The late Lord Buttermilk drew £10,000 per annum in rents from this parish and

against the parish in the latter case. o old age he is trained to deception by a just sus-"Enough, enough," I replied, "it is too true: picion of all he comes in contact with. The village but yet your arguments are opposed to all the prinhousewife instils it into the infant mind, and necessity

PRICE RIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

(Continued from the First Column.) "But," I observed, " have the people themselve, o vices ?" "Do not misunderstand me, sir," he replied, "I

am not their blind panegyrist; it is not my wish to extenuate or, palliate; you asked me for their character, and I am defining it." "Well, but," said I, "the Times Commissioner

gives them a very different character. "The Times Commissioner !" he rejoined with a

withering sneer, "and may I ask, sir, if that is the source from whence you have derived your knowledge of the Irish character? You cannot expect our accounts to tally; you come to me for information, he acquired his from Parson Preachlove and Captain Squeezetenant ; and which, sir, do you consider most likely to be pureor most efficient? Which is the best authority, the man who mixes with the people 365 days in the year, and who hears their inreserved and unadorned tale, or those whose approach is an evil omen, preceded by the law's stern nessenger? Again sir, who was that Commisioner ?" "Why, a Mr. Foster," I replied, "an ENGLISH BARRISTER."

" Mr. Foster ! an ENGLISH BARRISTER !" he retorted with a sneer: "one hired for a purpose, and circumscribed by instructions a mere PEEPERone whose been born in the land, and for the last 40 vears made the subject his daily study. I see, sir, like most strangers, you have drunk deep of the cup of prejudice."

"Reverend sir," I replied, " you must pardon me, am not prejudiced, but merely mentioned the source from which several like myself have derived their information of your country, and my present mission is to hear and judge for myself; but I was led to believe that the Irish did not consider them-

selves bound by any moral obligation, and required the force of law to enforce the observance of social duties, and moral obligations." " How have you applied your information, or what

am I to understand are your deductions," he asked ?" "Why," said I, "that false swearing, for instance,

s it not ?"

fiable fraud."

" I understand you, sir," he replied," and will endeavour to trace the evil to its source; the law ever spent every farthing of that sum in it; the present comes to the peasant's door but as a cruel scourge, man draws the same amount and spends not one it never comes as the just avenger; and from infancy sixpence a-year in it : now what must be the balance

"What then," said I, "do you advocate a re-

the enemy raise the siege, as you term it?"

without reference to my calling?"

never before heard of the Times newspaper."

meney to our poverty and not to our ruler's mercy!

and a second s

that brutalizes him."

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IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR. NO. VIII.

I presume the reader will not require the usual minute description of viands, delicacies and wines that the humble priest's "table groaned under," but will be satisfied at learning that our repast did not consis of all the delicacies that the season could afford, that we had neither turtle, champagne nor sherbet; turbot. venison, nor claret; rose water nor damask napkins; but that the fare was substantial and of the farm's produce, the manual producer and client regaling himself in the kitchen, while the worthy pastor and patron was enjoying his merited reward in the parlour. Meanwhile it may not be out of place to give the reader a description of "mine host."

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, then, as he informed me, is in his 68th year, is over six feet high, and straight as a whip, with long white venerable locks small but piercing blue eye, aquiline nose, high cheek bone, bold forehead, and the fresh complexion of vigorous youth; the stranger, if asked to guess his age, would say nearer fifty than sixty; such is the value of contentment, occupation and frugality.

When the cloth was removed, and after my host and his coadjutor, for such was our companion, had made sundry anxious inquiries after my friend Capt. Burford, I introduced the subject of the state of Ireland, and, after a short discussion upon the present calamity, I requested the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell to give me his opinion of the Irish character, Irish grievances, and what he considered would be the remedy. "As to the Irish character," said he, " the heaven-born characteristics are bravery, hospitality gratitude, industry, and frankness; the system en-Sendered vices are timidity, parsimony, idleness, doubt and suspicion; if I may be allowed the simile, a graft of the sour crab upon the sweeteve apple. A narent sir is ever the greatest martyr to his own harshness, negligence, or over-indulgence as the vices instilled in youth will grow with manbood and gain strength with age, and a negligent government has no more right to complain of the vices of a people than the parent has of those of the child. The duty of the father is to foster virtue and discourage vice, and his reward will be generous and full in the obedience of his children, while, upon the other hand, neglect o parental duties will lead to disobedience and rebellion."

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime minister :---"That the criminal law is a problem yet to be solved."-" That the sanatory condition of the people is miserably deficient," and "That our whole system of education requires deep consideration and improvement." Now we hold that governments, and governments only, are answerable for the law's inequality and imperfections, for sanatory deficiency and educational regulation; and we further hold that free and well-requited labour would render our criminal law. now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour mar. ket we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply, at £ 50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £ 10 a year each, the nation loses £ 40,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious. for no other purpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

In order, then, to illustrate our plan for creating a free and independent labour class, whose industry shall be applied to the cultivation of our national resources, we propose to establish

The National Land and Labour Bank

upon the following principle :-- viz. That it shall consist of three departments :-- a Deposit Department ; a Redemption Department ; and a Sinking Fund Department; and we shall now treat of those several departments each under its proper head.

Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the

National Co-operative Land Company.

and bearing interest at the rate of 31 per cent. per annum.

The capital deposited to be regulated by the following scale :-- that is to say,-- that for every £ 60 payable as rent-charge by the occupants, over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest of £4 per cent. on the Redemption Fund, the directors will be empowered to receive £1000. thus leaving a sinking fund in this department, over and above the company's liabilities, of two and a half ver cent.

Suppose. for instance, an estate producing £ 600 a year over and above the Company's liabilities of £ 4 per cent. (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment. subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank. the directors would be empowered to raise £ 10,000, and would be liable to £ 350 a year interest at 34 per cent. upon the borrowed capital of £10.000. Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £ 10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand.

A depositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice. From £ 20 to £ 50, a fortnight's notice; and from £ 50, to any amount, one month's notice.

The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

Redemption Department.

The Redemption Department to be open to the members of the Land Company, and who, whether occupants or shareholders, will be entitled to deposit their funds in that department upon the following conditions :--

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or fining down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five years' purchase-that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption Department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per annum from his rent-charge-that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent. being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfe r o the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department ; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

We shall now proceed to consider the LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES consequent upon the deposit department, and the Company's means of meeting them. We will presume that £5,000, or one half of the whole sum in the deposit department, was liable to be withdrawn on demand. The Company should, consequently, be prepared with that amount, to meet any contingency, and which it proposes to do in the following manner; that is to say. by the application of the Company's floating capital for carrying on building and other operations, and which would be always vested in a Bank, paving two and a-half per cent. as at present, and would be constituted of funds paid upon account of shares, and not belonging to any of the three departments.

The remainder of the funds in the several departments would be applicable to the purchase of land, erection of houses, and location of occupants.

Expenses.

The expenses of the Banking Department are amply provided for by the payment of one shilling per year, per share, payable by the shareholders in the Land Company, and the surplus in the several departments to be applied to the benefit of the shareholders upon the winding up of the section to which they belong.

Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 155. per acre, or £37. 10s. : to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82. 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a-year; and five per cent upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house. that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22. 10s. the additional price of the Land, and £5 per cent. upon the £30, the additional price of the house, making a total increased expenditure of £52. 10s., thus making the rent of occupant in the latter case £7 12s. 6d. per annum ; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as an ascending ratio-that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18 15s, an acre, £5 per cent. in rent shall be deducted from the reduced price of the land.

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2 10s. the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132 10s. without taking credit for any portion of the £15 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132 10s. the Society receives £7 12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 54 per cent. upon the outlay, without any margin for the increasing value secured upon the expenditure of a man and his family's labour to that amount of ground. In the case of a man holding four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 51 per cent. upon the outlay.

ciples of political economy, and are at variance with compels her to do so; she is watchful and suspicious of every thing above her own degraded the reasoning of the Times and other papers upon whose faith so many minds are made up.' class; hence she will trust her crawling helpless babe to the mercy and consideration of the pea-"Political economy and the Times!" rejoined his sant carter or horseman, while the sound of the carreverence with a sneer and rather hastily, adding riage wheel, or the approach of the aristocratic " Pray tell me, sir, would you take your opinion of horseman, is the signal of alarm, and she flies to the plaintiff's case from defendant's brief; and, if not, rescue. Thus I show you the circumstances under he assured that you can as little rely upon newswhich children are trained : and now to the question paper philosophy. The Times, sir, is nothing more of false swearing-when life or liberty is about to be than defendant's brief. Ireland is plaintiff, and the sacrificed to the law's vengeance for the gratification writers of that journal are fee'd by defendants preof some powerful enemy; and, without sanctioning the crime, even I, may palliate it, and ask if it is unna-

cisely as counsel is fee'd. The Irish people are not clients of the Times, because they cannot fee its tural to resist tyrant force by moral fraud ; but, sir," he proprietors; and, therefore, as far as regards that. continued, " in all moral obligations and worldly journal, they are out of Court. You are a young transactions, tell me of a people upon the face of the man," continued the worthy pastor mildly, " and do earth whose dealings are transacted with more fasnot pin your faith to newspapers, or the honour of tidious honour, and while you measure our faults by statesmen, as both are conventional and hollow. the strict rule which is applicable to parties deal-And now, sir." continued he, "as to political ecoing on terms of perfect equality, to whom the law nomy---to what school, or class, or section, or tribe, deals equal justice, and equal vengeance ; bear one do you belong ? because, as yet I have never found thing in mind, Ireland is as a large camp, besieged any two to agree. You may, probably, have seen a by a watchful and implacable enemy, and the beshowman present a plain sheet of paper to the spec-sieged are compelled to resist illegal force by justitators, and astonish, delight, and puzzle them, by the many varied shapes he makes it assume ?"

"I certainly have," I said.

course to physical force as a means of making "Well," said he, " that is his political economy Political economy is the showman's puzzle, the mer "Physical force, sir," he replied, " is a very harm chant's philosophy, the trader's ready reckoner, and less term in the mouth of an unarmed man, just as the poor man's thief; and, as to governments, they, moral force is a fine sentiment in the mouth of him for the time being, represent the largest showman; with a musket in his hands. It is a resort reprothey have no other rule than expediency. One of its. bated by him who owes his power to it, and should principal features is to buy cheap and to sell dearlever be threatened by those who are not possessed that is, to send a board of works to establish a of it; my ancestors lost their property by brute standard, not of value, but of forbearance and exforce and fraud, and whatever peaceful notions of istence, for labour, and then a standard for the price bassive obedience and non-resistance my calling of Indian corn. Now, pray inform me what quality of compels me to preach, I cannot prescribe the limits reciprocity or equality is to be found in that barby which their descendants should be bound to subgain; and are the contracting parties upon equal mit to the wrong; the existing generation can no terms and equally untrammelled? Believe me, sir,nore ensure posterity's obedience to its code of the basis of the science of political economy-if any ionour, than it can enforce the immutability of its such science ever shall exist-must be equality, recistatutes. Do you consider me right or wrong, procity, mutuality, and legislative regulation, wherevendor and purchaser can meet upon equal terms in. "I confess, reverend sir," I replied, "that your the mart of representation, while the very fact of

simple reasoning and convincing logic has already capricious laws being called in aid of the principle, shaken the groundwork upon which my youthful proves that it is a DELUSION a MOCKERY. and opinions have been based, and I freely admit the a SNARE." mpurity and just suspicion of the sources from

This charming, and to me, instructive lesson, was: whence my information has been gleaned; but continued to a later hour than the hard-worked pasthen, are not your people in a miserably deficient tor was in the habit of devoting to other society, than state as regards education? I met a large farmer to-day who was ignorant of the existence of Sir the care of his flock, and after having apologized for Robert Peel or Lord John Russell, and who had my frequent and rather abrupt interruptions, I received hearty absolution for all, upon the assurance, "That is most likely, sir," replied my host, " and that henceforth I was a deserter from the ranks of the Times newspaper was just as ignorant of him, showmen, jugglers, capitalists, merchants, traders, and admitting his want of education, who do you newspapers and statesmen, and to Mrs. Mahony's blame for the child's ignorance but the undutiful great delight she was roused from the kitchen chimparent? But, sir," he continued, " if all the money ney corner to show Captain Burford's friend to his paid by that peasant to the support of the conroom, and where I found every thing conducive to queror's church had been expended upon the culticomfort : the worthy dame, after wishing me a good vation of his mind, where is the proof that he would night's rest, telling me not to let his reverence's be ignorant of those statesmen, or THEY OF HIM going out in the morning wake me, as I could sleep He is as clay in the potter's hand, and is rude and till seven or eight, as may be I was tired, and by unfinished from the potter's negligence. Every ig that time she would have my breakfast ready and norant, or rather every uneducated, man in a state my boots cleaned, and hot water, and every thing I is a living reproach to the government he live wished for; and I am free to admit that I learned under: the strongest condemnation of the system more of Ireland and the Irish in one night from the

(Continued to the Fifth Column.)

This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it is a high per centage upon the outley, and which assertion we meet thus-

Firstly,-Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment.

Secondly,-An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by the convenience and desire of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

Thirdly,-The individual would not convey the convenient allotment in fee, and consequently the occupant would be liable to a periodical increase of rent as a tax upon his own industry.

ent as a tax upon his own industry. Fourthly,—All profits consequent upon saving of reat over interest is divided equitably amongst the several shareholders. Fifthly,-A small proprietary class is the only possible means by which the fair standard of the price of labour can be established in the artificial market.

The on'y means by which poer rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary :

The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated :

The only means by which famine-save that which is the will of God-can be averted ;

The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production;

The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry;

The only means that can secure a national militia, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger !":

The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and violation of the laws of society, be considered crime : The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth.

The only means by which the good in each man may be developed, and his evil propensities kept in subjection by the wholesome chastisement of public censure and disapproval.

"Well but," I observed, "sure as regards Ireland outlawed and plundered descendant of an ancient government is not so much to blame, as your country family, than from all I had ever heard or read of that ill-fated and oppressed country and people. is comparatively untaxed? "Untaxed, sir," he rejoined, "we owe the cle-

(To be continued.)

Untaxed ! what could they tax but our poverty, and THE MURDER AND SUICIDE IN LAMBETH .- The hat would be but poor aid to the Exchequer. Taxes, sir, are measured by the rule of ability to identification of the female and child. The female pay, and the slightest tax imposed upon an impo- had formerly lived in the service of several families verished people would be equivalent to a prohibition in Lambeth, but whilst in one of her situations she was seduced, and she ultimately gave birth to the of the use of the taxed article," "What then do you consider your principal (inement she has been subject to great privation, rievances," I asked ? grievances," I asked ?

"Our principal grievances," he replied, "are want quarters. Her name was Hannah Reid, her age of education; insecurity of tenure; want of cheap, 32, and the child was only 11 months old, and was impartial, and speedy justice, partial representation named William Reid. From what has since transin the stranger's parliament; imposition of tithes, a pired, no doubt exists but that the unfortunate creature had destroyed her own life, and also that of tax which appears to have escaped your notice, and, her offspring. The last time she was seen alive was perhaps, the most grievous; the abandonment of all on Thursday last, when she appeared very disconsoperhaps, the most grievous; the abandonment of all social and paternal duties by the natural patrons and guardians; and the cruel substitution of a spe cies of step-father terror, in the person of middle-men and solicitors, who can have no possible interest ¹n the improvement of agriculture and the people,

child found in the water with her. Since her conone part of the town and then shifting to other

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

2 - See Friday States of the Second Second

wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island.

The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before a Munistrate.

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 Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was esten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on L, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced o try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the diseas: was so much arrested that I was snabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behald are now nearly all healed Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude 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 burnanity make known my case, that others

similarly situated might be relieved. (Signed) HUGH MACDONALD. This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the

3rd day of September, 1845. JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The abore case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55. came personally under my observation ; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had

to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most vonäerful cure. WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune. (Signed)

A Cure of Ringworm et Four Years Standing. Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Grace Noro, 6. Henlock Court Carey Street, London, 6th November, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

SIE,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Bingworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it yet I was unable to do 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 Dizeases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

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,

SIE,-I have the gratification to announce to you 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. nd was attended with swelling 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 r of our parish. (Signed) JOSLPE GILDON.

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Fly-place, Holborn, as to the extraor linary power of Holloway's Contment in the cure of ulcerated sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway, Sin --- I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ul-

specting my cure. Cerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time hada e-

SEIZURE OF CRACOW. Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibili

ties of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortusy dur their more youthful days to be affected withen sorm of those diseases, a prious course of this mediciu highly essential, and of the greatest importance as re sarious affections are visited upon an innocer wif, a offipring, from a want of these simple remoa

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than perhaps half the world i " aware of; for, it m abo remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the strust that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imfound no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

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

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

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

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in

10 detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general coupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world ; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicin got such hold that it was only throwing his money away Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conto my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated | contrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Puritying Specine Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

> COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMAT AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

EFFECTCALLY CURED BY **KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breach, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them ; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the first Polish press was established. He could not forget United Kingdon ; and, above all the Faculty have es | that from Cracow emanated one of the noblest declara- | they wouldnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, pecially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing officacy. Testimonials are continually received confirma- (Hear, hear.) He could not forget that Gracow was the tory of the value of these Lozenges, 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 to temales of the mest delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1gd. ; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each ; by THOMAS KEATING, Chr. mist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold

the Kingdom,

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

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

Sin .-- I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than

half a mile a day. After taking three hoxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day waiked to Ross, a distance of four miles : for this almost Yon are at liberty to make what use you please of this

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Last week a public meeting took place at the National Hall. Holborn, to express public opinion on the late violation of the treaties of Vienna, and on the evident determination of the three Powers to annihilate the Polish nation: Our reporter attended and furnished us with a report of the proceedings. I he most effective illustrations of the treatment of the poor in this country we ever met with :--We publish It happened that one of the conductors of this Journal was compelled through illness to absent himself from the office from Thursday last, and in his absence the report was omitted, much to the chagrin of the writer of this explanation who is most earnestly desirous of giving publicity to every demonstration in favour of Poland without regard to places or persons. No matter where held or who the speakers, the "cause" is everything with us. The following is an outline of the proceedings.

Dr. Bowning was called to the chair, and said it might, perhaps, be in their remembrance that nearly at Gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke. the close of the last session of Parliament a motion was brought before the House of Commons, calling for an inquiry to ascertain whether the treaties of Vienna had not been violated, and also to ascertain the r-sults of the recent calamitous occurrences in Galicia. He confessed that in that motion, so presented; he felt little sympathy. He had never recognized those treaties as the laws of Europe; he had never admitted that the des. tinics of man depended on the arrangements made by these who tyrannized over him. (Hear, hear) He felt,

on the contrary, that as those treaties were made by despots in the interests of despotism, so by despots they would be broken in the same interests of despotism, (Cheers.) He pledged hinselt, however, on the occasion to which he referred, that if no other member of the House of Commons would undertake to bring forward the Polish question in its integrity, he would do so him. self; and that he would ask, not whether the treaties of Vienua had been violated, but whether the present position of Poland was consistent with the polities and the peace of Europe, and the universal rights of man. "Hear," and cheers, } He congratulated them that Cracow existed no longer as an independent republic. The question now under their consideration did not relate mirely to the welfare of two bundred thousand Cracovians, but of twenty millioas of Poles; it did not affect mercly a small fragment of territory, but it embraced the interests of the whole of that ancient country between the Borysthenes and the Oder, and between the Carpathian Mountains and the Baltic Sea. He had said he rejoiced that this was not a mere Cracovian question ; and yet he could not but feel that liberty and civilization owed some debts to Cracow. He could not forget that Cracow was the seat of the first university founded in northern continental Europe. He could not forget that Gracow was the place where the I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Sertificate tions ever made in favour of universal religious liberty.

place where the ancient monarchs of Poland were crowned, and where their remains still reposed. He could not forget that with Cracow was associated with the name of Copernicus ; and that in that city were deposited the remains of Casimir, of Sobieski, of Ponia towski, and of Koscuisko. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them to give the persecuted Poles their help, and the assurance of their friendly and fraternal affection. retail ; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in The work in which they were now engaged was a holy and a Godlike work, and it was one which they might be

assured would be crowned with success. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs, Moore, Savage, Holyoake, Linton, Watson, and

Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT who said he had great pleasure in being present at this meeting; and he might avail himself of this opportunity to give some explanation on a subject which had occasioned him considerable pain. In the course of last spring, at the time when the Austrian outrages in Gallicia had been recently committed, a public meeting was held to sympathize with the unhappy inhahitants of that district, and to express detestation at the conduct of the tyrants by whom those cruchtics had been renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. perpetrated. He was invited to attend that meeting, but, as he had not been in the habit of attending public meetietter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries re-ings for many years, he excused himself from being pre-I attends afore the Just ces, and there was nothing sent on that ground. Fot long afterwards the communi-

cations from two Pelish noblemen who were friends of

THE ANDOVER UNION AGAIN !!.

We take the following graphic and suggestive letter from the Times, which vouches for its correctness by the following introductory paragraph. The narrative would be spoiled by comment, and is one of the following letter as we have received it, without correction or abbreviation. We have no doubt that it is a genuine letter, and, allowing for the natural indignation of the writer, a correct history of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

treatment he received :--

Sir,-Hunger, as I've heard say, breaks through Stone Walls : but yet I shod'ut have thought of letting you know about my poor Missus's death, but all. my neibours say tell it out and it cant do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years agone, and have three Children living with me, one 10, another 7, and Pother 3. I be subject to bad rumatiz, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mister Payne when he came to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Releving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bed. stead, and furnitare of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus, and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink cept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus coulu't a bear, as she'd bin parted from the children, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we know'd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Porket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they knowed how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Sertificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the releving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said.

to the Guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said not even if Missus was dying, if you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down ; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things he'd ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutttn, Sir. Why, says he, you want other things besides Mutton, and I ordered

them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 Weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a week being allowed her, and then one Weck a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sont to nurse and help her.

I didn't ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, the bad enof God knows they was wanted; but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore the Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act; I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus mysulf, but the Union Doctor had

HOW TO TAKE IN SNOBS, A case was heard at the Marylebone Police Court on

Saturday last which forcibly exhibits the feasibility by which the middle classes of this country can be duped by the use of great names. Francis Olifiero was charged with having obtained dia-

mond jewellery, of the value of £500 and upwards, from Mr. Linnet, wholesale jeweller and silversmith, of Bloomsbury-square, under pretence of disposing of the were three very fat ones, not able, or not willing, to rise property to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince | from their lair. Albert.

The prosecutor said, that on the 7th of January the prisoner called on him, and said enough to induce him to let him have two brooches for the purpose of showing to the Queen. Witness could not recollect the exact conversation that occurred, but he was positive the prisoner said the brooches were to be shown to her Majesty. The brooches were lying on the counter. The prisoner looked at them, and said he thought he could dispose of

them. He said he was very intimate with the Queen. Mr. Long : Do you mean to say the prisoner used those words ?____

Witness : Yes. The prisoner said the Queen often alked to him. That while I.e was at work at the palace the Queen frequently stood at his elbow and chatted with him, The prisoner said he was constantly employed at the palace, and. as far as my memory will serve me, the prisoner added that be had been commanded or

desired to bring something to show her Majesty. Mr. Long : Who did the prisoner say had ordered him to bring something to show?

Witness ! Her Majesty and Prince Albert, On the 15th of January I saw the prisoner again, and he then obtained two diamond rings, for the purpose, as he said, of showing to the Queen and Prince Albert. The prisoner said he had sold the brooches, but had not hogs ? been able to get a check from Prince Albert, but he should be sure to have the check on the following Wed-

nesday. The prisoner said the check was to be in payment of the brooches. I believe the brooches were sold to her Majesty in consequence of a conversation with the

prisoner. The prisoner told me he had been commissioned by the Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Long : Recollect yourself.

Witness: I am certain the prisoner said the Duke of Gloucester. Mr. Long : Were you not aware there were no such

erson in existence ? Witness: No, I was not. The prisoner said he had been ommissioned by the Duke or Duchess of Cloucester, or some one of the Royal Family, to get two diamond rings. Alter a very long examination, and many counter statements pro. and con., the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial at the sessions.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

A case occurred in Worcester last week which excited much indignation against one of the relieving officers of that city.

A woman, named Sarah Dovey, living in a void house doubt would make their way in the world if called usfurnished, and entirely destitute of the commonest neupon to play different parts on the great stage of cessaries of life, was taken in labour, and a midwife. life; but to supposed that men in general must as a named Pool, was fetched, who delivered her of a male matter of course acquire wealth by such means is as shild. At this most critical time the woman was lying absurd as to imagine that all the penniless and shoeupon the boards, having no bed nor any article of clothless of London are capable of rising to the dignity and wealth of an alderman or lord mayor of London simply ing, except an old gown. Her head was supported by a couple of bare bricks, by way of pillows, and there were by reading the "Young Man's Best Companion," only a few embers of fire in the grate. The weather was Money is not so easily made as the writer of the article referred to would lead people to suppose; if it be so, most severe at the time, the thermometer being several degrees below the freezing point. When the child was few need be poor. But to our text; fortunes made by born, it was discovered that the woman Dovey was advertising. Undaubtedly the greatest man of the day cotirely unprepared with clothes in which to wrap it, as an advertiser is Holloway, who expends the cnormous sum of twenty thousand pounds annually in advertise-Dovey's sister procured some gruel for the mother, and the midwite got the child a little clothing, but neither had ments alone; his name is not only to be seen in nearly a sufficiency of either clothing or food, and the relatives every paper and periodical published in the British isles. of the woman Dovey having expended all the money they | but as if this country was too small for this individual's could spare, the relieving officer of the district was ap- exploits, he stretches over the whole of India, having plied to for relief. This was on the day after the lying- agents in all the different parts of the upper, central, and in, by which time the child was evidently suffering from lower provinces of that inimense country, publishing his the extreme cold. Mr. Crisp, the relieving officer, on medicaments in the Hindoo, Oordoo, Goozratee, Persian, being applied to, after calling the woman names, said, and other native languages, so that the Indian public can ordered em of the Guardians on his sponsibility. Well "He should not come to the nasty --- that day." He take the Pills and use his Ointment, according to general was told that unless something was done for the pour directions, as a Cockney would do within the sound of against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to woman and her infant immediately, both would be lost, Bow bells. We find him again at Hong Kong and Canto which the humane reliever of the poor answered, | ton, making his medicines known to the Celestials by there wasn't enof for em to send me to Gaol as the "And serve her right to." The officer kept his word, and means of Chinese translation. We trace him from not mention their names, for those whom he was ad- Guardians wanted, for a month, and they puts it off did not attend to the case that day. On the following thence to the Philippine Islands, where he is circulating day (Tuesday), however, he did call at the wretched his preparations in the native languages. At Singapore abode, where he found the woman lying in the same he has a large depot: his agents there supply all the destitute wretched state as has already been described. islands in the Indian Seas. His advertisements are published in most of the papers at Sydney, Hobart Town, He then gave a shilling to a huckster, with instructions Launceston, Adelaide, Port Philip, and indeed in almost to allow Dovey to have what she required to that amount, but gave no relief in the way of clothing. The child graevery town of that vast portion of the British empire. dually grew worse, and died, and then it was that the Returning homewards, we find his Pills and Ointment affair came to the ears of the suggistrates. The police selling at Valparaise, Lima, Callao, and other ports in the magistrate sent d wn a blanket to the mother, and also Pacific. Doubling the Horn, we track him in the Atgave directions for affording her whatever she, in her antic-at Monte Vidco, Buenos Ayres, Santos, Rio de delicate state, required ; but the woman being naturally Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco: he is advertising in of a robust constitution, and inured to hardships, is rethose parts in Spanish and Portuguese. In all the covering from her illness. British West India Islands, as also in the Upper and Meanwhile the magistrates gave information to the Lower Canadas, and the neighbouring provinces of Nora coroner for this city, and an inquist has been held upen Scotia and New Brunswick, his medicines are as famithe body of the infant, when the above facts were dis. liarly known, and sold by every druggist, as they are at closed, and the whole affair was thoroughly sifted, the home. In the Mediterranean we find them selling at coroner and jury devoting a whole day to that duty. Malta, Corfu, Athens, and Alexandria, besides at Tunis The jury expressed their disapprobation of the relievand other portions of the Barbary states. Any one ing officer's conduct, and returned the following verdict : taking the trouble to look at the "Journal" and "Courier" of Constantinople, may find in these, as well as 'That the death of the deceased child was caused from exposure to the severity of the weather without proper other papers, that Holloway's medicines are regularly clothing ; and the jury cannot separate without expressadvertised and selling throughout the Turkish empire ; ing their opinion that there was neglect on the part of and even in Russia, where an almost insurmount-Years agone, if anybody had been half so bad as my the relieving officer, in not giving more prompt attention able barrier exists, the laws there prohibiting the entice of patent medicines, followay's ingenuity has been at work, and obviates this difficulty by forwarding supplies to his Agent at Odessa, a port situated at the Black Sea, where they filter themselves surreptitiously by various FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BRISTOL. channels, into the very heart of the empire. Africa has not been forgotten by this indefatigable man, who has an BRISTOL, Saturday Evening .- A painful sensation was agent on the River Gambia; also af Sierra Leone, the created this morning in the neighbourhood of St. Phillip and Jacob, by the explosion of a boiler at the extensive plague spot of the world the inhabitants readily avail themselves of the Ointment and Pills ; thus we can shew foundry of Messrs. Hothern and Slaughter, the eminent our readers that Holloway has made the complete circuit railway and marine engine-manufacturers, by which two of the globe, commencing with India and ending, as we now do, with the Cape of Good Hope, where his medimen lost their lives, and several others were so seriously injured as to lie at our infirmary in a precarious cines are published in the Dutch and English languages; state. and while speaking of Dutch, we have heard that he has It appears that at half-past eight o'clock this morning, made large shipments to Holland, and is about advertisthe usual breakiast hour at the foundry, the large engine ing in every paper or periodical published in that kingwhich drives the different turning.lathes and other machinery, was stopped. It was a very cold morning, and, dom : we might add that he has also started his medicine in some parts of France : in some portions of Gernotwithstanding that there is an order posted up to the many : as also in some of the Italian states. We have contrary, several of the men went into the boiler-room for been at some little trouble to collect all these facts; bethe sake of the warmth it would afford them while eating cause we fear that the article before alluded to, "the Art their breakfasts. At about a quarter before nine o'clock of making Money," is calculated to lead people to spend the boiler suddenly exploded. The explosion took place their means in the hope (as the author states) of making at the bottom, just above the fire-box, and the brick-work a hundred thousand pounds in six years for his pains, by underneath being blown over, the steam and scalding holding up as an easy example to follow such a man as water were forced out and filled the boiler-room, most se. Holloway, who is really a Napoleon in his way. Many verely scalding all who were present. The principal enmay have the means, but have they the knowledge, gineer, the engine-driver, and the foreman were promptly ability, energy, judgment, and prudence necessary on the spot, and the injured men were got out. One of Failing in any one of these requisites, a total loss is certhem, a youth, named Thatcher, was scalded in the most tain. Holloway is a man calculated to undertake any frightful manner, there was scarcely an inch of his body enterprise requiring immense energies of body and mind. untouched by the boiling water, and the steam which he No doubt he has been well repaid for all his labours; inhaled so injured the air tubes of his lungs, that after and is, we should suppose, in a fair way of making a large enduring the most intolerable agony for about a quarter fortune. Of course it is not to our interest to deter the of an hour, he died while on his way to the infirmary. public from advertising ; but, as guardians of their inte-Three or four others received most extensive injuries; rest, we think it our incumbent duty to place a lightone of whom, a man named Thomas Walker, died this house upon what we consider a dangerous shoal, which evening, af.er enduring the utmost suffering. The scaldmay perhaps soon or later prevent shipwreck and ruin to ing steam had penetrated his lungs also, and caused inthe sanguine and inexperienced about to navigate in flamation, which terminated his life. An inquest was held this afternoon on the body such waters. Thatcher, when the different parties connected with the The Editors of the " Edinburgh Review," in a number published about three years ago, stated, that he consiworks were examined, to see if the accident had been the dered he was making a desirable bequest to posterity by result of any negligence. It was stated in evidence, that handing down to them the amount of talent and ability the boiler was comparatively a new one. That it was required by the present class of large advertisers, At examined every month by the engine-driver and the forehat period Holloway's mode of advertising was most proman of the engine department ; that as lately as Monday minently set forth ; and if these remarks, conjointly week it was overlooked-the men going into it for the with his, should descend to a generation to come, it will purpose, and trying it with a hammer-and found it to he known to what extent the subject of this article was be in good working order. It had attached to it two able to carry out his views, together with the consequent safety valves, both of which were seen to act regularly expenditure in making known the merits of his preparaless than an hour before the explosion took place. The tions to nearly the whole world .- Pietorial Times. Coroner, in summing up the evidence, observed that ail proper precautions seemed to have been taken, and the COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF HEAT AND COLD .- The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," intensity of the frost of the present winter furnishes interesting matter for comparative seasonable speculation. It is a subject of philosophical observation. that intensely hot summers are commonly followed by MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT LUTON, winters of intense cold, the one being in the ratio to IN BEDFORDSHIRE. the other. The opinion seems to be borne out by a reference to the summer of the present year, which, LUTON, SATURDAY NIGHT .- The inhabitants of this it will be recollected, was one of great and long endurplace and neighbourhood have been very much excited ing heat; and it is further apparently so, as indicated during the past month, owing to the death, under very by a reference to weather tables ranging through a mysterious circumstances of a young lady named Allen, long cycle of years. Facts and results apparently so nicce of Mr. Edward Woakes, a surgeon, practising here, opposite are full of interest, and open up a wide field under whose roof the deceased had lived for twelve for the reasoner. In northern climates, where the winter is both long and severe, the glass ranging months previous to her death. Mr. Edward Baildon, superintendent of the Luton below zero, and the season extending, in some in. be more circumspect, or rather to be more hard-hearted division of the Bedfordshire police, proved having ex- stances over eight months of the year, the Summers for the future. The motion was carried, and thus a mined deceased's bedroom on the morning of her death. which contain the elements of spring and summer feeling and efficient officer had that amount to pay out of He found nothing bearing the marks of having contained are generally hot. The earth for the winter time, is his own pocket, though he has to support himself and poison. A letter, the seal of which was broken, was iy- lice locked; rivers and lakes are sheeted over, and ing under deceased's pillow. Mr. Woakes took it, and even springs and gushing fountains are frozen up. And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether said it was of no consequence. He told me it came from Thus it is in North America, Russia, and the whole the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in a young lady named Cant. Witness asked Mr. Woakes of the countries in the northern regions. The what prussic-acid he had in his possession. He replied changes of temperature are instantaneous, and it not that he did not use it. He afterwards said all he had uncommonly happens, that the people inhabiting was contained in a small bottle, and was so weak that those countries witness, on retiring to bed, the very it would not cause death. He said he had purchased it depth of winter, with all its concomitants; and on rising the next morning, behold "glorious summer," to puison a dog. Fanny Plummer, a friend of the deceased was next grafting itself on lovely spring. The theory of incalled. She proved that after a "Dorcass meeting," in tensely hot summers and severe winters dovetailing August last, deceased showed witness a small bottle with each other is foroibly illustrated by a reference which she stated contained prussic-acid. Deceased at to the year of "the great comet," 1811, the summer that time expressed a wish to die, and subsequently wit- of which was one of great heat; and the winter of ness received from her a letter, in which she threatened that year was one of great new, and subscript; so to destroy herself. Witness had not told any one of this also, the ensuing year of 1812, memorable for the decircumstance, and now very much regretted not having struction of Napoleon's army in Russia, the winter shearing them off like snow flakes drifting on the done so. stormy wind. There being no further evidence, the Coroner charged Holloway's Ointment and Fills. - Extraordinary enro of a Diseased Knee of Ten Years' standing. -Mr. Edward the Jury, and after remarking on the various points in Perryns, residing at No. 21, Fargate.street, Worcester, is now cured of an abscess on the knee and a still joint, which had hear had fim the knee and a still joint, the case, expressed his conviction, from the manner in which they had listened to the evidence, that they would which had been bad for ten years; indeed, over since ho The Jury consulted for about half an hour, and at the expiration of that time recorded a verdict exactly si. milar to that returned by the former Jury, viz., "That the deceased died from the effects of prussic-acid: but roturn a verdict in accordance therewith.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CATTLE SHOW.

is and is subset

DECEMBER 26 1846

One party of ladies attracted my attention by the free. dom of their criticism, not alone on the fat animals, but on the feeders. They came to the exhibition in a carriage, with liveried attendants, I suppose therefore that they must belong to that class of society most likely to know something of the Lord they so freely criticised, The place was the fat hog show-the hogs looked at

Lady with scarlet flowers in her bonnet .--- " I wonder how anything of Lord Radnor's can be fat; don't you, my dear 🖤

would have had a well-fed creature about him,"

who is with the pigs; we shall have a laugh at another time. My good man, how old are those creatures ?

day, ma'am, when they came from home; they be three lays older now ma'am.

tatoes.

what else ?

Smockfrock,-Potatocs, maiam, and whey and barleymeal; 48 bushels of meal, and as much whey as they vould drink, and about 6 bushels of 'tatoes. Lady .- Who served them with their food ?

Smockfrock .--- I did, ma'am.

Lady.-And did you nover eat with them ? Smockfrock. - Eat with them, Ma'am? Eat with the hogs? You don't mean, did I eat with the

Lady .--- Yes; I ask you if you never ate their barley. ncal and whey and potatoes ?

Smockfrock .--- No, Ma'am ; I should think not. Men cant hogs, be they ?

Ludy,-But some men would like to be as well fed as hogs, would they not? Lord Radnor's men are not so well fed as his hogs, are they ?

At this, Smockfrock looked around him, and at the faces of the people who crowded about to hear the dialogue, and was silent. The lady who had no flowers

in her basket put her parasol on the nose of one of the sleeping pigs, and disturbed him, whereupon he grunted most illnaturedly, and disturbed his fellow-pigs, which also grunted; and the lady with the flowers said, "Cone away from them, they speak for all the world like the man they belong :o."

FORTUNES MADE BY ADVERTISING .- From a small pamphlet, entitled "The Art of Making Money," an extanct has been taken and is going the round of the provincial press, pointing out the facility of making immense sums by the simple process of continuous advertising. Doubtless large sums have been, are, and will be made by

such a system by certain persons of ability, who no

Lady without flowers .- " I should not have thought he

Lady with the flowers. - Let us talk to this man

Smockfrock .--- Forty-five weeks old, ma'am, and one

Lady .- What have they been fed on ?

Smockfrock .- Barley-meal, ma'am and whey and po-

Lady .- What, barley-meal and whey did you say; and

sisted every kind offreatment; but which were ofter words 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 It 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, Tumpurs, Swellings, Contracted or Staff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumba. o, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-fuot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

Holloway's Fills 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 ali respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following ill with a COUGII, and could getno relief from any mediprices :- Is. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B .-- Directions for the guidance of patients in every already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two disorder are affixed to each oox.

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

Just Published,

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

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

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

y R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," 23 a work embracing most clear and practical views of paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and wered over by the majority of the medical profession asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable increasion on our minds, that we set only re-formend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim $f \neq$ of folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."-Age and Argus

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an 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 smptoms that betray its approach, as the various affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irgegularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring Saturday an inquest was held at New Brompton, on under consideration was the propriety of holding a a charge ought to be struck out, to teach Mr. Broad to

(Signed) MART COOKE. Pencrais, July 16th, 1815. 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 lerived very little benefit from them : but' since I have made trial of KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

			I am, Sir	, 30	ur's truit	
•••	·		7			FLETCHER
To Mr.	CROFT.	÷	1994 - C. (20)		F . M.	117-7.1
				5	Sanron T.1. 114	Walden,

I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES thes them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly cine I tried ; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief : and I think (wo Baxes effected a COMPLETE CURE, I had

surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good. I remain, dear Sir, your's truly.

J. MILLER To Mr. KEATING.

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 Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent 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.

DEAR SIR,-Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours inressautly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges ; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twentyfour hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been 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, Claremon: Terrace, Pentonville,

To MR. KEATING.		
	London, 68. Cheapside	•

Dec. 3, 1845. DEAR SIE,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three

veeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, hey are the best remedy, and have given me more case than anything I have ever met with.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly. (signed) WILLIAM WHITE. 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.

SIB,-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 COLDS) of which the increasing demand, is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a farther supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which justice. you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, 1.1.2 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 Lach Box.

his, and who resided in their native country, file would (hear, hear)-and that there were such things as hired

Ansirian assissing, (Cheers, and crits of !: Shame !") He would only say, therefore, that these gen'lemen wrote to him stating that they had seen, with great grief, from the English newspapers, that he had not felt it his duty to come forward at a public meeting and express his sympathy for their unhappy country. God knew he felt no disinclination to do that. (Cheers.) He rejoiced in the breach of the treaty of Vienna which had just been committed by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The simple fact was, that at this moment no treaty existed in Europe ; for by this breach of the trenty of Vienna, under which the state of Europe was settled at the conclusion of the last war, every European treaty contracted by the Powers which had thus broken faith was violated. Ile was glad that they had done with these rags of treaties ; and it was now for the people of England to determine whether this state of things should continue any longer. (Cheers.) It had been said that the prople of this country had never been wanting in the expression of their sympathy for the wrongs of Poland ; but in that sentiment he could not concur. It appeared to him that whatever they might have felt, the, had as a nation been exceedingly remiss in the expression of their spinions on this subject. They had been content to leave the decision of these matters to Governments, to the very despots whose desire it was to annihilate every spark of liberty. (Hear.) Those who were acquainted with the history of Poland would know that we owed a great debt to that country. At the end of the 17th century, when the whole of Europe, was menaced with invasion by the Turks, who stemmed the torrent, relieved Vienna when invested by the invading foe, and preserved the liberties and Christianity of continental nations ? Who but the Poles under the gallant Sobieski (Cheers.) England too, was not free from the charge of having some sin re, though indirectly, in the wrongs in flicied upon Poland; for the tyrauts under whose iron rule the Polish nation had so long groaned, were our allies in the last war, and a portion of the subsidies with which we supplied the Emperor of Austria to enable him to withstand the power of Napoleon was diverted to the persecution and oppression of the Poles. (Hear, hear.) They ought, then, to teel it a sacred duty to urge upor the Government of this country the necessity of insisting on the restoration of Polish nationality. They ought to compel the Government, by the force of public opin:on, to take up the question ; and they ought not to relax their efforts until their object was attained. (Cheers.) If they walted, as they had done for 70 years, till the Government moved in this matter, they might wait for 70 or 700 years. longer. He called upon them, then, to determine, as a people, to make their opinion of the atrocities committed

upon an independent nation by the Powers of Austria, Russio, and Prussia, heard and felt throughout the world (Loud cheers.)

The following resolutions were adopted :-

That this meeting, though it views with disgust and abhorance the attempt of the three Powers to complete the annihilation of Poland and the destruction of the Polish cause by the seizure of Cracow, yet cannot help expressing its satisfaction at the violation, by such seizure, of that infamous compact known by the name of the Treaty of Vienna; inasmuch as that violation exposes hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got nakedly to the world the designs and objects of the three Powers, and deprives them of all pretence for again appealing to that treaty in support of the present tyrannies seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me of Europe.

That the treaty of Vienna. which pretended to finally settle the Governments of Europe, being now overthrown, there can no longer be any question, even among those who respected the treaty, as to the necessity of reconsidering the present construction of what are called the Government of Europe ; that this meeting, therefore, deems the present a fit opportunity for reassorting the done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore right of every nation to choose its own Government, to she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed protect its own nationality, and that it re-echoes the appeal of the Liberals of France, in expression towards the Poles, its warmest sympathy, confident of the resurrection of Poland and the ultim te triumph of liberty and

That an association be now formed whose object shall be to spread over the widest field the principles of national liberty and progress, and to aid in establishing a good understanding among the people of all sure I done't know who, but I believe tis true, last week :

TEN HOURS BILL -A meeting of the delegates was held last week in the vicinity of the works of Messrs. Fielden. The object of the meeting was to devise This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken | DEATH FROM THE LATE INTENSE COLD AND THE means for carrying on the agitation, and raising before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in WANT OF THE COMMON NECESSARIES OF LIFE .- On funds for that purpose. The first subject brought his afflicted partner. Mr. John Lywood moved that such

tend afore em again next week, which I docs, and then again for another week, and says I must come afore em again, and which I does; and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could afford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made had a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so outdaccous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit ; says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what'd make me easier, and cure the had pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pulled up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and perhaps get sent to gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonics of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if she'd been in a foreign land, were there no parsons and people as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, to the case." there'd been the also ryman of the parish, at all events, who'd have proven the parish her, and seen; too, that she didn't die of starvadyn, but our parson is in favour of

this here new Law, and as he gets £60 a-year from the Guardians he arnt a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didn't come to us. Altho' he must have knowed how i.l Missus was; and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consilation whatsomever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one bedoom, and it was very bad to be all in the same room and bed with poor Missus after she were dead ; and as I'd no noney to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the world to do, off I goes to teil Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the house, and blacked me much for not letting he know af re Missus died, and finding wed no food nor fire, mothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with he gives us something to get these ere things and tells me to go again to the Releving Officer and tothers and try and get a coffin and to tell un Missus ought to be burried as soon as possible, else t'would make us all ill. This I does as afore but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake gives me an order where to get a coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine. I cant think what would have peconie of em; as twas sud at nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the bed.

My troubles wasn't to end here, for strang to tell even the Register of Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5,000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 people and 5 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very there the Registrer wasnt up; and when he got up he wouldnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and it to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that afore here made hisself comfortable, tho; I telled him how bad I wanted to get back, and that I should loose a Day by

his keeping me waiting about. That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm beleif, tho' if Mr. Payne had she was so bad, and hed a made un give her what she wanted ; but then he must, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much to the poor, and the Relieving Officer is docked if what he gives by

even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Gin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm

"Andover Union. - At the meeting of the Board of Guardians last Saturday, Mr. Charles Broad, the Andover relieving-officer, presented his weekly account as heretofore, when there appeared an item of 3s. 6d., paid to a nurse, ordered by the surgeon, Mr. Payne, to the wife of Dichman, who was acquitted by the magistrates, as reported by us last week, on the charge of not supporting

countri s.

the body of Anne Boyce, aged 56 years, whose death delegate meeting of factory workers from every should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle common necessaries of life. Deceased was the widow and after some discussion as to the place of meeting. for 33s., by which 11s. is saved ; the 25 cases may be had of a soldier in the Life Guards, who died about two it was resolved unanimously that the meeting should s usual, which is a saving of £1 129. * be held in Manchester, on the 27th inst., (next Sun-

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood ; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even ponetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i opurities from the vital stream ; eradicating the morbic virus, and radically expelling it through the skin

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 35s., by which 11s. is saved, also in fo cases, which saves 21 12s.

Ithough for a waile undiscovered, at length break out pon the un. appy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, 'ernally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat | very closs woman, and was not in the habit of speaksitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, sc., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful to go into the workhouse, but she refused, saying. affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis. she would rather die in the streets. The jury recure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to | sure to the intense cold and the want of the common necessaries of life. be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking he ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the were 75 feet thick and 200 feet high .- [Query.]

it was alleged had been caused by the want of the maxufacturing town in Lancashire and Yorkshire,

ycars ago, and usually obtained her living by washing and charing. She had latterly had is. 64, per day), and that in the meantime every town should be written to, requesting them to send their deleweek from the parish of St. George's in the East. gales to that meeting, with specific instructions as She rented the back kitchen of a house in Ycoman'sto any material point they desired to lay before the row, for which she agreed to pay 1s. 3d. per week. meeting. The next subject was the propriety of apand it was in this apartment she was found by her pealing to the public for preuniary assistance. It landlord, stretched upon two boards placed across a was stated that the agitation of the measure had couple of chair-, without anything under her or over her, and in a state of complete nudity. She appeared cost the operatives and their friends not less than

to be very cold and faint, and nearly insensible. £30,000, a great part of which had been subscribed There was a bit of fire in the grate, but not bigger by the cotton spinners and other factory workers than could be held in the hollow of his hand, and and it was urged as a reason why an appeal should Vencreal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will there was neither foud nor a farthing of money in be made to the nobility and gentry, that the present ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, the room. As soon as her wretched condition was depressed state of trade in the manufacturing disdiscovered, she was helped to a cup of tea and some | tricts, and the consequent falling off in the earnings bread and butter, but she gradually sunk, and was found lying dead on the floor on Wednesday morn- tion of funds. At the close of the discussion, a form ing, at five o'clock, having, it is supposed, tallen off of appeal embodying the foregoing reasons was unanimously adopted by the delegates .- Manchester the boards. The deceased was never seen to have ford all the time she was in lodging; but she was a Examiner.

THE WALLS OF NINEVEN were 100 feet high. and ing of her circumstances. She had often been asked thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Mr. Youatt, in one of kis orations to the members of the Veterinary College, observes-" that by the improveaffections arising from the dangerous effects of the indis- and would lather use and be form expo-criminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect turned a verdict that the deceased died from expo-ments in modern chemistry, the medical profession are enabled Successfully to treat diseases which were previously supposed as not within the reach of medicine This truth has been manifested for many years, but in no instance of greater importance to manking than BABYLON was 60 miles within the walls, which by the discovery of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, 1 to £2.

family respectably on £ 60 per annum."

the Andover Union.

I am, Sir, JOHN DICHMAN.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE WHITEHALL MUD-LARK .----On Sunday morning, an old woman, who for years has obtained a living by gathering coals in the Thames at low water, whilst proceeding along Scotland Yard, dropped down in the street, and suddenly expired. The doceased, who was between sixty and seventy years of age, was well known to the coal merchants and watermen at Whitehall as Peggy the Mud-lark, and many a time has she been seen up to

her arm-pits in mud gathering up the pieces of coal that had fallen from the barges. In this manner she has managed to obtain a subsistence for herself and family for many years.

RAILWAY LAW.-Eight men recently employed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway were convicted at Exeter on Friday last, of having left tour ballast house to drink, though the mail train was shortly the deceased died from the effects of prussic-acid; but as a cure was quite impossible. Nevertheless a perfect of the deceased died from the effects of prussic-acid; but how, or by whom administered their is no evidence to derfulmedicines. waggons on the line whilst they went to a public-

DECEMBER 26, 1846.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

A Christmas-Garland.

WINTER,

[BT GEORGE WILLIAM WHEELER.] Stern Winter thou art come again With tottering palsied hand; Crisping the grass upon the plain, And whitening all the land. Now rimey dews and hoary frost Bedeck the grore, the field ; The trees their verdure all have lost, Nor food nor shelter yield: The birds sit cowering on their perch, No longer free and bold; They tremble on the oak, the birch, Benumbed, half dead with cold. The brook no longer ripling flows Across the flowery plain, A level surface now it shows, Beneath the icy chain. At sea men feel thy stern effects, Thy unrelenting sway ; Thy storms have caused many wrecks, And wrought despair, dismay. At home, abroad, where'er we look, Thy chilling power is felt. And charity is like the brook, 'Tis froze when it should melt. And charity is always cold, At least so proverbs say; Giving perchance unto the bold Whilst weak ones pine away. At best 'tis but a feeble gleam, Though kindness it may show; 'Tis but the weakened Solar beam, On old December's snow. But why should man need charity When winter storms affright ? 'Tis by the Tyrant's stern decree Which still withholds our right. Let us no longer tamely bow Their Charity to ask; But he resolved like men that now We'ell sit us to the task-The glorious task our land to free From tyrants and their power, To raise our arms for liberty And make oppression cower. As winter storms do pass away And snow begins to melt, Whene'er bright Sols retulgent ray Upon its massis felt,-So knowled e falling on the soul Its darkest clouds will part, Illume, invigorate the whole, And soften every heart. The mists of prejudice will fade Before the rising Sun, Let but the Truth be once displayed, And half our task is done. And when the spring time of our hope Brings forth its buds of joy, When we've no fee with whom to cope, Nor Tyrants to destroy,--How sweet 'twill be for to look back On winter's stormy days, Twill lend new verdure to the track, 'Twill shed around a blaze Of Triumph on each honest one Whose aid has helped to bring The Power of truths reviving sun To herald in the Spring. And all who've nobly done their best Their fellow man to aid, Have struggled manful with the rest, And ne'er the cause betrayed. The noble cause of "Equal Right" Worthy the world's applause, Are all who struggled in the fight For Just and Equal Laws. And they shall reap from off the soil The seed they've sown in tears, Eujoy the Harvest of their toil When Wiater disappears. The great event for the reading world within the last few days has been the publication of the usual Christmas Book from the pen of "Boz." It is the fashion to praise everything written by this popular favourite, and, consequently, the "Battle of Life" once we must be so unfashionable as to dissent from this judgment.

at the close, that all parties are made comfortable by | Hurrah ! for old Christmas, again fill the chalice, Miss Marion giving her hand to the reformed rake, Michael Warden

PART II. The following lines possess at least the merit of the form part for all it contains about Christmas, might just as being well-timed, and, therefore, may fitly form part well have been published at Midsummer. We have said the story is improbable and unnatural, and we appeal to the common sense of our readers, if they ever before heard of such a pair of sisters as the daughters of Dr. Jeddler ? It has happened before now that two sisters have loved one and the same man, but we should like to known when and where, except in Mr. Dickens's book, was there an instance of womankind playing at such a game for the purpose of losing? Suppose a real Marion hot in love with close we must drink an Alfred, and Alfred with her, Grace making no manifestations of rivalry, and Alfred having no love-thought about Grace, where is there a Marion in real life who would act as Mr. Dickens's heroine is represented to have acted ? The real, passionate, natural lover, man or woman, has none of the sentimental disinterestedness which would induce the handing over the object of his or her affection to another Again, had Miss Marion determined not to marry her nice young man, she wight have carried out he determination without making a pretended elope ment with a character in whose company her own character was not very safe. She might, too, have gone off to "Aunt Martha's" without creating such a "scene" as closes part the second, which though it may do for the Lyceum will not go down with the reader. Note the inconsistencies and improprieties of this book: Alfred loves Marion, but marries Grace; Marion loves Alfred, and don't love the questionable Michael Warden, yet she runs away from the former, and concludes by marrying the latter; lastly, it does not appear that Grace loved Alfred, but because her sister thinks so, and runs away, she does as that "dear good sister" wishes, and becomes Alfred's wife! And these absurdities have been strung together, we are told, for the pur-pose of illustrating the "quiet victories and strug-gles, great sacrifices of self and noble heroism" in this" world of sacred mysteries!"

There are two "characters" introduced into the book, evidently with an eve to their stage-fitness whom we have not yet mentioned ; the first of these is one Benjamin Britain, a serving man to Dr Jeddier," a small man with an uncommonly sour and discontented face." This worthy thus describes him self :---

"'I don't know anything,' said Britain, with leaden eye and an immovable visage. 'I don't care for anything. I don't make out anything. I don't believe anything, And I don't want anything.' His companion "character" is one "Clemency

ciently plump and cheerful isce, though it was twisted up in o an odd expression of tightness that made it comical. But the extraordinary homeliness of her gait and manner would have superseded any face in the worki. To say that she had two left legs, and somebody else's arms ; and that all four limbs seemed to be out of joint, and to start from perfectly wrong places when they were set in motion; is to offer the mildest outline of the reality. To say that she was perfectly content and satisfied with these arrangements, and regarded them as being no business of hers, and took her arms and legs as they came, and allowed them to dispose of themselves just as it happened, is to render faint justice to her equanimity Har dress was a prodigious pair of self-willed shoes, that never wanted to go where her feet went ; blue stockings . a printed gown of many colours, and the most hideous pattern procurable for money ; and a white apron. She always wore short sleeves, and always had, by some accident, grazed elbows, in which she took so lively an interest that she was continually trying to turn them round and get impossible views of them. In general, a little cap perched somewhere on her head; though it was rarely to be met with in the place usually occupied in other subjects, by that article of dress; but from head to foot she was scrupulously clean, and maintained a kind of dislocated tidiness. Indeed, her laudable anxiety to be tidy and compact in her own conscience as well as in the public eye, gave rise to one of her most startg evolutions, which was to grasp herself som

Be first and be foremost to raise the glad shout, When hope lights the cottage, and mirth fills the palace,

The song and the carol shall never ring out, For sorrow and care are twin sisters of pleasure, They rest in her bosom, they walk in her train, And permitted to taste, they will empty the measure The brightest to-morrow shall ne'er fill again ; Then pluck from the mistletoe, pluck from the holly, And red with the white in a chaplet appear, Let us drive away care, which to cherish is folly, And drink to old Christmas, the king of the year. Press of matter compels us to withdraw several choice pieces, with some remarks of our own, which and ven he vawks his fect and legs all go after one we will try to make room for next week. Ere we another. He has two ears upon his head, both alike,

THE YEAR'S LAST CUP.

[By FBANCES BROWN.] With the festal song, with the glad hearth's blaze, With the wine of its own bright vintage days, Suil rich in the light of rosy eyes It caught through the vineyard's paried leaves,-While Night, in the might of silence, lies On snow-clad hills and starry skies, And the knell of its numbered hours draws near, We fill the cap of the parting year! But say, to what pledge, of memory's hoard, Is the wealth of that mystic wine-cup poured ?-Is it Time ? To bis ever onward track, And his tireless step that hath ne'er turned back,-To his glass, with whose dim sand's ceaseless flow Beauty and strength and glory go,— And his scythe which the nation's night hat's mown,-Let us drink to these ;- but not these alone! Piedge we the dark veiled Future thus,

And the wealth of hope it had once for us,-The stores which its billows still mayhide,-And the barks sent forth on its boundless tide : Or, the Past, with its springs in memory shrined,-The snows which its winters left behind,-And the harvests fair which its toil hath sown, We pledge ;- but we pledge not these alone ! Say then, bath the year's last cup been crowned For the loved and the loving hearts around The names in our soul's sealed book enrolled, The heads of grey and the locks of gold ? May the time-tried triendship fear no thrall Of frost's that cold on life's twilight fall ; And the young, may we never find them grown Less true ;-but we pledge not these alone!

Are there not loved ones yet more dear That mingle not in ourfestal cheer,-The names by the hearth long heard and wept, And still in the hush of memory kept? Drink to the absent! Change and tears Have come on these late and severing years,-But the faith of our love no change hath known, And we pledge them now ;-but not them alone! Drink to the changed! they have heft their place In our hearts, like a broken altar's base, Still graved with the sculptured names of yore, But a wreck and a roin evermore. Drink to the dead! there are hearts that hold Their memory yet with a love untold; For time and Death have no shadows thrown On itstruth. Shall we drink to these alone !

Hold ! for the cup hath bright drops left, That we may not waste on the rent and reft .----One purer pledge, as the year departs, To the holy land of our homes and hearts ; For the faith to her ancient glory given, And the love that for better hopes hath striven ;--Oh, bright be her stars, however our own May set ;-yet we pledge not these alone! Drink to the world ! there is promise yet In the bright To Come, which no eye hath met,-In the march of her nations, beckoned on By the light of their far-seen Sabbath dawn. But hark! 'tis the mighty midnight's chime. Like a voice from the passing waves of time ; And our cup is drained, with its latest tone,-Let us fill to the bright New Year alone !

Reviews.

A DUTCHMAN'S HORSE. - An old Dutchman) in America, having lost his horse, published the follow-ing advertisement. Whether he ever found his horse is a matter of mystery to this day; probably the old horse is still running : Ranaway, or stolen, or straid, mine pig black horse, about fourteen or fifteen hands and six inches high. He has got four black legs, two pehint, and two pefore, and is plack all over his body except his face, and that is plack too. He trods, and ganters, and baces, and vawks, but von is plocker than todder. He has two eyes,

von is put out, and todder is pon de side of his head, and ven you go pon todder side be vont see you. Ven he cats much he has a pig belly, and he has a long dale vot hangs down behint, but I cut it short todder day and now it not so long as it was pefore. He is shod all round, but his behint shoes comed off, and now he has only get shoes pefore. He holds up his head and looks gaily, and ven he scairs he jumps about like everything in the world. He will ride mit a saddle, or chaze or cart, or will go py himself mitout nobody put a bag on his pack mit a poy on it. He is not very old, and ven he vawks or runs, his head comes up pefore and his dale stays behint, only ven he durns round and gits mad, and den his dale comes first. Whoever will pring him pack shall pay five dollars rewart, and if he pring pack de tief dat stole him, he shall pay twenty dollars and ax no

questions. WAIT A LITTLE LONGER - Marriageable ladies arc now called "waiting maids."

A DIFFERENCE .- COACH VERSUS RAIL .- The best distinction we ever heard between railway and coach accidents was that of an old whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized into the ditch by the road side, there you are; but if you gets blown up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you ?"

A DEMOCRATIC BANK. VAULT .-- Mother earth. EXCHANGE .- The transplantings of the nursery and garden. DEPOSITS .- The seed sown by the farmer. DISCOUNTS .- Happiness, sobriety, and manly inde pendence. Assets .- Smiling fields waving with a golden har-

vest. LIABILITIES .- Indebted to God alone who sends the sunshine and the rain. DIVIDENDS.-Ilealth, wealth, and honest patriotic lish fleet. hearts.—Young American.

THE HYPOCRITE. "He was the man Who stole the livry of the court of heaven To serve the Devil in. In holy phrase transacted villanies That common sinners durst not meddle with. At sacred feasts, he sat among the saints And with his guilty hands touched holiest things, With one hand he put a penny in the urn of po-

verty, And with the other took a shilling out."

-Pollock's " Course of Time." CHINESE DINNER .- An officer of the United States squadron in the Chinese seas gives the following bi! of fare at a large Chinese dinner, to which he, with visit this district with a view to the adoption of ot fare at a large Chinese dinner, to which he, with numerous other foreigners, had been invited :--1. Bird's nest soup. 2. Pork fat, fried with potatoes. 3. Hogs' hoofs. 4. Mushrooms, stewed. 5. Bird's nest salad. 6. Giblet sonp. 7. Kitten hash. 8. Fried Irish potatoes. 9. Rat hash. 10. Tea. 11. Sharks' fins. 12. Fried docks. 13. Dog stew. 14. Stewed chickens. 15. Ham stew. 16. Pork stew. 17. Fried cucumbers 18. Pate of rats. 19. Feline of Fried cucumbers 18. Pate of rats. 19. Feline of Fried cucumbers 18. Pate of rats. 19. Feline of Some thirty or forty prisoners were released from the proceed. They were brought on, one dish at a time, in exquisitely beautiful China bowls.

FARMER'S LIFE. The Farmer's life is the life for me-We love its quiet scenery ; We love its shades, its hills and dales : We love its cheerful fireside tales : We love to tend its flocks and herds, We love to hear the singing birds : We love the sweet salubrious air : We love the prospect wide and fair ; We love to plow, we love to sow; We love to gather, love to mow; We love the new mown grass to smell ; We love to hear the tinkling bell;

General Intelligence.

"THE BROKEN TOOLS THAT TYRANTS CAST AWAY." "THE BROKEN TOOLS THAT TYRANTS CAST AWAY." proverbial expression respecting a refractory person, -The French government is reducing the number of "Send him to Coventry."-Intton's History of Birnewspapers it maintains, on account of the enormous cost.

Cost. POTATOES.—In Poland the potato disease is wholly unknown with respect to crops of native grown sets; but an instance has been just recorded of the disease having manifested itself in a crop of "Ask-leaved but an instance has been just recorded of the disease having manifested itself in a crop of "Ask-leaved tered this year, viz. 17 on the 4th January, 18 on the 26th June, and 20 on the 9th of the present Kidneys," grown from English seeds, obtained from England two years ago. By this it is inferred that . England two years ago. Dy onto its result is over month. This promises the disease is in the potato itself-the result is over dale. E.q., of Old Hall. cultivation : and that it does not arise from any pecultivation; and that it does not arise in the state of Dantzie on the 5th. Dr. Grabowski, the Lutheran the land.

Mr. CUARLES DICKENS has taken a house in the Rue de Courcelles, near the Champs Elvsees, for the winter. The other evening he was at the Opera tholic, one German Catholic, one Calvinist, and one with his family, and in the same box was the charm- Jew. ing Mrs. Norton. There are already three (French) translations in hand of Dickens's present work.

would be only an inch think. THE EARTH is 7,916 miles in diameter, and 24,880 THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS .- In consequence of the recent determination of the Government relative miles round. to the system of transporting felons to the penal colouics, some extensive alterations are bring made in the convict establishment at Woolwich. Orders have been received to increase the number of pri-soners in the Doskyard and the Royal Arsenal. The Kiso of Holland entered his fifty-fifth year on Forty five men were set to work last week in the the 6th inst. proof department, where they sperform the menial task of cleaning shot and shells. There is a report that the present system of hulking prisoners is to be

abolished, and that suitable buildings for their reception are to be crected both in the Dockyard and Royal Arsenal.

INFERIOR COURTS.-It is provided that the Legislature may establish inferior courts in the United States. We dely it, says the Yankee Doodle, to establish inferior courts to the many we have. THE MEMBERS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON .- The

Liberal candidates at the next general election will be Lord John Russell, Mr. Patteson, Sir G. Larpent. and Mr. Rothschild.

coach from Berwick were also subjected to extraor

dinary privations, as were, indeed, all who had the

mistortune to be travelling either north or south of

HIGH TIME .- We are informed on the best autho-

rity that government have appointed an experienced

engineer, thorougly versed in the system of mining peculiar to South Staffordshire, who will immediately

this town during the week .- Newcastle Guardian.

DARING ROBBERIES .- Robberies of watches, by an organized gang of villains, have of late become so

frequent in Glasgow, that a contemporary advises all "who have not yet been robbed to leave their TELEGRAPHS IN ITALY .- A line of telegraphs is about to be established along the coast of the Adria- watches at home tic, between Venice and Trieste. The distance is MAN FOUND DEAD IN A Moss.-Some few days 26 German miles, or about 119 English, and there will be 23 stations, the expense of which is esti-mated at 28,000 florins (£2,800). At the time of the The man has since been found dead upon the sur-French domination in Italy, a line of telegraphs face of the most which lies between Kippen (the existed from Ancona to Brindisi and Naples, which, last place he was seen) and Thornhill, with his hat though on an inferior scale, was of great service to and boots off, and a napkin tied round his head. It.

mingham.

the French, in signalising the movements of the Eng- is now said that, finding bimself entangled in the moss, his crics for assistance had been heard, but SUFFERINGS OF TRAVELLERS BY THE SNOW STORM. their meaning imistaken, and that, in struggling -The passengers, who were in the trains stopped by through the wet moss, his boots had been drawn off,

Northern Railway.

and his hat fallen from his head, and that he had the snow on the York and Newcastle railway, suffered very severely by the exposure to cold and the want bound the napkin round it to protect him from the of food. Several were compelled to pass two nights cold. in the carriages. The passengers in the Magnet

SHAKESPEARK'S LIOUSE, - An American gentleman is said to have offered the late owner of Shakespeare' house, at Stratford-on-Avon, the sum of £100 for one of the oak boards of the floor to convert into snuff-boxes; but the offer was rejected, though is was hinted that the plank could be replaced by another without detection.

3

messengers and suspected persons ; frequently at-

tacked and reduced small parties of the Royalists, whom they sent prisoners to Coventry. Hence the

month. This prolific sow was bred by George Rids-

A CUBIOUS instance of toleration took place in

pastor, at the baptism of his son, chose six godfathers

from the different religious sects of that capital, viz.,

one Lutheran, one free Protestant, one Roman Ca-

GOLD may be beaten into leaves so thin, 280,000

M. FREDERICK LIST, the distinguished German

publicist, and editor of the Feuille du Zollverein, died

A SEN-IBLE MONARCH .- The King of the Nother-

lands having asked the Japanese Emperor to allow

trading privileges to all foreign nations, that digni-

tary refuses, on the ground of the evil consequences of such a policy in the case of the Chinese.

workmen now in tull employ on the Edinburgh and

THE LALE STORM.—Upwards of forty vessels were wrecked in the Black Sea during the late

RAILWAY NAVIES .- There are no less than 5,552

THE REASON WHY .- Why were there no postage labels in Henry the Eighth's time? Because a Queen's head wasn't worth a penny during his reign

A SHABRY CIVIL WAR .-... The Times says, they ould get up, at a few nights' notice at Astley's, a more respectable civil war than that which has the credit of raging somewhere between Lisbon and Oporto.

DISTRESS IN FLANDERS .- The Flemish papers announce great distress in the neighbourhood of Ghept. Fried cucumbers 18. Pate of rats. 19. Feline of made a presentment, continuing the Report that nonnee great distress in the neighbourhood of Ghent. ragout. 20. Ham stewed with pork. 21. Sucking some thirty or forty prisoners were released from the pig. 22. Shail pate. 23. Shail soup. I tasted the Penitentiary, by keepers, on the 2nd of Nov., on the leading manufacturers to close their es-first disb, and became so disgusted that I could not condition of voting the loco-foco ticket, at the lato election. On the evening before the election the out of employment, whose conditions has been prisoners' clothes were exchanged for citizens' rendered more than usually deplorable by the indresses, and in these habiliments they were conveyed clemency of the weather and the scarcity of provi-

across the river in boats, by the keepers, and signs. placed in comfortable quarters for the night, with AMERICAN LAZINESS.—There was a fellow, says an conjous supplies of liquor, &c. They, however, American print, living down west, so excessively inbroke lose from their guardians, betrayed the secret, dolent, that once, when he was pushed down a hill and were nearly all arr sted the next morning. The he ran on for three days and nights, being too lazy to grand jury further declared that a similar system of stop himself. THE ARMY .- The Times announces that the period AN AMERICAN "PUNCH."—A periodical, forming a sort of counterpart to Punch, and entitled the Yunkee Doedle, has been published in New York. corruption had been adopted on former occasions BARNSTAPLE .- Mr. William Avery, editor of the The illustrations are by our clever English artist, North Devon Journal, and a Wesleyan local preacher, Mr. Martin (son of Belshazzar Martin), and are very has been unanimously elected mayor of Barnstaple. excellent. Another artist employed is Mr. Clark, a DEARLY BOUGHT .- Four standards, captured from nethew of Lady Morgan. DISTRESS IN MARYLEBONE .- On Friday last the the Sikhs, are among the trophies brought home by overseers were engaged until ten o'clock at night in the 31st Regiment. EXTRAORDINARY .- One of the volunteers of the distributing relief to the out-door poor. The ave-Mexican war was heard to remark, the other day, rage monthly distribution of bread amounts to 8,000 that he was afraid of nothing but danger. loaves. WILSON THE ORNITHOLOGI'T.- A subscription has WESTMINSTER BRIDGE -On Saturday the eastern conotpath across this bridge was re-opened to the been opened at Paisley, the birth-place of Wilson, public, and an intimation given that on or before the the poet and ornithologist, for the purpose of creeting 24th inst. the thoroughfare for carriages would be a monument to him. SLAVERY. - Attempts are being made to abolish thrown open as formerly. THE WEST-END REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR. slavery in the French colony of Cayenne, where it is -In consequence of the severity of the weather, this stated to have produced the most baneful effects upon the cultivation of the soil. institution, situate in Market-street, Edgeware-Road, has been throw open for the nightly reception PROPER. - The present allowances of fuel to the army, having been considered insufficient, the warof 200 poor persons. Each is furnished with a supper of bread and half a plut of beef soup, a comfortable office has ordered that the quantity shall be increased bed, and breakfast in the morning. The noronious Dr. LARDNER.—The following anone-third. MANCH OF THE MOUSTACHR. - The Limerick Chron. nouncement appeared among the marriages in the iclo says, that in the ensuing year, the entire British papers last week :--- " On the 2nd of August last, at army, infantry as well as cavalry and artillery, will the British Embassy, Paris, by the late Bishop Lus- assume the moustache. combe, Dr. Lardner, to Mary, only daughter of Colonel Spicer, Late of the 12th Lancers; the mar-riage having been previously solemnised in the United kittens. States." SUCCESS OF THE NEW FIRM .- The new work by QUICK WORK .- The wife of an inhabitant of Arme-Dickews, "Dombey and Son," has been very suclinger (Basle-Campagne) says a letter from Basle, cessful in England, 150,000 copies having been pubhas had five children in the course of the present year. lished. In the early part of March she had twins, and a few A bushel of wheat weighing 62 pounds contain days ago she was delivered of three children. The 550.000 kernels. twins are still living, but the last three children. EQUAL RIGHT. - Eighty-five thousand, four hun-dred and six electors of the state of New York, rewho came into the world rather before their time, bave died. corded their votes at the recent election; in favour of ONE OF THE RIVER PIERS BROKEN BY THE ICE .- So admitting black-skinned Americans to the rights of closely and thickly did the ice collect around the citizenship. The "cighty five thousand" is about piers near Temple Bar, that it broke one of them in two sevenths of the entire vote of the State. two, and rendered it impossible for the steamers 'to GRREN CUSTOM .- In Greece it was the custom at land their passengers upon it, or for the coal barges meals for the two sexes to eat separately. to be moored, as they are wont to be alongside it. NOVAL AND EXPENSIVE FUEL .- The Tagus steamer, ROMAN DINNERS .- The Romans lay on couches at on her last homeward voyage from the Peniusula, left their dining tables on their left arms, eating with Lisbon without having, from some mischance, shipped their right. VOLUNTERRS .- Rolls are now open at Lafavette her usual full supply of coal. Her fuel consequently Hall for the enlistment of Volunteers for the Colonel failing, some spars, &c., were first resorted to, and Wm. W. Tompkins's regiment of infantry. The then, to make up the deficiency, two tons of chesnuts, officers have been selected, and are undergoing daily part of her cago, were sacrificed to the d. youring eledrilla with spirit, and the men will also be put under ment before reaching Plymonth. She called at that instruction forthwith, and held in readiness for serport, and took in a supply of coals, to enable her to vice at the scat of war, where there is likely soon to complete her voyage to Southampton. be a demand for them, to stop bullets, fill trenches, MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- At the meeting of the Cause great a Musement, i can Ashure you, down stares in the Kitching. Has for my Self, I am sure to be further prorogued from Tucsday, the 12th of way very likely be had for four or five shillings; a often larfs over it till i amost bustes. But there's January, unto Tuesday, the 19th of January, and a grape-shot in the ancle for a mere bagatelle ; a musket ball through the head for nothing to speak ofcheap as dirt, the whole of them. Why don't everybody run to enlist ?- New. York Tribune. PORTUGAL AND HER STREET .- Insolvency has long Melk-ham, on the 14th, at his nephew's, Mr. Newbeen associated with the name of Portugal, from the Court of the former being situated in the street of the latter. Now that the Portuguese are in a state of bankruptcy, the location of the Inscivent Court was born at Barton farm, of which his father was in Portugal-street appears singularly appropriate.-Punch. DANIEL DONR OVER .- The accounts from Rome mentioned among other reforms set on foot by the with much animation the gaicties which took place new Pope, that his Holiness has, by a decree proin that city on the accession of George III. The nibited "Mendicity and Vagabondism." "Othello's occupation's gone." deceased afterwards carried on basiness at Marl-

"THE BATTLE OF LIFE: A LOVE STORY."

Opens-" Once upon a time about a hundred years The scene a spot where long before a great ago." batile had been fought. The characters first intro-duced are a Dr. Jeddler, and his two daughters, Grace and Marien. The doctor is described as a the was fought. It was fought upon a long summer's day, philosopher in his way; his philosophy, it appears, was to look upon the world as "a gigantic practical joke; something too absurd to be considered by any rational man. This old dector is a "bore." His two daughters are delightful specimens of the nambypamby, sentimental class of young ladies. Marion, the youngest, is betrothed to one Alfred Heathfield, a ward of Dr. Jeddler's, who has been brought up in the family. This hero of the piece is a wise and virtuous medical student; that section of "Young England" being particularly noted for morality and discretion beyond their years !! The arrival of t is "nice young man" is followed by the appearance of Heaven keep us from a knowledge of the sights the moon two country attornies, "Snitckey and Graggs," beheld upon that field when coming up above the black the former of these is exceedingly loquacious, and so line of distant rising groun ', softened and flurried at compensates for the taciturnity of his more silent, if the edge by trees, she rose into the sky and looked not more sensible partner :--

"'Ladies!' said Mr. Snitchey, 'for self and Craggs, who bowed, 'good morning. Miss,' to Marion, 'I kiss your hand,' which he did. 'And I wish you '-which he might or might not, for he didn't look at first sight like auspicious day.' . Ha, ha, ha !' laughed the doctor. ! thoughtfully, with his hands in his pockets, 'The great farce in a hundred acts!' 'You wouldn't I am sure,' said Mr. Snitchey, standing a small professional blue bug against one leg of the table, 'cut the great faree short for this actress, at all events, Doctor Jeddler ?' 'No,' retarned the doctor, . God forbid ! May she live to laugh at it as long as she can laugh, and then say. with the French wit, 'the farce is ended ; draw the curtain.' The French wit,'said Mr. Snitchey, peeping sharply into his blue bag, 'was wrong, Doctor Jedder, and your philosophy is altegether wrong, depend upon it, as I have often told you. Nothing serious in life! What do you call law ?' ' A j-ke,' replied the doctor. 'Did you ever go to law ? asked Mr. Snitchey, looking out of the blue bag. "Never, returned the doctor. " If you ever do,' said Mr. Snitch-y, 'perhaps you'll alter that opinion.'

Granted, if you please, that it is foolish,'said Enitchey there we agree. For example, here's a smiling country, pointing it out with his fork, 'once overron with soldiers-tresspassers every one of 'em-and laid waste by fire and sword. He, he, he! The idea of any man exposing himself, voluntarily, to fire and sword! Stupid. wasteful, positively ridiculous; you laugh at your fellow creatures, you know, when you think of it! But take the smiling country as it stands. Think of the laws appertaining to real property; to the mortgage and reparation of real property; to leasehold, freehold, and copyhold estate. 'Think,' said Snitchey, with such emotion ! tradictory precedents and numerous acts of Parliament combatted for, or the great difficulty surmounted connected with them ; think of the infinite number of ingenious and interminable chancery suits to which this partner, 'that I speak for self and Graggs !'

The object of the meeting of the above-named persons is to relieve Dr. Jeddler of his guardianship, the medical student having arrived at age and being about to depart for foreign lands to complete his medical education. He departs, leaving his ladyelove to the care of her eldersister, and this concludes part the first of the story.

After a lapse of three years, and when Alfred is on his way back to Dr. Jeddlers, we are introduced to a not very reputable character in the person of one Michael Warden, E-q., a broken-down spendthrift, who, in the office of "Snitchey and Craggs," in-

by a sort of wooden handle (part of her clothing, and fa-

miliarly called a busk), and wrestle as it were with her THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. PART XI. London: garments, until they fell into a symmetrical arrange. J. Bennett, 69, Fleet-street. ment.'

A continuation of the papers on " Household Edu-This Clemency Newcome was made to fit Mrs. cation" by Harriet Martineau ; a "Memoir of Keeley ; and we believ the " character" does fit her, Frederick Douglas" the black champion of Aboliand she the " character" most admirably. is already extolled by many of the critics as one of the best efforts of its author. We are sorry that for once we must be so unfashionable as to dissent from to anything he has be bre produced ;- to wit, the William Howitt, are the principal articles in this "Bat le Field," the ball-room scene, the interior of part of the People's Journal. We have no room for the office of "Snitchey and Craggs," and the exterior of the Nutmeg-Grater Inn; the following extract decomment.

scribes the battle-field :---

THE FAMILY HERALD. PART 43. "Once upon a time-it matters little when, and in THE MUSICAL HERALD. PART 7. We have only room to say that both these publications continue to deserve the extraordinary amount when the waving grass was green. Many a wild flower of public patronage they long since so worthily acformed by the Almighty hand to be a perfumed goblet for quired. The contents of each of these parts will the dew, felt its enamelled cup fill high with blood that prove our assertion.

day, and shrinking dropped. Many an insect deriving its delicate colour from harmless leeves and herbs was THE DOMESTIC MONITOR. Nos. 1 and 2. stained anew that day by dying men, and marked its

London: E. Mackenzie, 111, Fleet-street. frightened way with an unnatural track. The painted The second title of this publication-" Literary butterfly took blood into the air upon the edges of its

Scientific, Legal, and Medical Adviser," sufficiwings. The stream rau red. The trodden ground be ently explains the purpose of its projectors. We nocame a quagmire, whence, from suilen proofs collected in tice in the second number the commencement of the prints of human feet and horse's hoofs, the one prewhat promises to be an excellent series of articles on vailing hue still lowered and glimmered at the sun. 'White Slavery."

"HowITT's Journal of Lite Q7638." upon the plain, strewn with upturned faces that had once irom the "People's Journa,," and will, on the 2nd at mothers' breasts sought mothers' eyes, or slumbered of January, commence a new publication under the

happily ! Heaven keep us from a knowledge of the se- above title. The reasons for this charge are set crets whispered afterwards upon the fainted wind that forth in a "prospectus" now before us, from which blew across the scene of that day's work, and that we learn that Mr. Howitt will be sole proprietor of night's death and suffering. Many a lonely moon was the new journal; and the "editorship will be jointly a gentleman troubled with many outponrings of soul in bright upon the battle-ground, and many a star kept conducted by and in the name of William and Mary think, sir, it is called the Regulator, for 1 perceive s gentleman troubled with many outpointings of this behalf of other people-'a hundred happy returns of this watch upon it, and many a wind from every quarter of Howitt," the earth flew over it before the traces of the fight were worn away."

"They lurked and lingered for a long time, but sur-

vived in little things, for nature, far above the evil passions of men, soon recovered her serenity and smiled upon the guilty battle ground as she had done before Tabernacle, and to a larger audience than we have when it was innocent. The larks sang high above it, the ever seen within the building. It is very generally known that in England their concerts were numeswallows skimmed and dipped and flitted to and fro, the shadows of the flying clouds pursued each other swiitly, over grass and corn and turnig-field and wood, and over roof and church spire, in the nestling town among the trees, away into the bright distance on the there of singing pieces reflecting severely upon sla-very in the United States; and this, of course, borders of the sky and earth, where the red sunsets faded. Crops were sown and grew up, aed were greatly increased the warmth of their reception. eza watermill; men whistled at the plough, gleaners and pecially with the class of persons who were most gathered in ; the stream that had been crimsoned, turned devoted to them. It is not strange that they have haymakers were seen in quiet groups at work ; sheep been greatly flattered by this; but we are sorry that and oxen pastured; boys whooped and called in fields to they should have been blinded by it into the gross scare away the birds; smoke rose from cottage chimneys;

sabbath bells rang peacefully; ola people lived and died; the timid creatures of the field, and simple flowers of the bush and garden, grew and withered in their destined times; and all upon the fierce and bloody battle ground, where thousands upon thousands had been killed in the great fight."

Though we should stand alone, we must pronounce this book a thorough failure. It is called "the Bat-tle of Life, a Love Story," but it tells of neither battle nor love worthy of the name. Heaven save that he ac:ually smacked his lips, ' of the complicated us from such mawkish lovers as we have in this laws relating to title and proof of title, with all the con- book ; and as to battles where is the great principle Mr. Dickens has before now described the "battles of life," and the truth of his descriptions has achieved pleasant prospect may give rise; and acknowledge, Dac. for his works, a popularity on the strength of which, tor Jecdler, that there is a green spot in the scene he is now read, no matter what he writes. about us! I believe,' said Mr. Snitchey, looking at his Despite the exaggerated carricatures which mar all his productions, in most of them the

realities of life are brought home to the hearts of his readers, and this gives his works their charm ; but in the book before us there is no reality, and although the clever acting of Mrs. Keeley, may excite roars of laughter and applause at the eccentricities of Cle meney Newcome, these who read the book and judge for themselves, will, we are persuaded, not a few of them, agree with us in this conclusion.

It is not yet too late to sing with heart and voice HURRAH FOR OLD CHRISTMAS.

[G. LINNECS BANES.]

forms those worthies-though for what reason it is Hurrah! for old Christmas, the beauty and jolly, impossible to discover-that he is not only deep in Hurrah! for old Christmas, the friend of us all, debt but deep in love also; the object of his passion Who laughs at the frowns of grim-faced melancholy, heing Marion the nice round medical student's "inbeing Marion, the nice young medical student's " in-And es with a transport to great and to sm tended." We have then a mysterious meeting be- Up, up! let us drink to the jocnud old fellow. tween Miss Marion and the rake Warden, and so Though wrinkled his brow, and his locks silver grey, far as the reader can see at this stage of the story, Yet his footstep is light, and his beart, it is mellow he must conclude not only that Marion has "two As any that joins in our banquet to-day. Then pluck from the mistletoe, pluck from the holly. strings to her bow," but also that the rake is the favourite of the iwo. Alfred arrives, but, lo! the The red with the white in a chaplet appear. While we banish dull care, which to cherish is folly, bird had flown; Marion had, a few minutes before the arrival of her true and faithful lover, gone off, And drink to old Christmas, the king of the year. as every one concludes, with the used-up spend-The sage has declared, with a solemu conviction. The moment that's present can only be ours,thrift. Six years more are supposed to have passed when the third part opens. Michael Warden returns as The poet has painted, in beautiful fiction, The land of the future all teeming with flowers,he departed, somewhat mysteriously. He learns, what now the reader learns, that Alfred the jilted lover, had not broken his heart, nor com-The painter has dreamed of the pass, and its glory Depicted in colours that never can die. But the future and past is an old ballad stors, mitted "suicide, but instead of any such ""ro-mantic" mode of easing himself of his griefs, had consoled himself by marrying Grace the eldest sister, who appears to have been nothing There's naught like the present good cheer to supply. Then fill up the goblet, for where is the spirit, Whose eye, whether sparkling or dimm'd by a tear, Would not if it's honest, most eagerly merit leth when once she found the field left to herself, in This bumper to Christmas-the king of the year. consequence of the flight of her sister. At last, Hurrah ! for old Christmas, good feeling and gladness, when s me had supposed her married to Michael Are his by a right which is truly divine ; Warden, and some supposed her dead, back comes He robs the proud heart of its cankering sadness, Marion neither wife nor ghost, still unwed and un-And deems there's no virtue but springs from the vin buried. The mystery of her conduct is now ex-He pledges past times round the cottager's ingle, plained. It was very true that Alfred had loved her, He light's up the smiles of the young and the gay, and she Alired, but she bad a notion that her sister, and not increal, our sue hau a notion that net sister, Delighting in pleasure's deep fountain to mingle, dical student, and, therefore, ran away, pretending The kindlicst feelings that suffer decay. to have gone off with Mr. Warden, instead of which His stay may be short, but his reign shall be merry, For whenever he comes 'tis a token of cheer, the had reaily only been staying with "Aunt Martha," during the six years (!) of her mysterious. Then drink to his health, and the red holly berry, soclusion from her family. Finally, there is a hint The friend of old Christmas, the king of the year.

We love to tread the grassy lawn, Along the brook-among the corn ; We love the whole ; but can't rehearse, His pleasures all, in prose or verse. Io TRIUMPHE !- Not Washington, and the gallant men under him, when they rushed on, and snapped up "them Hessians." Not when French sail crowded upon the c ast, and the struggling stars

shot irresistibly into the zinth-not then did the warnerved patriots of the past age feel happier, prouder, than we feel, as the advocates of a free home to live upon, turn, one by one, into the ranks .- Anti-Renter.

THE PREACHER CORRECTED .- A young urchin being severciy reprimanded by his mother for saying 'hell," remembered the chastisement, and on the following Sabbath, when the minister, in preaching, used the word, leaped up and exclaimed, "By Jings ! if you had my mother to deal with, you wouldn't, swear that way without being licked, I know." 2 A newly-married couple, some years since, took up their ab de in Poplar-street. At breakfast the next morning, after their entrance, the gentle-

man said to his lady, " My dear, this is Poplar-street and by putting in u (you) it becomes popular." " And by putting us in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become populous."

THE REGULATOR .- A traveller in a steam-boat not particularly celebrated for its celerity, inquired of a gentleman who stood next to him what the boat was called ; upon which the latter replied, "I all other steam-boats go by it."

A MERRY ANDREW.—Sir Andrew Agnew being asked what was a "moral engine?" replied "A railway engine that does not run on the Sunday."-Punch.

A VIEW OF A GREAT MAN .- A writer in one of our leading journals, thus introduces a "great man" for the veneration of the Christian community :--"View him at the sanguinary battle of the Horseshoe, when no quarter was asked and none given rously attended, and they were, personally, as well shoe, when no quarter was asked and none given, as professionally, welcomed by the English public in and where nine-tenths of twelve hundred infuriated a very flattering manner. They were in the habit Indians were sent to sleep with their fathers !"-View him there ! we will do no such thing. We had rather pay a sixpence more and see the devil himself. -Burritt's Citizen.

PLEA FOR PRIZE CATTLE.

To MISTER PUNCH, Please Sir, i am a Cook in A gentilman's famaly where yare Paper is took in by us servance and improprieties which marred their concert on Wednesday evening. Instead of the simple and pleasing melodies which their old friends and admirers expected to hear, the Hutchinsons gave a series of won subjick on witch i hone i feels a little bit Ten- proclamation was ordered, that Parliament shall, on won sugger on when I none I leefs a fittle bit ien-der, and you will very much obleege me If you will Grack no more Joax upon It. Wot i mean is, your spatch of business. Skitts upon the Fat cattal, witch i must say they A REMNANT OF THE LAST GENERATION.—Died, at abolition songs; some of which were so repulsive to the taste and good sense of the audience, that very many, both ladies and gentlemen, left the room. The abolitionists present, of course, applauded often Hurt my Feelins. The justes of Beaf about vociferously, and this excited corresponding disapcrismas i Look upon as quite pieters and i don't like man, George Inn, Mr. John Harding, in his 101st probation from other quarters. For a great part of them to be maid Fun of ; no more-would you if you | year. The deceased was a native of Bradford. and the evening the concert was made a scene of utter wes in my Place, witch, as Cook, the Fat is my perand disgraceful confusion. Suppose the Hutchinsons kisit. The Fatt being the best part of the Meat, it | then the occupier. At the death of George II. he was were to sing Whig songs, or Locofoco songs, at their is very pretty pickins, and i Git for it at the rate working with his uncle, a hatter, on the Borough. concerts, who would justify them for a moment? of Fourpence a pound for Meltin. If you brought walls, Bath; and was, even lately, wont to describe And why should they expect their abolition melodies down the Fat it would be a great Loss of Substans to Us pore Servance, witch of coarse we should expeck to be considdered in the wagis. So you won't wonder at my Feelin sore about the Fat. I know borough, as a hatter, and, subsequently, as a tanuer, this, that if i lost my Fatt it would be Ilalf as Much | at Chippenham ; and, since his retirement, has lived gone out of My pockett as my Place is Wuth. in Bath, East Tytherly, and Melksham. He was

Your umbil Servant. HANN LARDER.

(From Punch,)

I'm a true English farmer-no, that's not the word ; We dont' mention it now, 'tis a name never heard ; No such people as farmers in these times there be-Agriculturists now, mun, is what they calls we. Folks are growing

Far too knowing, Much too fast for a fellow like me,

Our calling itself is no longer the same, It has got a new nature as well as new name : We must all study science, we husbandmen, now, Alas! poor Dan!

THE QUARENS.-It is stated in the Medical Times, that Quakers seldom become depressed or melancholic on any points connected with religion. CURIOUS._Dr. Williams states, in the Medical

Times, that butlers have recently committed suicide in London more than any other class.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKBEPERS .- By the police act NEWS .- In a letter to the Tablet, Mr. Charles Waterton, of Walton Hall, describes Don Aliguel as housekeepers are required to scrape and cleanse the "a brave and uncompromising soldier," and "the nation's darling."

and that before nine in the morning, and that all REMEMBER THIS -A clean skin is as necessary to persons having flower pots standing on the window in health as food.

Userul .--- Vinegar boiled in myrrh, or camphor AN UNEXPACTED DISCOVERY .- About a week or ten sprinkled in a room, corrects putridity. days ago an aged female, who during a long widow-

hood had kept a very small public house nearly op-posite the military barracks here, was taken ill and died. She lived rather penuriously, but this was THE DUCAL IDEA .- We understand that no less

will meet with more favour? We sincerely hope that the caresses and flatteries they received from the English haters of every thing American, have not at orce extinguished their patriotism, and destroyed their sense of good taste and propriety. Of their performances, in a critical point of view, we must speak in terms of unqualified disapprobation. A COUNTRY CAROL.

The music which they sing is miserably poor; and their singing of it almost equally wretched, without method, expression or effect. - New York Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 20, 1846. [The most despotie tyrants do far less mischief to the cause of Republicanism than is done by the American scoundrels who unite slavery with democracy. The miscreant who penned the above is a precious sample of these worst

enemies to liberty.-ED. N. S.] THE LATE THOMAS HOOD .- We are sorry to learn that the children of the late Thomas Hood are, in consequence of the death of their last remaining parent, left entirely dependent upon the small fund, amounting we believe, to about £800, collected by public subscription at the period of Mr. Hood's death. The pension of £100 granted by Sir Robert Peel ceases with the decease of Mrs. Hood, who lived but a twelvemonth to enjoy it. We believe that Lord John Russell has already been applied to by the friends of the family to continue the pension to the children; but his lordship has intimated his inability to comply with the request, since the pen-sion becomes, by the death of Mrs. Hood, the property of the public. We feel confident that the wishes and intentions of the public will be best answered by a new grant of the same triffing amount to the orphans, to whose departed and highly gifted parent the public owes so large a debt of gratitude. FIRE AT ST. JAMES'S CHAPPEL, PENTONVILLE .- On Sunday afternoon, about half-past four o'clock. considerable alarm was caused in the neighbourhood of Pentonville, by the outbreak of a fire in the beautiful chapel dedicated to St. James. Smoke was seen issuing from the windows of the building by some one who was passing at the time, and upon an entrance being effected, it was discovered that the joists and flooring immediately beneath the communion table were on fire. By the prompt arrival of assistance the flames were subdued before much damage wa done to the sacred edifice. The fire is discovered to have originated from the overheating of a hot-air furnace.

REPUBLICAN ESTIMATE OF "LAYS OF FREEDOM."-The Hutchinsons, on Wednesday night, gave their first concert since their return from Europe, at the

; and Popular Pro

William and Mar owitt have withdrawn

To PREVENT NIGHT-MARE .- Sit up all night, and zo to bed in the day-time. By this plan it is a moral impossibility to be troubled with the nightmare.

And one need be a scollard to follow the plough, Sent to college,

Crammed with knowledge, Taught the wherefore, the why, and the how.

Time was when the farmer had no rule but one, Just to do what his fathers afore him had done ; The new fangled inventions we now take in hand. I, for one, must confess that I don't undertstand.

Weeds restraining,

Ditching, draining,

Subsoil ploughing, all over the land. I remember the time when the stable would yield Whatsoever was needful to fatten a field; But chymistry now into tillage we lugs, And we drenches the earth with a parcel of drugs ;

Makes each fallow

Physic swallow-

All we poisons, I hope, is the slugs,

Lor! when I was a youngster, who thought to be sure Of guano, or gypsum, to use for manure ? Of acids and salts from the blue bottle shops-

Where we soon shall be going for tinctures and drops, Draughts and potions,

Wasses, lotions,

Pills and powders, to doctor the crops. Well there, to myself I says often, says I,

Things will come round again, I've no doubt by and bye And your wiseacres find, arter all's said and done, That the old plan of farming, my bucks, is the one;

Drop reliance On their science,

Conly finishing where they begun.

Blenbeim. generally believed to be in consequence of her poverty

IMPORTATION OF HUMAN SRULLS .- The Mimer, a -being apparently at all times somewhat straitened in circumstances. After death her depositaries and Swedish vessel, which arrived at Hull last week, coffers were of course inspected by her relations, had as part of her cargo a case of skulls, and they when, we believe, to the surprise of every one of were passed by the Customs' authorities as "One them-at all events to her neighbours-her wealth. | case containing human skulls, being specimens illuschiefly in bank notes, but partly in silver, was found trative of natural history, value £10." As 'specito amount to no less a sum than £910 .- Perth Con- mens' they are free of duty. stitutional.

twice married, but has left no descendants. Till

within a few weeks of his death, he retained all his

faculties, and in all weathers took his daily walk .-

Hors entwine to the left, and beans to the right,

footpath in front of their houses at least once a day,

front of their houses are liable to penaltics.

Berkshire Chronicle.

CHEAPNESS OF POULTRY AND GAME IN THE METRObeing sold at 4s. a brace ; hares at 1s. 6d. each : during the night. geese at 3s. each ; and fowls at 3s. a couple.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE .- The Constitutionel says :-

"The British Government has lately received in TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT .- The National Tempeformation, from its agents on the western coast of rence Society is raising a large sum of money, for Africa, of a frightful occurrence, which, however, is the promotion of the temperance cause. Among the not novel in the annals of slavery. A negro chief special contributions we observe the name of J. D. having 2,000 slaves upon his hands, and being nn- Bassett, Esq., of Leighton, for £100.

able to dispose of them, had them all killed before No News. - Considerable apprehension exists his own eyes. The French Government has also among the relatives of the scamen engaged in the exbeen made acquainted with this horrible massacre. | pedition of the Erchus and Terror, which sailed We are assured that the Cabinets of London and from the river in June last year, under the command Paris have resolved to join in punishing with seve- of Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, and many rity the cruel chief." anxious applications have lately been made to the

ORIGIN OF THE TERM " SENDING TO COVENTRY."- Administry on the subject. No tidings have been The day after King Charles I. left Birmingham, on | received since last December. his march from Shrewsbury, in 1642, the Parlia- PENNY PARCEL POST .- The Parcel Post Company mentary party seized his crrriages, containing the are about to adopt the penny system, and to convey royal plate and furniture, which they conveyed for to acy part of London a package not exceeding 18 security to Warwick Castle. They apprehended al₁ ounces in weight, for a penny.

RAILWAT NEWS .- It is asserted that on and after the 1st of January next, no goods trains are to run POLIS. - Notwithstanding the high price of provisions on the line of the London and North-Western Bailgenerally, yet poultry and game is now seiling in way during the day, arrangements being in progress London at unusually low prices. Pheasants are for conducting most, if not the whole of the traffic

As USUAL.-Fever is greatly on the increase in Glasgow.

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proceedings of the Land Company, and of all interesting	1 00

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visit, not to take our men to the public house, and man could accomplish this for himself, if he had the est in your galaxy of glory. You have access to our idle them there for a considerable time.

No. 4.-Our friend tells us that he GUESSED, by the sound of a loom, that a weaver was at work in one of the houses he visited, but he tells us that enter into conversation with him; but that he dis. covered, from the wife, that the roads were so bad that she could not go out after dark. If such was the cause and effect, we have no doubt her husband

would have an interest in bad roads; but the woman told him no such thing, as we assert, without fear of contradiction, that there are not as good roads upon any farm of the same extent in England.

No. 5.—Our friend tells us that near the weaver's house is a draw well, sunk 126 feet, and with very little water in it at present. It is sunk 166 feet, and he shall name his own price, and select his own companion for emptying it during his life. This man talks of the difficulty of getting water, whereas, not a house on the estate is 120 yards distant from the best spring water, while each house has the best galvanised-iron spouts and pipes for collecting soft water. There are three splendid wells, conveniand neighbours had to go a considerable distance

for water, now the neighbouring farmers will have This bagman of the League takes us to task for having imitated the Socialists, in our disregard of political economy. We trust he has heard of the intention of the free trade masters of Lancashire to stop their mills for a period of ten days, after Christ-

mas. during which time, as a matter of course, the hands will be fed on Christmas fare, and will be excused from the payment of rent.

No. 6.—This economist charms us, and actually puts us out of conceit with our plan, when he assures us that those who were disappointed at Harnony, instead of breaking their backs and toiling and sweating at spade labour, might have earned two guineas a week by merely GUIDING MACHINES at Manchester; but he has not told us of a single RIPPLE, DWARF, or HUNCHBACK, made by his back-breaking process.

No. 7.—Our friend tells us that the socialists at Harmony, if they wished to read and learn, had the verv books from which Mr. O'Connor had compiled is work. We don't think he has ever read a page of it, for if he had, he would have discovered that every line was original, and taken from Mr. O'Conor's own experience.

No. 8.—Our geologist concludes his series of white es, with a comment upon the original rules of the society, and of the alterations in which he appears to ter, and for whose gratification did he receive two be totally ignorant, and then he winds up his two column thunder in John Bright's League paper, as brations to the world ? Now, as we are shortly to follows :---

But of far greater importance, nay, of painful interest, are the questions which will arise after this has got its solution, namely, how are the 6,000 shareholders to be paid their capital and interest for having provided sixty persons with prizes in the land lottery? If they are not to be paid their fifty shillings of capital, or have it rendered into a bond legally saleable, how shall additional classes of 6,000 a free audience as the best means of arriving at the each be urevailed on to put into a lottery which gives | truth upon a disputed subject, we challenge the them only the one hundredth chance of a prize, and "Whistler" to meet us in Manchester at any time that the prize of being doomed to the hardest toil By next week specimens of the above plate will be known to human hands, with a millstone of debt most convenient to himself, for one, two, three, or six nights' discussion, when we will give him all the posing it possible for the scheme to go on until all aid he can enlist, and when we undertake to prove that, with the aid of the Bank, we can locate, not come shareholders, is the supposed plenty and contentment to be diffused and enjoyed, when no more that one hundredth part, if the farms be of two acres each, or one two hundredth part, if the farms be four acres each, of the population has got the allotted land ? How, if the land is mortgaged when tenanted by the Chartist prizeholders, to raise money to purchase more, will the tenants and the original shareholders be protected if the mortgagees foreclose and suize on all houses and other property for estates are sold to a landlord who would evict the tenants? How, if the tenants are to have leases for ife. to protect them from eviction, are such legal documents to be paid for out of the £15 which is already engaged to the performance of so many duties between February and August? How, if even with such a legal protection the tenants should fall into an arrear of rent, or the trustees into an arrear of the mortgagees' per centage ? How, if there should | the pretext that he be such things as very dry summers or very bad har-CANNOT WHISTLE WITH HIS MOUTH vests? How, if in the best of seasons the land should not yield more than a half of the miraculous products He may write his queries, every one of which we predicted for it in Mr. O'Connor's book ? How, if the will answer, and we will give him half hour for half trustees and directors should not be all honest, and sell an estate without rendering up the money? How, if the hour, until an impartial Jury has heard enough society, not being chartered by incorporation, not to enable them to decide for themselves. How, if being certified under the Benefit Societies' Act, and

is made out for him.

ารู้แหละหน้าหน้า แล้วและสี่มีการและสนใหญ่สี่สาวสาวสาวไปไปไปสาวไปประเทศสาวสาวสาวไปไม่เหมืองสุดปฏิสบุรรู

In the middle of the day, when the sun doth shine.

What the devil shall I do with this loom of mine? In the middle of the day, when the sun shines hot, What the devil shall I do with my two acre spot?

Hit these economists high or low, there's no pleas. ing them. In winter the occupants will shiver at scribed upon your tomb 'Servata Hibernia, home for want of roads to go out after dark, and in summer they'll melt for want of water. How if the men who guide the machines at Manchester should not earn a fourth part as much as stipulated hy the "Whistler?" and how if they should earn three times as much as guaranteed by Mr. O'Connor's book ? How if the tyrant cotton lord couldn't have their labour at his own price? How if he couldn't eject them from his own house without conveyance or lease? How if he couldn't stamp them as conspirators to protect his own monopoly and how if ten masters were obliged to court the one free labourer, instead of a swarm of the idle reserve being obliged to solicit the starvation pittance established by the caprice of a grinding monopolist? How if the master manufacturers should be all rogues, and buy an estate without rendering up an account to those from whose blood and sweat it was extracted? and how if the producing hand should be consigned to the bastile, while the idle speculator is revelling upon its unrequited labour?

be completed, and should be in process of being engrossed? and how if, ere long, Messrs. Clark and Doyle should be upon a tour to witness the signature of every shareholder? and how if a trustee or direc- Legislature in Edinburgh and another either in tor should whistle himself across the water by any Birmingham or London, to which all private bill And how if the trustees and directors themselves were the most anxious for this legal protection ? and how if, without any legal interference whatever, we should have sufficient confidence in our own integrity not to abstract from, or injudiciously apply a farthing in a million of the poor man's funds?

How, if the Directors should not have withheld any document for the complete registration, and how, if the "Whistler" should be a League spy, employed by his heartless masters to try his hand at breaking up a combination which threatens destruction to their rule and his office? When our Bah! at whose expense did he travel from Manchester to Herringsgate, and back in the depth of win-

columns of friend Bright's paper to send his lucube better engaged than exposing the sophistry and hypocrisy of pretended friends, and as it is of all things necessary that the working classes should be enlightened upon a science to which alone they can look for redemption from their present state of slavery, and as we have looked to discussion before

OPEN.

OF IRELAND.

I approached with horror, and found by a low mean

ing they were alive-they were in fever, four chil

dren, a woman, and what had once been a man. It

is impossible to go through the detail. Suffice it to

even stream of Ireland's prosperity.

Cork :--

go on.

chance, added to which a clear and indisputable title young and gracious Queen. Lay these things before her. She is a woman. She will not allow decency to be ontraged. She has at her command the means How if the tenant could not pay his rent? and of at least mitigating the sufferings of the wretched

How if the trustees should fall into an arrear of in the district I speak of, if help be longer with-

Once more, my Lord Duke, in the name of starying thousands, I implore you to break the irigid and flimsy chain of official etiquette, and save the land of your birth, the kindred of that gallant Irish blood which you have so often seen lavished to support the honour of the British name, and let there be in-

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, "Your Grace's obedient humble servant, "N. M. CUMMINS,

" Justice of the Peace. " Ann Mount, Cork, December 17th."

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The day for the re-assembling of Parliament has been announced by royal proclamation, and within four weeks from this time, St. Stephens will be again the arena of dehate " in divers urgent and important matters," Last session was commenced at an unusually early period, on the 21st of January. The forthcoming session will be earlier by two days. being summoned for the 19th. Looking at the way in which, of late years, the sessions have been lengthened, we should not wonder, ere long, to see them extend from Christmas to Christmas, with only a few days allowance of holiday. The only cure for

these protracted, wearisome, and, to a considerable How if the deed for complete registration should extent, useless sittings, is for the Parliament to divest itself of its anomalous functions as respects private bills and local improvements, and to confine itself exclusively to imperial business. A Local business, railway, harbour, municipal, and other improvement Acts should be referred, would not only do the work better and more cheaply, if such bodies were properly constituted, but would leave the superior Parliament more free for the consideration of all matters of national importance. The rapid

extension of our colonies, and the growing importance of our foreign relations, not less than the additional labours which Legislative - interference in sanatory, educational, and other similar matters will require, demand that the time of the Imperial Legislature should not be occupied by any but quesfriend first heard of this society, he was full of hope ! tions of a general character. Of course it would still act, when necessary, as a Court of Review or

Appeal on divisions in the inferior Legislatures. The cause for the early assembling of the two houses is, no doubt, to be found in the present alarming aspect of affairs in the sister country. It is rumoured, that the Ministry have prepared a series of measures for that unhappy country, of which a Bill for the reclamation and improvement of the waste lands, as well as a better cultivation of the land already under culture, is to form a portion. We shall wait anxiously to see the truth of this statement. We have no great faith in Whig promises or Whig statesmen, but if they fairly and honestly take up the Land Question and grapple with it upon intelligible and honest grounds, they will go far to reconcile us to their stay in office. " Time will try whether they are " up to the mark" six thousand members in six years, but ten thou- or not. In the meantime we reiterate that nothing sand members in five years, and that when the short of a Radical and complete Land Measure will Company's affairs are wound up not a farthing will be of the slightest use to Ireland. The commencebe missing or misapplied that comes to the Trea- ment of such improvements as are involved in both surer's hands, and that at that period every located these renounced measures could administer immedimember, from the small sum paid as his share, will ate relief where distress is now most severly felt, and be nearly, if, not wholly, in possession of their re- | contribute most effectually to prevent the recurrence spective allotments, and in the enjoyment of a field of the present frightful state of things. They open for the exercise of their free labour, without any rent an almost boundless field of permanent employment at all. We always knew that the co-operation of to the able bodied population. By creating new the many would be met by the conspiracy of the capital upon a secure basis by the application of few, and, therefore, the "Whistler" must meet us equitable principles to the ownership of the rein discussion, and must not shelter himself under claimed wastes, and thereby giving the sense of an immediate and permanent interest in the soil, a change almost magical would be effected in Ireland. She has all the natural capabilities that the most sanguine could desire. Just institutions are all that is wanting to convert what is now the disgrace of the British Empire into its glory. It is said that the means by which Government the sky should fall, and we should catch larks? intends to carry out its views is, by advances from TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATOR the public purse. Such sums will be advanced as may be deemed most advisable, under the peculiar circumstances of each case : the usual rate of inte-Old man! behold the picture of your country rest will be charged, and the amount advanced will. after a long life's abuse of its confidence. It is a after the lapse of a certain period, be repaid to the bitter draught for any : if you have a heart, it State by easy instalments. Power will be reserved must be gall and wormwood to you. Behold the by the Government to put up for public sale those Stand on the brink of it, dissolute man, lands which have been improved at the public ex-Think of it, drink of it, then it you can. rense, should the interest or instalments not be A letter addressed to the Duke of Wellington by duly paid. In short, in its leading features the ru-Mr. N. Cumming, a magistrate of the county of moured Ministerial scheme is founded upon the Chartist Land Plan, and will aim at effecting, with " My Lord Duke,-Without apology or preface, presume so far to trespass on your Grace as to state the machinery and appliances of the State, similar to you, and by the use of your illustrious name to results as those which the British Chartists are present to the British public, the following statement ot what I have myself seen within the last three effecting by voluntary efforts. If the present appalling condition of Ireland has "Having for many years been intimately conthe effect of forcing a Whig Government, and a nected with the western portion of the county of Cork, and possessing some small property there, I thought it Parliament composed of landlords and capitalists, right personally to investigate the truth of the seveinto the adoption of a measure which will really give ral lamentable accounts which had reached me, of the appalling state of misery to which that part of the people a proprietary interest in the soil on which they live and labour ; then indeed will this calamity "I accordingly went on the 15th inst. to Skibbe not have occurred without leaving salutary effects reen, and to give the instance of one townland which visited, as an example of the state of the entire behind it. While we cannot help feeling deeply coast district. I shall state simply what I there saw. and painfully for the immediate sufferers-those It is situated on the eastern side of Castlehaven harbour, and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching ven against the foul system by which they have been the spot I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet murdered-yet we may take consolation, that out of apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels this evil, permanent good is likely to be educed, and to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can con- that ignorance and selfishness will at last be vev the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished frightened into the adoption of that policy, which and ghastly skeletons, by all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole knowledge a covering what seemed a ragged horsecloth, their but in vain. knowledge and benevolence have long advocated wretched legs hanging about, naked above the knees.

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places; and that the List of such Ampeals will be called over by the Clerk of the Peace at the expiration of half an hour from the opening of the Court; and that all ap-peals in which Counsel are not then instructed, so as to be ready to proceed immediately (if called upon so to do), will be struck out. Solicitors are also required to take Notice, that th

Order of Removal, copies of the Notice Notice, that and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace on the entry of the Appeal:—And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard un-less the Chairman is also furnished by the Apellants with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Charge-ability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of appeal.

And Notice is also hereby given, That at the said Genaral Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at KNARESBOROUGH aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding for the half-year commencing the first day of April next, will be laid at the as no subscriber need take the plate if he does not wish. hour of Twelve o'Clock at noon. And Notice is also hereby further given, That at the

Sessions to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on Wednes-day, the 6th day of January next, at the hour of Twelve "Clock at neon, a Committee of Justices of the said Rid-ing will be elected, for the purposes of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the year then next ensuing, pursuant to the 8th and 9th Vie., chap. 126, sec. 12. C. H. ELSLEY,

CLERK OF THE PEACE. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, December 11th, 1846.

DOMESTIC MONITOR.

On Saturday, December the 12th, and every succeeding Saturday, will be published, price One Penny. THE DOMESTIC MONITOR,

Or Literary, Scientific, Legal, and Medical Adviser.

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> C. DIPPLE, Holywell Street, Strand. IMPORTANT TO MINERS. PROSPFCTUS MINERS' ADVOCATE

AND MANX INTELLIGENCER.

Essays.

To be published every Fortnight, and delivered free by Written by himself, and never before published. This is post throughout the United Kingdom and the British

EDITED BY MR. WILLIAM DANIELS THE above Periodical will re-appear early in 1847 in its original form and size, viz., 16 pages royal octavo, price as usual, 12d. It will in future be printed in Douglas, Isle of Man, and will be published (fortnightly) in the above form, until a sufficient number are printed to complete a Volume of the late series (twelve numbers having already been published, after which, should it meet the wishes of the Miners generally, it will appear weekly, as a general Newspaper. The Miners' Advocate and Manx Intelligencer is intended to be an organ of instruction and communi-cation for the miners of Great Britain, Ireland and the

in the hands of our agents; and numerous applica- around the prizeholder's neck for life ? How, suptions having been made by agents and parties who subscribe weekly for a Star, to afford all an oppor. the working population of the kingdom have betunity of possessing this magnificent and interesting engraving, we have decided that all who shall subscribe to the paper from Saturday, the 9th of January to February the 6th, when it will be ready for delivery, shall be entitled to a plate. The plate is far superior to any thing that has ever been given with any paper, as will be admitted on inspection. The price of the plate and paper will be one shilling ; [the price of those coloured in the best style will be 2s. 6d. ;] and we request that agents will transmit their orders as early as possible, in order that we may print accordingly, the mortgage money? What will be done if the

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1846.

THE QUAKER COTTON LORD AND HIS WHISTLE.

We had always anticipated that those who have realized fortunes by slave labour wou'd sooner or later be driven into open opposition to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company; and it has fallen to the lot of the most griping, most cruel, and most lying of the whole fraternity of the coldblooded tribe of political economists to hire a very suitable tool for the accomplishment of his very laudable purpose. Some short time ago, upon our return from Manchester, we were informed that a very inquisitive traveller had paid a visit to Herringsgate estate, and who professed himself to be an acquaintance of Mr. O'Connor. It now appears that this, individual was Mr. Somerville, a person who has assumed the cognomen of "One who has whistled at the plough." Now, had we heen aware of the person who thus honoured us with a call, the former services of that individual to the cause of Bright and Co., would have led us to expect a furious denunciation of our system in the outset. But the "OLD SOLDIER," aware of the humiliating position of his old masters, adopted the more insidious, but less ingenious plan of buttering tions and be still unpunishable by law ?" us first, that we might be the more easily swallowed interest displayed in the comfort, condition, and doom himself to a four hundred miles journey, and and paid for by the tourist, would naturally carry the sympathetic and kind-hearted.

The GENTLEMAN who whistles at the plough distinguished our operations at Herringsgate by a very fascinating notice, in which there was no mention of the "drunken plasterers," "shavings" benches" and "apprentices" that were doing nothing in the school-house. There is much in the first introduction of a stranger, and fatal consesequences not unfrequently follow a hastily-conceived impression. Our enquirer, selected no doubt upon many occasions for his sagacity, was aware of the effect that a first impression produces, and was therefore lavish in a description of that ocular delight which has been dispelled by a most praiseworthy, and of course DISINTERESTED, investigation of the means of carrying out the objects of the society. In the first place we shall deal with manufactured article, which represents our allotted harsher name, and then we shall chronicle all those fresh raw material.

cation for the miners of Great Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man-to be a reflex of their opinions and condi-tion; and its principle object will be to improve their con-dition, mentally, morally, and physically. It will con-tain papers on Geology, Mineralogy, and on the best methods of Ventilating and Draining Mines; also, on the different Mining and Colliery operations, and the most approved methods of "extracting ore," and "getting Coal," as practised in the different mining counties of the United Kingdom. It will likewise con-tain Original Essays. Extracts from the best authors, Reviews, Poetry, Correspondence, &c., &c. Corres-pondents will be appointed in all the mining dis-tricts, who will report all accidents and explosions in mines, their causes, &c.; and Articles will appear, ings to those who are the supposed dupes of the protected if the mortgagee was to foreclose, or the which they hold, and beyond the rent or rent-charge s, that when the windows were open, the rain blew in which, neither mortgagee or proprietor could mines, their causes, &c.; and Articles will appear, from time to time, with a view to the prevention of the in, and, wonderful to say, wet the floors and the

Companies' Act of last session, though professing so to be, should be out of the pale of the law, giving its shareholders no protection from its defaulters, or from one another? How, if the society's directors should be capable of saying in the balance sheet of 29th September, 1846, that "your officers cannot conclude without expressing their gratification that. notwithstanding the many obstacles thrown in the way of procuring the enrolment of the society, they have at length succeeded in placing it under the protection of the law, by procuring the registration of the society under the Joint Stock Companies' Act; this will give increased confidence to persons about joining the society, and secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers." How, if the said officers said this knowing that the society is not legally enrolled, and connot be under that act, so long as they withhold any one (of which they have withheld many) of the documents published by the society-how, I say, if directors, using one species of deception on the shareholders, should, to get in large subscriptions of ready cash, use other decep-

days. Of all the imputations implied to those queries I at a gulp. Of course there is a deep and sensitive shall give affirmative proofs. In sorrow I shall do so. When I first heard of this society, I was full of hope that at last working men were associating toprotection of the working classes, by one who will gether to acquire property for the benefit of them sclves, and for the attainment of that political and social status which honest industry entitles themthe country was reduced. a three hours' trudge over BAD ROADS, in the to look to. But, on getting such of the publications dreary winter season. A sympathy which, if sincere of this society as could be obtained after much difficulty, I have carefully studied them and the rules, and can come to no other conclusion than this, that with it all that conviction which properly belongs to of all the bubble joint stock companies of recent times the Chartist Land Company is the hollowest and most unstable bubble; that it has begun in a delusion defying all the rational principles of honest business, and must end, either in an early swindle by some of its members, or in the ultimate ruin of all its property.

> There is really such a jumble of insolence, fallacy, presumption, and miscalculation pervading the above, that one is at a loss how to deal with it in any reasonable space. This calculator presumes that there is an end to the society when sixty of the six thousand shareholders are located ; precisely we presume as he would argue that there would be an end of friend Bright's mill, the employment of his hands and his profits as soon as the stock in hand was worked up, wholly forgetting a slight principle of political economy called buying and selling-that the ground, is disposed of for the purpose of purchasing

How will the shareholders or the occupants be

Our columns, this week, show an increase of the misery which devastates Ireland-the whole country seems to be suffering. Famine has spread everysay, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at where-the victims, by hundreds, go raving mad, least two hundred of such phantoms, such frightful or die in dozens, in hovels destitute alike of good spectres as no words can describe. By far the greater number were delirious, either from famine or from fire and clothing. And the mountebanks of Burgh fever. Their demoniac yells are still ringing in my Quay all this time keep squabbling with Young Ireears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain. My heart sickens at the recital, but I must land, and talking sublime nonsense about "physical force."

"In another case, decency would forbid what fol-At home, the inclemency of the season is begin. lows, but it must be told. My clothes were nearly torn ning to tell upon our own poor. In the columns of the landlord to evict? Why, booby, by the title under pestilence around, when my neckeloth was seized n my endeavour to daily journals the heading "Another Death from from behind by a gripe which compelled me to turn. Starvation" is becoming far too familiar to the eye. I found myself grasped by a woman with an infant just born in her arms, and the remains of a filthy But there is something so awful involved in the fact exact a farthing. As far as the shareholders, or oc-cupants and shareholders are concerned, sale or and babe. The same morning the police opened a of a human being dying from starvation, that it house on the adjoining lands. which was observed should never be suffered to pass from the mind as a shut for many days, and two frozen corpses were mere piece of news, to be read and forgotten-while found, lying upon the mud floor, half devoured by the such horrible events occur they are emphatic protests "A mother, herself in a fever, was seen the same against the institutions under which they take place day to drag out the corpse of her child, a girl about twelve, perfectly naked, and leave it half covered The blood of our murdered brethren rises to heaven with stones. In another house, within 500 yards of against us. Great Britain possesses ample means the cavalry station at Skibbereen, the dispensary for employing, feeding, clothing, and sheltering all doctor found seven wretches lying, unable to move, its population. If any perish for want, the blame under the same cloak. One had been dead many rests with the laws and the false system of distribuhours, but the others were unable to move either themselves or the corpse. "To what purpose should I multiply such cases ? tion by which such cruel results are produced. It is strange that nearly nineteen centuries and a half If these be not sufficient, neither would they hear who have the power to send relief, and do not, even ' though one came from the dead.' Let them, howhave passed away since the light of Christianity was first shed on the world, and yet we have not learned to ever, believe and tremble, that they shall one day practice its primary and simplest precepts. The hear the Judge of all the earth pronounce their tremendous doom, with the addition, 'I was an huncarols which announce Christmas, and the rejoicings gered and ye gave me no meat, thirsty and ve gave which hallow that commemoration of the introducme no drink, naked and ye clothed me not." "But I forget to whom this is addressed. My tion of a new system based on the great and glori-Lord, you are an old and justly honoured man. It is yet in your power to add another honour ous principle of brotherly love,-hand down, to us request our friend, when he next honours us with a co-operation, as the Whistler will see that no poor to your age, to fix another star, and that the bright traditionally the meaning and intent of the "Good

not being legally registered under the Joint Stock

LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL. MAY still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'GowAN and Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, Loadon; through any respectable bookseller in town or country; or at any of the agents of the Northern Star. The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has sh(Inscription, &c., &c , engraved upon it. PRICE FOURPENCE.

IMPORTANT_TO PHOTOGRAPHIATS.

A N application was made on the 32nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Ar. Beard (who, acting under a mest extraordiny deluss a, considers himself the sole patentee of the Photographic projects !) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-struct, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portralis, which he does by a process entirely different fron. and very

superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half, the elerge. His Honour refused the application in tota. No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate

All the Apporatus, Chemicals, de., to be had as usual athis Depot, I. Temple-street, Whitefriars,

dreadful loss of life, now so unhappily prevalent among our mining population. The Articles which have been so much admired, on the "Rights and Wrongs of Labour," on "Natural and Chemical Philosophy," and the "Sy-nopsis of Geography," will be continued till completed. Thus the MINERS'ADVOCATE will contain a mass of sound information which more the mitted to the sound plaster. aformation, which may be with safety handed down from father to son, while it will not interfere with either party politics or religion, at the same time it will be a medium of British, Foreign, and Manx News, and thus answer all

the purposes of a general newspaper. Orders and Advertisements received by the following agents:-London, Cleave, bookseller, Shoe-lane, Fleetst., Manchester, Heywood, bookseller, Oldham-st., and Grocott, No. 1, Camplin's buildings, Mount.st., Ancoats; Wigan, J. Berry, Scholefield lane; Bolton, J. Croston, innkeeper, Key st.; Newcastle-on.Tync, France and Co., s, Side, horn music seller, M. Jude, Side, Messrs. Bell's the plasterers, (or which we were the most of com-collinwood-street; South Shields, W. Gilroy, foot of Lay- plain), and adds the falsehood that there were zate street; Sunderland and Wearmouth, N. Morgan shopkeeper; Wakefield and Leeds, Brown and Wild South Staffordshire, Joseph Linney, Bilston; T. Clark

and[Shotley Bridge, Scotland-Glasgow, MNee, Parkhead; Airdrie, Scotland-Ullsgow, M. Nev, Farknead; Alfarie, T. Hailstones; Helytown, W. Cloughan; Coatbridge, J. J Hunter; Falkirk, G. Menzies; Dalkeith, D. Ross; New-toa, J. Reid; Tranent, J. Wood. Agents wanted in Ayr-shire and Fifeshire, also, other mining counties in England and Wales. Isle of Man, Mr. Farcher, Douglas.

No. 2.-Our friend's observation was so minute. mortgage would simply imply transfer of payment that the act of closing the windows drew his atfrom A. to B. or C., without any power in B. or C tention to the description of timber used, and that to increase the rent, or alter the conditions under rats. which the occupants derived their title from A.; but his guide informed him that it had grown upon the estate. This is false, utterly false, not a particle of timthe wiseacre who seems to have taken great pains

ber in the doors, windows, frames or sashes, is other with the investigation of our affairs, has overlooked than the best seasoned old oak, hard as stone, and the fact that the company's estates are neither to be two hundred years old, and the best foreign timber. MORTGAGED NOR SOLD.

No. 3.—Our friend informs us of the neglect of The legal documents conferring the estate in fee the plasterers, (of which we were the first to comupon the occupants, are not to be charged out of the £15! they are to be paid by the society, and the cost others in the school-house idle, in consequence of price charged to the occupant as rent charge, at the their dissipation. Now, what's the fact ? there was rate of £5 per cent.; the ad valorem stamp for con-

Walsall. Agents wanted for Durham, West Auckland, Bi-shop Auckland, North Staffordshire, Derby and Notting-ham, • th and South Wales, Cornwall, Alston 4000r, only parties at work in the school-house were most fee will cost £2 10s., and the occupant will pay only parties at work in the school-house were most fee will cost £2 10s., and the occupant will pay

attentive, honest, hard working plasterers, who had 2s. 6d. a year for it; the stamp for conveying the taken that part of the job and executed it well, acfour acre allotment will cost £3 15s., and the occucording to contract; and, in passing, we would pant will pay 3s. 9d. a year; this is the value of

DECEMBER 26, 1846.

News" originally told by the advocates of Christi. | NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND gity. But we have only " the letter that killeth. not the spirit that maketh alive." Dives fares supptuoasly not only on Christmas, but every other day, while the Lazuruses of society, in too many instances, die of want, even of the crumbs which fill from his table. We hope and believe that "there's a good time coming" but "Poets" are not prophets, and, however, hopeful the future may he we must take for comment the facts of the present. to renewed efforts to lessen the numbers of both !

GRATEFUL JOHN BULL.

In compliance with numerous applications from all parts of "Punch" to a few more verses, and publish slogether this week, as requested.]

Och! John Boll my darlint, you're nothing but varmint, Ton're playing on Paddy and running your rigs. You grant and you growl, bad luck to your sowl. while you're aiten our bread stuffs, our praties, our

nigs. for big bellied divil, why can't you be civil? We axed you to give us a bit of our own, And you cocked up your snout, like a pig in the gout, and instid of the bread stuffs, you give us a stone. You thrait us with scorning, while our monies adorning, You're streets and your parks, and you're palaces too, The whole of the nation, is dead wid starvation. And you exposing fat baists to your'e own pauper

So shout for Lord John, that's not very strong, While we buys up the muskets, the powdher and shot, And when we've the mains, you'll attind to our claims.

For be prayers and petitions ther'll nothing be got. We can't ait our own corn, though we work night and

morn. Though we digs and we delves and puts out the manure.

It all goes in rack rints, and comes back in cowld flints To shoot the producers and kill all the poor.

Sobe the powers of Moll Kelly, as you have stinted my belly,

I'm ready for ruction, rebellion and fun. And I'll not put a stitch, in my brogues the cawbeen, and

owld britch, Till I buys myself powdher and shot and a gun,

Though you calls us Poltroons, we recruit your Dhrag goons,

And we powers out our blood on the battle's red plains Sure, we mans your war-ships, and feed all their Lordships,

While ye calls us barbarians and horrible names.

There's the "Bloody ould Times," wid its threehapenny lines. And your Parlimint House, wid its Saxon oppressors-

Wid yer Boord of all Works, and yer viceroy's quirks, Yoz've strlpt us of pot-hooks, creepeens, and ould d:essers.

But, be my sowl, we're the boys that'll soon make : noise.

Whin we all has a musket, the powdher and ball ; And it's then ye's 'll hear, wid a flay in your ear, And you'll ax when we whispers, "Pat, agra! did you call 🖁

Take that, mother Bunch, you toady ould Punch, That sells uz in picters to plaize the West Ind; But le the Holy Saint Paul, we dispises ye's all, From Johnny Groat's house, to the very Land's Ind. F. 0'C.

Leami To Readers & Corresponder is.

TREASURERS. Ail district Secretaries and Treasurers to the

circumstances will be admitted as a reason for de-

apply. First.-A scrutineer shall be appointed by each branch on the first meeting night or day in every month, whose duty shall be to attend the branch he we must take for comment inclucion the present. Merry Christmas finds too many sad hearts and cretary shall, before the dissolving of each meeting, desolate hearths. May the fact inspire our readers sum up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall immediately hand them over to the Treasurer. He shall keep a check book against the Secretary and Trea-

surer, and be present at the audit of the Branch books, and report to the shareholders as to their correctness.

Second-Every branch shall appoint two auditors, whose term of office shall be six months ; their duty In companies of the kingdom, we have extended our shall be to examine the Branch books, and report

amount belongs.

whether the certificate required be the first or second, given. The certificates will not be sent to the request of letters in which this rule is not observed.

Fifth.—All communications, whether enclosing money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows: -"To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, S3. Dean-street, Soho, London.

All monies must be remitted in Post Office

Office Orders must be made payable at the letter.

The person's name applying to the local post nuary 4th. The person's name apprying to the local rule. The Secretary then I tau from the Department of the order must be written at full Sunday last, the article headed "The Fraternal length at the top of the order, and who Democrats." The article excited the loudly exmust see the order properly stamped, and

the order must be made payable to Feargus read the following reply :-O'Connor. All letters containing money

must be addressed as follows, for "THE DIRECTORS

Land Office,			
83, Dean	Street.	Soho.	

LONDON. PHILIP M'GRATH. Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

TATE FRAMEWORKS

THE FRATERNAL DEMOURATS.

On Monday evening, December 21st, the usual

confirmed, the Secretary read the copy of a letter he martyrdom, being merely bound over to be of good had addressed to Lord Palmerston, in accordance | behaviour for six months. So much for this cockwith the instructions of a previous meeting. The and-bull story. letter was ordered to be inserted in the minutes. A considerable number of members were elected and several persons were nominated for admission.

The secretary read the following communication :--Monday, December 21, 1846.

My Dear Harney, You have doubtless seen the scandalous, and libellous attack made upon your political and private character by the renegade Dispatch of yesterday, and not show themselves. Only a few month a.o I liarly my own, but, to my personal knowledge, they cylince an carnest desire to have the principles of

Monday night, which precludes the possibility of my | cipal body of my constituents in 1839. This at any attending the meetings of my Brother Fraternal (not | rate proves an undiminished confidence of seven years

Third.-Letters enclosing money must distinctly Smart, of Leicester, as an honorary member, will you mocratic delegation since the time of that Convenset forth the respective funds to which the whole allow me the honor to nominate the old patriot, as tion. Within the last two years I have taken pro-Fourth.-In all letters requiring certificates it not it will be) I feel confident it will reflect no dis.

must be stated whether they are for mem- grace upon the noble band of democratic spirits, with bers of the first, second, or third section. And whom I have the honor to be associated, and I shall whom I have the honor to be associated, and I shall feel as much gratified, as I felt disgusted on reading and if the second, the number of the first must be the filthy Dispatch. With every desire for the pro gress of cur society, and the welfare of each, and all of my Brother Democrats, I am, with the utmost

contempt for the dirty rag alluded to above, Thine fraternally,

J. SHAW.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, who had attended the meeting for the purpose of delivering an address on the

state and prospects of Democracy in Scotland, sug-Orders, or by Bank Order payable on de- gested that his address should be postponed to another that thus har out acts have been in lavour or period of the meeting to take into consideration the infamous instead of war, witness our "Addresses" on the gested that his address should be postponed to allow mand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post article in the Dispatch, referred to in Mr. Snaw's This suggestion was adopted, on the understanding General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, that friend Doyle was to deliver his address at the

London, as none other will be acknowledged. next meeting of the Society, on Monday, Ja-The Secretary then read from the Dispatch of

pressed disgust of the entire assembly. JULIAN HARNEY, after a few preliminary remarks,

TO THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.

BRETHREN.-The Weekly Dispatch of last Sunday, contains a foul and villa ous attack against me, which I deem it necessary to repry to, not occanse I fear the abuse of the Dispatch blackguard, but because you, whom he denominates "infernal demo-crats," are mixed up with myself by this libeller ; and because many of you being natives of other countries,

and not well informed of the political events of the last few years in this country, are not in a position to know the truth or falsehood of the alleged facts

on which my libeller grounds his accusations. At your meeting on the 7th inst., it became my duty to report to you that the resolutions on the seizure of Cracow, adopted by the "Democratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration," had been published only in the Morning Advertiser, Sun, and Northern Star; and that amongst the papers which had not even noticed the resolutions, was the Week'y Dispatch. After 1 had delivered the said report, you passed a vote of thanks to those journals which had published the "resolutions." A report of this meeting (on the 7th inst.) together with the "Address to the Democracy of Europe," subsequently appeared in the Morning Advertiser, Sun, and Northern Star.

Your vote of thanks to the Sun, Advertiser, and Star, in connexion with the implied censure of the Dispatch, for its dishonest suppression of the anti-an-3 12 3 nexation of Cracow resolutions, is the real reason

place of meeting, and the other was close to his "vigour" has been exercised to little purpose, as Drury-lane Theatre, at the time the police passed I am convinced that no man, who has the least knowmeeting of the Fraternal Democrats took place at the with those previously captured. The fact is that none ledge of Julian Harney's public or private character. Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are hereby German Society's Hall of meeting, Drury Lane. of the arrested were associates of mine, excepting the will be found to sympathise with the infamous and treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, who is at this very time one of my "asso- calumnious statements which are contained in the treasurer, the treasurer, the treasurer, the treasurer, the treasurer treasurer treasurer treasurer, the treasurer treas

My unanswerable reply to the calumnics of my enemics, now raked up by the unprincipled Dispatch is, that, I am still in principle what I was in 1839; while as regards public position, I have attained one far higher than I then occupied; on the other hand, my then accusers are now recreants and renegades from their then avowed principles ; and are

scouted by the people, in whose presence they dare effusion. You are aware how I am situated every men of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who formed the printo propose my esteemed friend, Thos. Rayner in the first Convention, has been elected to any de-

one of us; should his name be accepted (as I doubt | minent part in many large public meetings in this metropolis ; why did not my skulking enemies ap-pear at those meetings? The crawling wretches the Dispatch battery, we will express that confidence. Ing on the whole to near 2 000 members. dared not. The remainder of the article in the Dispatch con-

democrats," and consequently the dissolution of the

society. As to my "physical force" designs in connexion with the "Fraternal Democrats," I have only to say

that thus far our acts have been in favour of peace Oregon question which were published both in this country and America. From the first of these addresses I quo e the following :--

"Working men of Britain and America, if you approve of the view we have taken of this question, be up and doing, and act forthwith to preserve the place of the world. Gather in your public assemblies, memorirlise your Parliament and Congress, create and guide an enlightened public opinion to this end, and influence your respective governments to act justly, honourably, and for the welfare, instead of the misery, of the human

race. Working men of Britain, your interests are altogether on the side of pence. War would distract public attention from your grievances, would add to your burdens, might probably afford a pretext for your government

curtailing your scanty liberties, under the pretence of "providing for the public safety," and would indefinitely postpone your political emancipation, Exclusive institutions, bad laws, and a vicious social system, are your only real "enemies," and against these only you

should raise the shout of war. Working men of America, you are. or should be, the pioneers of freedom; such was the mission bequeathed to you by WASHINGTON and his great brother patriots. That mission you will best fulfil by perfecting your institutions-by abolishing the slavery of white and blackwages and the whip-by driving from your legislatures, the landlords, usurers, lawyers, soldiers, and other idlers and swindlers; by making the veritable people, the wealth-producers, really "sovereign," and thus establish ing a real, instead of a nominal, Republic, War will not aid, but will prevent you accomplishing these reforms. Achieve these reforms, and everywhere the people will demand your institutions, and your triumph will be complete.

A war between the two nations would revive the barba. rous national prejudices and hatreds, which happily are now fast perishing before the light of knowledge and the advance of national intercommunication. Our desire is to promote the fraternity, freedom, and happiness of nations. In this spirit we have addressed you ; in this spirit we salute you as brethren.

tions in all transactions with the Directors. No called to the chair.) circumstances will be admitted as a reason for deThe minutes of the previous meeting having been add that the arrested did not suffer a very grievous part I feel the utmost gratification in having the op-

I am convinced you know how to treat the malignant was elected delegate to a Chartist Convention by the are participated in by the great Democratic party the National Association explained to them, by Mis-'infernal") Democrats; and as I am commissioned duration! Now mark this, not one of my enemies man stands higher in the estimation of the real Combination only waiting an active agitation on our sists of laudations of moral force triumphs, to wit theless I harbour an instinctive idea, that the con-the Reform Bill," "Corn-Law Repeal," &c.; de-ductors of the Northern Star newspaper, are not alto-Messrs. Buckby an and industry of other " friends of Democracy" than quire their services.

the "We" of the Dispatch, for the "lacts," which country, which can distinguish between the fair and conourable criticism of an editor, and such scanda-

lous, yet futile attacks, as that which has been made upon our esteemed and worthy secretary. Julian Harney strong in the conciousness of his own integrity, can afford to despise this paltry attempt to injure him, in the estimation of the public, but it is our duty to notice it as a base perversion of the functions of a public writer, and as an act which merits our strongest condemnation, seeing that it corrupts the press which is the source from whence the public habitually receive their impressions of the noblest institutions of which the age can boast

Great applause.) CHRISTOPHER DOYLE rose and said, Mr. Chairman, pass by, without expressing my unmitigated disayprobation, and I will add, just condemnation, of the destardly, slanderous, and uncalled for attack made upon my respected friend Harney, by the vile scribe of the Dispatch. I have had the pleasure, yea, the conour, of being personally acquainted with brother llarney during the last seven years, and I can safely say, without the fear of successful contradiction, that

mocrat, I never knew. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Doyle then went into the history of the Chartist agitation during the year 1839, and stated amongst other things connected with that particlar period of excitement, and almost unbounded enthusiasm, that he was chairman of a meeting held in Manchester, at which meeting Julian Harney was the principal speaker, and though he spoke warmly, and indeed he (Mr. Doyle) would go so far as to say strongly, yet

he could solemaly an I truthfully aver, that in the crawling, mean, truckling, deceiving, time serving, and liberty destroying Whigs, in the very same town of Manchester, use language far more strong-more violent than that which emanated from friend Harney's lips, on the occasion he alluded to. But did

in the door-way of a beer-shop opposite the society's present instance, however, it must be admitted that | NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

" Union for the Million."

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Commit portunity which my present position affords me, of tee of the above association, was held at their expressing the high esteem in which I hold the pa- office, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, on Monday riotism and worth of my friend Julian Harney. last, when an immense mass of correspondence was (Loud cheers.) I have known him for many years read from all parts of the country, giving glorious as a public man, and during the last five or six years proof of the progress of the principles of the National have been honoured with his personal confidence, Association for mutual protection, in preference to and from all that I have seen of him, I am fully the exploded system of local strikes, requiring lans justified in asserting, that a more pure or single from all parts to support them, and, when over, whe minded patriot does not exist. (Hear, and cheers.) ther successful or not, saddles the local union with a And bear in mind friends, that the opinions which debt which hangs round their neck like a millstone, have expressed of Julian Harney, are not pecu- cramping their energies for years after. All parties throughout the country. (Cheers.) I have but just sionaries from the Central Committee, and expressing returned from a tour through the principal towns of their firm conviction that the trad s of the three the provinces, and I can assure this meeting that no kingdoms are fully alive to the principle of National movement party than the person against whom the part, to ensure their rallying around the glorious scribe of the Dispatch has shot his envenomed, but standard raised by the hon. member for Finsbury. pointless darts. (Cheers.) Julian Harney enjoys A letter was read from Keighley, Yorkshire. giving our confidence. (Hear, and cheers.) and notwith- the adhesion of 541 woolcombers, and 805 Power

(Hear, hear.) The writer "do's not know Julian A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Lenegan Ilarney," "never saw Julian Harney," but never- of Wigan, agent of the association for that town, and

Messrs. Buckby and Winter, agents for Leicester, nunciations of my "physical force" designs; witless attempts at satire; and cowardly insinuations for the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this description that the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this description that the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this description that the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled, by this the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the "foreign" circumstances are so faithfully (?) chronicled is the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the purpose of exciting the suspicions of the purpose of exciting the purpose of exciting the purpose of exciting the p 'friend; of Poland." I labour under the impres- hold themselves in readiness to attend any trate sion that Julian Harney is indebted to the assiduity body within their respective districts, who may re-

Mr. PEEL of Manchester, was appointed a missionare chronicled in the disgusting and unmannly arti- ary to explain the principles and objects of the two ele. But owing partly to the exertions of Julian associations, his first tour is amongst the block prinlarney himself, a MIND has been created in the ters of the following districts of Lancashire, on :--Monday evening 28th ... Blackrod

Tuesday. ... 29th Wednesday... 30th Chorley Holytroyd Thursday ... 31st ... Accrington

Mr. PERL is most desirous of meeting those who are particularly opposed to these growing associations, he has little doubt of being able to remove the prejudices of all, who, in the true spirit of enquiry, will favour him with their attendance.

Mr. Bush reported his mission to the carpenters of Rochdale, he sent a note to each of the employers desiring an interview, which induced them to men and things, and is therefore an abuse of one of call a meeting of their budy, to which meeting Mr. Bush was invited, when considerable discussion took place with reference to the several points at i-sue, the employers agreeing to a concession made by the and brothers, I cannot let the present opportunity men. that two hours should constitute a quarter of a day, in fact all the points in dispute were amicably settled. except that of the two half hours per day for breakfast and ten in winter, and the one half hour in summer, upon which the masters declared they wished for time to consider, the fact of the next week being Christmas holidays, had more to do with their decision than the merits of the question of the half hours named above, thus affording another proof a more upright, honest, and purely disinterested de- of the value of mediation, more especially, when such mediator is backed by the powerful influence of at least 70,000 brave unionists.

Mr. ALLEN reported his mission to the block printers of Mitcham, his object being to ascertain romthe employer whether he turned the men off because they took an active part in trades union matters, showing him that trades unions being legal. it was untair and unreasonable to turn them off for taking an active part in such legal societies, and if employers thought proper to adopt such a course, years 1830 and 1831, he heard the leaders of the it would be resented by the whole body of unicnists, and the men supported ;- the National Association acting upon the principle of " all for each, and each for all." The employer denied having turned them off for the cause alleged, (of course with a view of cepriving them of assistance), referring him to the the Weekly Dispatch condemn the Whigs for the workmen for confirmation of what he stated, all of whom, when appealed to, declared they were discharged for the cause stated above. Mr. Allen then put the question, would he have any objection to take them back, one having worked for him nine years, and the other twelve years. The employer desired time to consider. In the meantime, the men will be supported by the Association. The Committee then adjourned.

JOHN ABNOTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of 4s. 6d from Mr, Thomas Henna and family, Somers Town SECTION No. 2, Ber Mr. Thomas Laurie, for the O'Connor fund. SHABES. J. M'AINSH, Crieff.-Send 10 postage stamps, and we Joseph Moody Edinburgh will post you the plate. TO THE FORTUNATE HOLDERS OF PRIZE SHARES ON THE James Hill Westminster REDMABLEY ESTATE,-We are requested to state, George Bishop Lambeth that if any person who holds a prize ticket for either a two or three acre allotment on the Worcestershire Kinghorn estate, is disposed to sell the same, he may find a Stroudwater purchaser, by applying to Mr. E. Robbins, 20, King. chipping Norton .. Stephenson, Cullen street, Kensington. The person desirons of getting Miss Mary Clarkson, Addingham on the land, is willing to give £40 for a three acre. or Henry Davies .. in proportion for a two acre allotment, and the trans-Marylebone fer of a full payed up share, or share and a half. John Bradford AN OPERATIVE BLOCK PRINTER-Barrhead-Next week. William Moore A Nonconformist, Manchester .-- Our rule is not to pub-Littleborough Kennilworth lish communications of any kind without being in-Monmouth formed of the writer's name and residence. We do Charles Dunham not insist upon the publication of the name, &c., but Thomas Barrett ... we must know the writer's address for our own satis-George Martin Longton faction. Edinburgh M. WILLIAMS, SALFORD .- His case is a very hard one, Tredegar but we do not consider it prudent to advise him to Nottingham leave the house without notice, especially as he has Devizes a Lawyer for a Landlord. Carlisle EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR BY LAND COMPANY. - It Oldham would be wholly impossible to answer one half of the Lynn letters applying for employment, while we beg it to be Newton Abbott Monckton Deveril distinctly understood, that the biring of parties for the Joseph Pattison .. performance of all work must be left in the hands of Teignmouth those who are answerable for it, and nothing on earth Dewsbury shall induce us to show the least favouritism in this Easington Land respect: while the principles of the Land Company Leicester, per Astill Mottram, per Wild should be to give the locality where operations are to Pershore performed the benefit of the God send. Todmorden WILLIAM BERWICK, Belfast .- We have not received the number of the "Northern Whig" to which his letter Leamington Shiney Row refers. WILLIAM CONN, Jun., Pershore, must bear in mind, that Barnsley Darvel, per W. Young the subject to which his letter refers was mere matter Elland, per J. Kinnersley of conversation in the Conference, upon which no re-Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson solution was passed, but which will be scrupulously Torquay, per J. Gill observed. J. FROST .--- The article is in type, but withheld till next week through want of room, STOCKPORT .- We have found it impossible to insert the report of the "Improvement Bill" meeting this week; or if our friends wish, it shall appear in our next. TOTAL LAND FUND. 'THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."-We must compliment Dr. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Gray, the proprietor of the "Dublin Freeman's Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2 Journal," for his honest and spirited conduct in pub lishing the correspondence which appears in our Sth page, between P. O'Higgins, Esq., and Mr. T. D. M'Gee. We advise the English Chartists to send this week's Star to their friends in Ireland. Those who may have no acquaintances in that country should address their papers to P. O'Higgins, Esq., 14, North Ann-street, Dublin. ELY .- We have not yet found time to read the " Heavy Chaffald Cannonade. Halifar T. ROBINSON AND W. H. CLIFTON. - No room this week. T. R. SHART .- Shall have early attention. The pie was hardly suitable to the present season. BOY AND MEN SOLDIERS .- A youthful volunteer the other day, out in Arkansas, was taunting a mar ried gentleman, who had a wife and three small chil dren depending upon him, for not rallying to the standard of his country, soon after the requisition upon the State prrived, "Tom," said our friend, "you boys can whip the Mexicans, but should old Mr. Dear, per Stallwood Nottingham, per Sweet Edinburgh England take a hand in the pie, *Ill* join, for it will require men to whip the English."-American Paper.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH .- An inquest was held on Saturday last, in Rosemary-lane, on the body of a vendor of lucifer matches, aged 77. The room in which the deceased lived presented a deplorable ap-pearance of destitution. On the previous Tuesday he called on a neighbour, and complained of his privations. The following day, as he had not been seen, his room was entered, when he was found upon the floor, with his clothes on, and benumbed with cold. A surgeon was sent for, who was unable to restore animation. Mr. Johnson, the medical man, said REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT that death was the effect of cold and privation of the common necessaries of life. Verdict, "Natural Mr. E. Brooks

death." STATISTICAL SOCIETY. - The last meeting for the year was held on Monday evening, when the chair was taken by Colonel Sykes, F.R.S. A paper was read by Dr. Guy, on the longevity of sovereigns and Stockport, per R. Wild, Mottram rulers in different parts of the world, which contained some very interesting particulars. Amongst Westminster Chartist Assembly Rooms the most long-lived monarchs were the Em China, of whom the average of the deaths of 64 was Mr. J. Sweet, Nottingham at 601 years, and next in succession to them were the emperors of Rome, the calipha of Aleppo, the dukes Truro, per E. Tregenzer emperors of Rome, the caliphs of Aleppo, the dukes of Brunswick, and the electors of Wurtemburgh, a great predominance for longevity being seen in the ducal houses of Germany, whilst the short-lived sovereigns were the kings of Scotland and Denmark, the sultans of Turkey, &c. The kings of England stood comparatively well in the general average, In an incidental discussion which followed, some curious statemarts users made from which it appeared that statements were made, from which it appeared that whilst at thirty years of age a general estimate was formed from the members of benefit societies at Liverpool, that their lives were of 30 years' value ; the highest average of the lives of such persons who were not so provident was but 27, whilst at Glasgow an indolent population would only represent 24 years as the average of life. MARYLEBONR VESTRY .- The Marylebone Vestry had a meeting last Saturday, at which the right of the Poor Law Commissioners to interfere in the affairs of the parish, was totally denied ; and the joint committee of the Vestry and Guardians who conducted charges.

for the Dispatch's abuse of myself. To say no-£23 8 5 thing of the Northern Star, which circulates amongst part of the Dispatch, it is well known that the Morn-| sentiments.

ing Advertiser, and Sun, have a larger circulation in coffee and public houses, and other places, where not the settlement of the Oregon question ; we said (al-units but hundreds read, than any other of the daily luding to the first address) :-journals. The publication of your proceedings in those journals, therefore, galled the Dispatch worthy, and fired him to attempt his revenge by abusing to show the barbarity, inhumanity, and folly of a physi-The libeller commences with a falsehood : he pro-

fesses to "know" that only " some half-dozen persons," besides "Julian Harney," were present at the meeting on the 7th inst." He knew when he wrote hopes realised, by the amicable adjustment of the differthis, he wrote a lie. You who were present at the meeting on the 7th, know so too.

The Dispatch man acknowledges he did not publish the pro-Polish Committee's resolutions; this was not, however, because he is opposed to democracy ; hear him :---

We are not unfriendly to democracy ; every body who promote and extend. has read the Dispatch for the last twenty years, must be aware that with us the democratic principle has been one of the secretaries. I take from the same address urged with a vigour of language that, if Castlereagh had the following extract which fully speaks my senti lived, would have subjected us to a criminal information | ments on the question of international war. 10 and personal restraint.

1 10 This will be news to the English democracy. What a pity that, until now, they have been igno-10 rant of the tremendous doings of their very "vigorous" friend of the Dispatch ! Let me remind this peace." There are nations so tightly fettered that we lying boaster, that within the last twenty years men have been subjected to "criminal informations," and men have been "subjected to personal restraint" for advocating democracy, though no one connected not only are nations justified in releasing themselves with the bragging Dispatch has been amongst the persecuted. On the contrary, the Dispatch was, from the first, foremost amongst those false, hypocritical, pretended friends of democracy who, by their false 1 10 statements and blood thirsty denunciations, hounded on the Whig government to persecute the democratic 0 19 party. The rancorous falsehoods of such papers as trine.

the Dispatch, did more than even Whig hate, to crowd the dungeons with Chartist victims. 49 1 12 The libeller next vaunts the efforts of the Dispatch 16 4 1 in favour of Poland, and adds,-"have we not arraigned at the bar of public opinion the base con-£151 19 1 duct of the 'miscreant of the North ?"" Wronz

again. 'The only "bar" where the Dispatch can arraign anybody, is the "gin shop bar;" at no other bar" bas the Dispatch any influence or authority. But I come to the charges against myself.

151 19 1 CHARGE 1 .- That I was (years ago) "a violent Chartist ; a sword, blunderbus, and bludgeon Char- in spite of the sneers and abuse of the Dispatch. tist;" making "outrageous speeches" in favour of physical force," as a means of effecting reform.

in the right and necessity of the people obtaining we have admirably progressed. Our society is their rights by physical force. I still believe in the society is and respected by the most influright; but I now question the necessity, and don't believe in the practicability of physical force—at least as regards the people of this country. He is but a knave or a fool who denies the right of the onbut a knave or a fool who denies the right of the op-pressed to release themselves from oppression, even by force. As to the necessity and practicability of "physical force"—I have not lived and learned nothing. (The transformed and learned nothing. if you think proper.

0 5 0 CHARGE 2.—That I "wore a red cap;" and that at a public meeting in Smithfield I said, "It was time to tuck up their sleeves and begin; for they would have a bloody revolution, and no mistake." pealed to by the Dispatch to suspect and disown me. I can only say that at the next meeting of the "De-Smithfield is quite true; and it is also true that I will afford to that Committee the opportunity I have am not at all ashamed of acknowledging it. Un-fortunately 1 can claim no originality in having mounted the red cap; as, years before I appeared at Smithfield, Mr. Iletherington had, at a public meet-ing, been formally crowned with a like head-piece. But true it is, that " while one man may steal a horse, another may not look over a hedge." As re-gards the "tucking no the sleeves" "thlood mounter.

gards the "tucking up the sleeves," "bloody revolution," &c., it is a LIE, manufactured by my enemies in the Convention. At the time I denied the accusation, and challenged my accusers to the proof, but no proof was ever attempted.

CHARGE 3 .- That I advised the people "to attend public meetings with arms in their hands," alleging that "such an exhibition would make a deeper impression in favour of Universal Suffrage than any

arguments they could employ." ANSWER.--I am here made accountable for the words of another man; but I have no objection to I will only say that I am quite content to leave the o think would be very good but for this drawback, that question of my private character with those who be held responsible for the "advice," which 1

I was one of the Committee appointed to draw up the above address, which most assuredly speaks my sentiments. classes not to be astonished by any rascality on the the above address, which most assuredly speaks my

In a second address adopted and published after honest and well intentioned people to shun them ? No! (Hear, hear.) He could bear his testimony

to the high esteem entertained for Julian Harney by In that " appeal" we protested against the then threathe working classes of Scotladd, as well as those of England, he having but lately returned from the tened "war" between thetwo countries, and endeavoured former country, after a sojourn of three months, and cal contest, and the ruinous consequence to both nain each of the localities he visited, (and taken in the tions, which could not fail to result from such a strug-

aggregate he had visited some fifty.) the invariable question asked was, "How is friend Harney?" Happily our fears have been dispelled, and our best and when the question was satisfactorily answered the utmost pleasure was manifested on the part of

nces between t' e two governments, the inquirers; and strict charge was given to him It is our pleasing task to corgratulate you on the (Doyle) to present Julian Harney with their kind peaceful and honourable settlement of "the Oregon regards and sincere affection. (Loud cheers.) Question"-a settlement which testifies to the progress of coward of the Dispatch cannot boast of the like those principles of international justice and universal esteem and affection of the Democracy of Scotland brotherhood, which it is the object of our organisation to and England. (Hear and cheers.) If the poltroon

would make public his cognomeh, he (Doyle) was certain it would be universally *caccrated* by every lover of that great principle. (Applause.) The speaker concluded by moving the following resolu-To the above address my name was subscribed as tion :---

"First.—That Julian Harney's reply to the foul and calumnious article in the "Dispatch" be pub-lished in the "Northern Star," and other public As regards " war" we are not of those who cry " peace at any price." We too ardently admire the American heroes of '76 to adopt so inane a creed. We fear the time has not yet arrived for " permanent and universal journals it possible.

"Second .- That this meeting of "Fraternal Decan see no prospect of their chains being broken without mocrats," comprising men trom several nations, do the aid of the sword. Poland and Italy are striking hereby record their hearty thanks for the eminent examples of this state of things. Our doctrine is, that services which Julian Harney has rendered to the acred cause of Polish independence, and general from slavery and misery "by any means," but also that fraternity and equality, and also their perfect confiit is the duty of a strong people to aid a weaker. Did dence in his disinterested patriotism, sterling virtue, not a cowardly, and selfish, yet stupid policy guide the councils of the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries_ and undoubted integrity :

"And third.-That this meeting do pass an un or was national right and national justice enthroned in nualified vote of censure upon the anonymous writer Great Britain and France, the tyrants of Eastern and of the foul and slanderous charges contained in the Southen Europe would be made to comprehend this doc-'Dispatch" against the character of Julian Harney.'

JOHN ARNOFT in seconding the motion, said, that While the friends of man set their taces against wars arising out of mere national disputes, not involving the he would state one instance among the many that existence and freedom of nations, let them be wary that might be adduced of the tergiversation of the they do not fall into the error of peacefully acquiescing "Weekly Dispatch." On the 1st of Blay, 1842, a in "things as they are" and thus strengthen the oppresmost violent tirade against the People's Charter, ap-

peared in the columns of that base and truckling paper, on the 2nd, that astounding demonstration, the presentation of the National Petition took place. when on the 8th, this veracious journal said, that unless a measure, nearly, or quite equal to the Pcople's Charter, was speedily granted, resistance would be just, if not laudable. (Ilear, hear.)

CHARLES KEEN (one of the members of the Democratic Association of 1839,) supported the motion and we have admirably progressed. Our society is denounced the lying instituations of the Exspatch in reference to the Ship-yard meeting ; the circumstances connected with which he fully explained.

The resolution was then put to the vote, and unani. mously adopted.

been published in the 'National' and 'Réforme,' the leading journals of the French democracy. (Cheers ;) and also in the 'Londoner Zeitung,' a German paper. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the whole of the above journals. The meeting then adjourned.

AN ASSISTANT POOR LAW COMMISSIOFER'S PROGRESS. Mr. Mott, of Keighley Union notoriety, who. Sir James Graham says, was dismissed from his office of Assistant Poor Law Commissioner for reasons with which Dr. Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, was acquainted, who afterwards started "The Poor Law Circular and Union Advertiser," under the patronage of the Poor Law Guardians and the board of guardians, of which Sir James Graham was chairman-who afterwards became joint proprietor, with the Peor Law Commissioners' Assistant-Secretary, and manager of two hours a day are taken off the labour, then the the Haydock-lodge Lunatic Asylum—who afterwards leaded the Statute of Limitations in an action brought against him by an union workhouse master from whom he had borrowed a large sum of money who afterwards was appointed a New Poor Law district auditor under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners-and who, lastly, figured along with the wages were, and he accounted for it on the know me in private life. As regards my public life, Sir James Graham, in the Court of Queen's Bench

The

UNITED TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR.

The Board Meeting of the above Association, was held in the office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, on Tuesday last.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Gimblet reported he had been to Duffield, and seen the frames, stock, &c., transferred to Mr. Rodgers, the newly appointed manager of the glovemakers, employed by the Association, and after examining the accounts, stock, material, &c., and having found the same perfectly correct, transferred them over to Mr. Rodgers. Mr. Gimblet further stated, that he also visited the nail-makers employed by the Association, at Cradley, and the stockingweavers of Nottingham, and was happy to beenabled to report that he found everything going on satisfactorily at both places, and that he had authorized Mr. Clarke, the manager of the stocking weavers, to take more spacious premises, as he found those at present occupied, not sufficiently large. After making some arrangements respecting fitting up the house and shop, No. 11, Tottenham Court-road, the lease of which having been purchased by the Association, the Board then adjourned.

THE SHORT TIME QUESTION.

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE ADOP-TION OF THE TEN HOURS' BILL IN FACTORIES.

On Wednesday evening, last week, a public meet-ing of the inhabitants of Paisley was held in the Old Low Church, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Richard Oastler, on the propriety and necessity of a Ten Hours' Bill, to regulate the labour of children and women in factories. On the platform, besides the committee, were Councillors Barr and Stirratt and Mr. Pitkeithly of Huddersfield.

On the motion of Mr. J. FLEMING, Mr. Robert Kerr, was called to the chair amid loud cheering. Letters of apology for absence from the meeting were read from the Rev. Messrs. Erewster and Thompson. Both approved of the object of the meeting

Mr. OASTLER rose to address the meeting, and was oudly cheered. Mr. Oastler described as he had already done in his addresses on this subject, the condition of the children and women employed in factories previous to the enactment of the present law, and also the necessity of an alteration in their present condition by a Ten Hours' Bill. He next noticed a number of objections to the measure. It had been said that the trade of England required the present long hours. He did not believe it. With the Prime Minister of England he would say-" Let the trade of England perish, if it is built on the groans and blood of women and children. (Loud cheers.) The trade of England enables merchants and manufacturers to live in splendour and retire from business with large fortunes. Ilis motto was-Be just; and, if they will, let the Heavens fall. Let his opponents, if they can, account for this fact, that many of those who have been millowners, have retired with fortunes ranging from £1,000,099 to £4,000,000 sterling. He would ask if they could have done so had they acted justly towards their workers? (Hear.) Was this Christianity, which requires that "the labourer must first be partaker of the fruits of his labour ?" But it was said that if wages must also be reduced one-sixth, that the goods will be raised in price, and that our foreign trade will be revived. Now, the children's time had been re-duced from twelve to six hours, and no reduction had taken place in their wages. He general-y-found that the longer hours any class wrought the lower principle that long hours threw too much labour in

of a country ? Nothing more than the overplus left 'so very useful to Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. Baronet cannot do less than perform his onerous after the wants of all are supplied. He would ask, duties of district auditor during his imprisonment ; if all our wives have plenty of shawls that we are exporting them? On the same principle he found tault with the manufacturers of Yorkshire and it would add grace to the dignity of the office if he were to hand over the whole of the salary to Mr. broadcloths and blankets sending their produce out Mott, on "whose reports." he says, "he, for one, speaking from experience, has been ever ready to of the country when our own population were unsupplied. The whole of the present state of things was threadbare, and he dreaded that if the poor were THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE .- At a special general not brought to love the rich and the rish the poor, meeting of the Charing-cross Bridge Company, held at the Offices, Villiers-street, on Monday, William an awful crisis was at hand. Mr. Oastlev then severely denounced the New Poor Law of England, and Hawes, Esq., in the chair, to take into consideration the natice of an intended application to Parliament concluded his address amid great cheering. The CHAIRMAN having intimated Mr. Oastler's for powers to erect a bridge across the Thames, from willingness to answer any questions that might be or near Whitehall-place to the opposite side of the put to him, Mr. J. PINKENTON asked, what the rate of wages per week might be which were earned by young women employed in power-loom factories of whom they had heard ?

£1 4 11 PER MR. O'CONNOR VETERANS', WIDOWS', AND OBPHAN'S FUNDS. 0 10 0 FOR MES. JONES. 0 10 0 1 0 10

Mr. G. Fox Camberwell Leicester, per Astill Mr. G. Allen, Duprobin Two Working Men, London Monmouth, per J. Cloud -0 10 0 -0 16 3 Lambley, per J. Sweet 70 0 _1 0 70 12 -0`5 -2 14 -0 2 1 9 - 10 2 - 10 1 . . . 0 0 £10 4 1 The £1 stated in our last as being sent from Notting-ham, ought to have been from Northampton. EBBATA .-- The sum announced in the "Star" of last week from Manchester for the O'Connor Defence Fund, should have been "Hulms £2." Also, the sum from Bir-mingham should have been for the National Charter Association, and not for the Executive of the Land Com-pany. Carlton, per J. Lowry, £1; should have been not "Carlton," but "Carlisle." TO THE SUB-TREASURERS OF THE NATIONAL

As regards my Polish friends who are specially ap-pealed to by the Dispatch to suspect and disown me, mocratic Committee for Poland's Regeneration," I

sively. From that time to the present, I have allowed no opportunity to pass, when by voice or pen, I could advance the cause of our unfortunate brethren. I am content that the Poles themselves should decide between me and my slanderer.

" Personally," says the Dispatch man, "we know nothing of Julian Harney. We never, to our knowledge, saw him, and we never wish to come in contact with so dangerous a character." He need not frighten himself. "Julian Harney" again say's this libeller " is a bad, wicked man-a dangerous man."

In the cold-blooded columns or the Dispatch there is no margin for generous, youthful aspirations, and the hoary old sinners, who appear to have treasured up the remembrance of my youthful fervour, never having been earnest in anything but their efforts to keep afloat their sixpenny sham, of course cannot undersrand what were my impulses when at twenty-one years of age. I served as a delegate in the Convention of '39. It is now my proud position to be connected with a journal, which is fast driving their sham out of the field, hence the Dispatchers assail me : I hurl at them scorn and defiance.

£175 7 The sum of £4 4s. 6d., per H. Todd, was accidentally mitted from the "Star" of December 5th.

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RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. PEB GENEBAL SECRETABY.

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	Lower Warley	**	••	
	Littletown	••	••	
ece	Littletown Dewsbury	••	••	
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	Do., do., Cards	and Rules	••	

Bilston, per T. Hammersley Monmouth, per J. Cloud Idle. per J. Sugden Bradford, per J. Alderson Mr. T. C. Ingram, Alergavenny Liverpool, per J. Arnold Alva Barnsley

Hanley	••			••	
		FOR	MBS.	ELLIS.	
Alva	••			••	

OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND.

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-0 10 0 bition" would be impracticable.

it would be advice thrown away, as any such "exhi-bition" would be impracticable. The market. Talk of the loss of foreign trade-why, as a witness for Mr. G. Lewis, the Poor Law Com. bition would be impracticable. The market. Talk of the loss of foreign trade-why, not profess to be infallible, but I am quite content to missioner, in his criminal information against Mr. Death, in many cases, is to them a positive gain. were censured by a vote of the Convention, for hav-ing at a meeting of the Democratic Association, pro-posed a resolution that "oppression and injustice should be met by resistance." ANSWER.—Very true; and in spite of the Conven-tion's vote, and the *Dispatch* man's abuse, I say still, that "oppression and injustice should be met by re-CHARGE 5 is as follows :---"At a meeting in Ship-yard which this man regu larly attended once a week, on one particular night, it singularly enough happened that he was absent and on that occasion, the police entered the place. and took all his associates into custody, he only es-

sor, and consigned the oppressed to despair. Similar sentiments were expressed in the "Address to the Democracy of Europe,"which it is not necessary to quote from having so recently been published. I am proud that to that address my name is subscribed, The Fraternal Democratic Society was formed for the purpose of promoting fraternity and mutual enlightenment amongst men of all nations. Thus far

ANSWER.-Quite true it is that, in 1839, I believed

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary.

GEO. JULIAN HARNEY.

The reading of the above " reply " was interrupted ANSWER .- The entry of the police was not on the

meeting night, which I " regularly attended once a by loud and repeated bursts of applause. week," but on the occasion of an informal meeting CARL SCHAPPER said although he has Thames, with approaches thereto from York-road CARL SCHAPPER said although he had been denounced in connexion with Julian Harney, by the and eksewhere, the following resolutions were unanilate in the week. Although not bound to attend mously agreed to :- " That this meeting has heard with extreme surprise of the intended application to Parliament for powers to erect a new bridge from

rely with confidence."

Charing cross, at a distance at the latter place of thirty yards only from the bridge so recently con-

that evening. Instead of all my associates-who and threw it up, and had taken to the Northern numbered some hundreds-there were only some Star instead. (Cheers.) The "foreign democrata" numbered some hundreds-there were only some Star instead. (Cheers.) The "foreign democrats" structed by the company under the express sanction half dozen arrested, the majority of whom were in- were no mere half-dozen, nor were they to be frigh- of Parliament. That the projected measure, while

pointed for the purpose of resisting, to the utmost, the encreachment of the Commissioners. The right of self-government, the charges of Mr. Charles Coch-rane against the management of the poor, were stig-matised as false ; and a committee was appointed to house, with a view to show the absurdity of these. Winnerrowers Toors. Screetary. about the association, whose only effence was, that is f language which can be employed by the editor of sures for the proprietors as they ceedings terminated, and the meeting, which i they asked what was the matter, one of these was, the Dispatch when it suits his convenience. In the may deem expedient."

Mr. OASTLER said, he believed their wages were from 9s. to 13s. per week.

Mr. PINKERTON added, that he understood from a

THE NORTHERN STAR.

DECEMBER 26, 1846.

Trades' Hobement's.

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TO THE IRON TRADES OF BRITAIN.

We, the workmen belonging to the various iron trades of K-i hley, comprising the mechanics, moulde s, smiths, nailmakers, and others, together with the joiners, beg we have entered the National Association of United Trades, and most earnestly request our brethren of the same trades to follow our example. Past experience must convince you that the increase of capital in the hauds of employers makes secti mal attempts for the proteenan of labour longer and more difficult. Our impression is, that no trade, however strong, is capable of withstanding the attacks of its employers, unless under the most favourable circumstances, and that the only way to meet this difficulty, is to increase our power by an union ot trades. Here then we have the National Union for mea and ready for this noble purpose, presenting to you the means of a protective power, which all the capitalists in the kingdom combined, could not withstand. The diffienity of uniting labour has long been lamented, and surely now when we have the means placed within our reach at such a small price, and under the management of such able conductors, no thinking man will hesitate a moment in joining the army of united labour. In making this shors appeal, we beg to return our most sincere thanks to the editors of the Northern Star newspaper, for their honourable conduct in devoting so much space in their valuable journal for the insertion of the trades proceedings, and we trust that every working man in the kingdom will patronize that paper as the honest and unflinching advocate of the working man under all circumstances, Hoping therefore that the iron trades of Britain will be amongst the first to set the example to the men of ali other trades, by the proffer of friendship and mutual protection, believe us to remain

Your most truly. The Iron Trades of Keighly.

JOHN GREEN, Chairman, JUSEPH BINNS, Secretary. Committee Room, Working Man's Hall, Keighley.

December 15, 1846.

THE OPERATIVE BAKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR, -As it has been the ambition of philanthropists in all ages of the world, to arouse themselves to an effort against every species of slavery that keep in bondage their fellow creatures, and render them more degraded than the brute creation,-I coubt not but that you will give this letter a place in the Northern Star, since it is intended to advocate the claims of common humanity, and a some measure at least to excite in the mind of the public an energetic feeling of sympathy on behalf of a most spprased body of men with whom I am immediately identified-I allude to the journ-ymen bakers, a class of men shut out from mental and religious advantages who claim the sympathy of every noble-minded Britten. Twenty millions of our money has been nobly expended to emancipate the poor African slave ; but the emancipation of the poor white slave has scarcely been thought of, whose case has long been looked upon by themselves as hopcless. The nature of their business. the unlimited number of hours of hard toil, together with night-work, not only deprive them of mental and moral improvement, but hurries its victims into a premature grave. Thus it may be said of them, like brutes they live-like brutes they are compelled to die. That journeymen bakers are more oppressed than any other boir of men is too generally known, and conscious of their degraded condition, they are now making an effort in order to excite in the breasts of the humane a feeling of sympathy and co-operation, whereby they may be enab cd effectually to agitate for the adoption of certain measures by legislative enactment which will prohibit night-work, and prevent the master exacting from the journeyman more than from ten to twelve hours per day. Should it be argued by any one that night-work cannot be dispensed with, I reply, then, let those journeymen take night-work that prefer it, and let them be remunerated accordingly, that whether we work at night or in the stay, let us only be expected to give twelve hours of and not from eighteen to twenty and two-and-twenty, as is now the case. It is an irrefutable fact that fifty years ago, two men and a boy were employed in making up fourteen sacks of flour into bread; but now master bakers, in many instances, expeet farty sucks to be made up in the same time. Not Jong ago the writer filled a situation as foreman in a country business, and even there the hours of toil were from eighteen to twenty-two per day, and the wages received by the second hands were only from 3s. to 4s. per week with bread and lodging. This is only one of numerous instances which I could name, to show that journeymen bakers, as a body of men, are used infinitely worse than the brute. In several instances, I have known journeymen drop down while at their work in a state of estiaustion. It was but the other day I asked a foreman baker living in London, how many hours of sleep his situation afforded him, taking the week through, he replied, that it only amounted to about twenty-four. I children or legal nominee, will be allowed to receive knew also a case sometime ago of a more appalling description. It was that of a journeyman who had not taken his clothes of to lay himself down to rest for a whole week, because he had not had time to do so. 1 have frequently heard it remarked by master bakers, how difficult it is to meet with a journeyman baker who is not addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. This, indeed, is too true, but are they not in some measure to be excused from lieme, since the majority of them could not with their natural physical strength perform the amount of work put upon them without resorting to the use of artificial sti nulants. Ministers of Religion I this is a question that claims your co-operation. How many journeymen bakers do you see on the Sabbath-day at your churches and chapels ? are not the majority of them on the Sabbath lounging about at their homes, with all the noble powers of their nature completely exhausted, as the result of the past week's incessant hard toil. Then use your influence in order to effect the amelioration of the condition of a body of m-n who, from a consideration of their oppression and moral digaity, claim the sympathy of all.

nd other girls employed on labor of this kind. In addition to the constant supply to the ranks of these classes furnished by the poor population of our city, poor girls | contumely and scorn, and in self-defence, and for the continually flock to the city from every part of the country, either because their friends are dead and they have no home, or because they have certain vague dreams of the charms of city life. Arriving, here, they soon find leave to announce through the medium of the Star, that how bitterly they have deceived themselves, and how rashly they have entered a condition where it is almost impossible for them to subsist, and where want and starvation are their only companions. They have been educated and reared in such a manner as to render the idea obliged to snatch at the privilege of working on any terms. They find that by working from tifteen to eighteen furnish them the scantiest and poorest food, which, from its monotony and its unhealthy quality, induces to dis- a prison, (Lond cries of shame, shame), and on one having obtained the objects we are now seeking - (loud gust, loathing and disease. They have thus absolutely of whom was found Post-office orders for ten pounds, cheers)-and was it possible with such brilliant examples nothing left for clothes, recreation, sickness, books or enclosed in a letter setting forth the way the money before us, that we could long remain in such a state of intellectual improvement, and the buoyancy and ex- was to be appropriated, which led to the apprehen- | degradation and slavery? (Loud cheers.) He could comquisite animality of youth become a slow torturing fever sion of the excellent secretary of the engineers' body | pare the system of night work and long hours, to nothing Farm. from which death is a too welcome relief. Their frames of that district, Mr. 11. Selsby, who was dragged off more apt than a candle lighted at both ends, consuming are bent by incessant and stooping toil, their health de- | to Warrington, his locks broken, his place ransacked, | as it did, your health, and undermining your constitustroyed by want of rest and proper exercise, and their minds as effectually stunted, brutalized and destroyed over their monotonous tasks as if they were doomed to horrors and privations ?

hundreds and thousands of Shoe-binders, Type-rubbers,

ODDFELLOW'S PERMANENT LAND. BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

We have received a prospectus of the above-named soeiety, emanating from the Birmingham district of the Manchester Unity. We give the following extracts :---"To make all men owners of property, so that they may become their own landlords, it is proposed to establish the Odd Fellows' Land and Building Association. Any member of the Order may join this Association. He will have to pay 2s. 6d. per week, for "thirteen years, for a share of £120; and 1s. 3d. per week, for thirteen years, for a half share of £60; and 7½d. per week for thir-

teen years, for a quarter of a share of £39." The principle on which this Society is founded is thus ilustrated :—" Suppose the association be enrolled in the first week in January. 1847, and that it numbers at its commencement five hundred memb rs, at 2s. 6d. per week, each member will pay £6 10s. annually; and the five hundred members will pay annually £3250. As soon as the weekly subscriptions amount to £120, a share will be disposed of by rotation, and the member to whom it 's allotted will be immediately entitled to receive from the association £120. With this £120 he will have to buy lan i or property, or build a house which, will be worth at least £13 per year rent, or 55. per week. When he has obtained his share, he will have to pay, in addition to his half-crown weekly subscription, 2s. 6d. per week for interest, which will make his total payments to the association 5s. per week."

The advantages of this association are explained as follows :--- "Suppose a young man, twenty-one years of age, is desirous of making some arrangement to ensure an annuity when he becomes sixty years of age. If he join a Building Association at twenty-one, and pay ment, in another important town the men had met, He only wished he had this building fall of masters, so to it 2s. 6d. weckly for thirty years, he will then be thirty-four years old, and will have saved himself £120; this money invested in building will, after making every allowance for voids, repairs, collection of rent, and other expenses, bring in at least 8 per cent., or assured that the men of London would do their duty, infernal system of night work, and unbounded competi-£9 16s. per year. He, at thirty-four, may join another association for a share and a half, for which he will have to pay, at 2s. 6d. weekly, per share, £9 15s. annually, and the rent coming in from his former share will be £9 16s. or 1s. per year more than sufficient to pay his subscrip. tion for the one and half share. In thirteen years he will be entitled to a share and a half, or £180, and the £120 which he has already, will make £300. He will then be forty-seven years of age, and may join another Building Association for three shares and a half, for which he will have to subscribe £22 15s. annually, and his £300 will bring him in yearly £24, which is 254. more than suffi cient to pay his subscriptions; he will, by this method, in thirteen years more, be entitled to three shares and a half, or £420, which, added to his £300, will make him worth £720 when he is sixty years of age. From this illustration it will be perceived that a subscription of 2s. 6d. per week continued for thirteen years, will in thirty-nine years be worth £720, and of course, a subscription of 1s. 3d. per week for the same number of years, will be worth half as much, or £360. When we perceive that the share of £120 will, in twenty-six years, without any more subscription being paid, amount to the enormons sum of seven hundred and twenty pounds, weshali cease to wonder how it is that the rich still become richer, and the poor remain where they were." If a member of this Association should die, or becom insane, before he has obtained his share, his widow, or back all his subscriptions, together with compound interest, at four per cent. If a member should fall sick, he shall be allowed to withdraw his subscriptions, together with 31 per cent. compound interest, and if he should be thrown out of employment, or from any other cause should require to withdraw his money, he shall be allowed his subcription, together with 5 per cent. simple interest, or, if he should prefer disposing of his shares he may sell or transfer them to any other party. The prospectus is signed by W. B. Smith, the Secre

ling, Flanning and some of them ultimately to engine N.B.-We shall feel grateful by your forwarding any | driving. The "legal" men again foundst their duty paper that may contain a full report of your proceedings. to remonstrate, but this time they were treated with protection of labour against unjust, oppression, they Liverpool, Birmingham, and other important towns were then driven to other, though strictly legal thanking them and the public press, especially the means for redress. (Loud cheers.) They consulted Northern Star, for the manner in which they had taken up and advised with their brethren in Union, and some the case, and wishing them every success. (Loud cheers.) of the best skilled mon, who had felt indignant at Some time since the master bakers had issued a circular, the wrong done them, and left the employment of setting forth that they could get plenty of hands from Ire-Messrs. Jones and Potts ; and the men being natu- land, to work all the hours they required of them ; he rally anxious to ascertain who would so far degrade thought the letter he had just read to them was a comthemselves, and injure their brethren in the trade, plete refutation of so foul a calumny. (Great cheering.) of servitude quite unendurable, and their only resort is the by teaching the men who were employed by Messrs. Those masters appeared to be quite ignorant of the fact needle or some similar employment. Here they find the Jones and Poils, against all rule and custom of the that the operative bakers of Ireland by their exertions demand for work greatly over-supplied and competition to trade, had kept a watchful eye on the premises upon had abolished night work in that country. (Much apkeen that they are at the mercy of employers, and are which had arose the monstrous charge of "combina- plause.) And it must be highly satisfactory to the tion and conspiracy," and which that excellent man journeymen of London, to find that their Wexford and ciever lawyer, Mr. W. P. Roberts, had declared brethren so warmly sympathised with them. (Loud sp-

and his papers taken, without any legal authority tions, inducing premature weakness, decay, and old age whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LANCASTER here gave, in detail, a description Thomas Hood said, from morning till night, but from count the bricks in a prison wall; for what islife to them of the proceedings before the magistrates, and re-but a fearful and endless imprisonment, with all its cited the evidence brought out by Mr. Roberts's labourer had specified hours, in which to get his meals.

very able cross-examination, and elicited roars of yes, if Paddy was half up the ladder with his hod, and the laughter by his characteristic detail of "The Walk- clock struck twelve, down he came, but the poer unforing about, Standing still, and Talking evidence," tunate baker must get his meals when his work would on the part of the prosecutor, yet, although the pro-secutor admitted that he had "nothing particular set the man against the master, or vice versa; on the against the men, yet did the magistrates order their | contrary, he thought the change sought would be found committal, and they were only saved from the jaws as beneficial to the employer as it would be to the em-of a prison, by the liberality, generosity, and great ployed. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in sub-two rows of double cottages, probably two hundred yards they would do so. He trusted, however, that this humanity of Mr. Roberts, who became personally mitting the following resolution for their considera-responsible for seventeen of the men, to the amount tion :--

of £80 each, but the magistrates refused bail for "That this meeting considers the continuous round of taining three and four apartments. The doors of the Selsby and Checsewright, although Mr. Roberts labour to which journeymen bakers are subjected to be double cottages are at the end of the house. from which offered on their behalf to become their security to destructive to their health, morals, and mental acquirethe amount of £5,000; however, after being in pri- monts; that it looks on night-work as the principal evil each cottage, the several allotments being divided in a son for several days, bail was accepted, and the men of the system, placing, as it does, many masters in an were held to appear at the Assizes. The case had unequal state of competition, and thereby enables them been traversed over to the next session. As the to exact a much larger number of hours' work from the case was of yast importance, not only to the en- men than they would be otherwise enabled to do." Sincers, but to the whole trades' bodies, Mr. Roberts Mr. M'Laven, in seconding the motion, said he did so su

had deemed it advisable that it should be removed by with great pleasure, he coincided with all the forcible certiorari, in order that a fair trial might be had, he arguments which Mr. Read had adduced, he thought the also wished that the most eminent legal talent at the horrors of night work and long hours called loudly for English bar, should be engaged to conduct the pro- an efficient and speedy remedy, his employer. Mr. Simp. ceedings, and when it was remembered that "Com- son, of Old Bond-street, who had a very large business, bination and Conspiracy" had never yet had a legal employing nine men, was so struck with the goodness decision given to it in the higher courts, notwith- and practicability of their plan, that he had, with his standing the Lancaster, Mr. O'Connell, and other usual philanthropy, resolved to build an extra oven. cases, none had been settled on the main question, and hence for the safety of the trades in general, it that he could accomplish even his large business in was necessary that the question should be brought to | twelve hours, day work. (Great applause.)

an issue, (llear, hear.) This would cust a considerable sum of money, but as the operatives of England was interested in the matter, he would not for cause with the well-disposed masters, and obtain "a Fair a moment doubt that it. would not be raised with Day's Pay for a Fair Day's Labour," the present system alacrity. (Loud cheers.) The engineers of Liver- reminded him of two days worrying and pulling thempool had already subscribed £100 as a first instaland put down three shillings each as their first instal- sure was he that they would leave it fully impressed ment of the debt of gratitude, which they felt was with the justice of their cause. (Loud cheers.) In the due to their oppressed brethren. (Great cheering.) year 1824 he knew a master who paid for labour. £7 11s. lie would now leave the case in their hands, resting per week, well, that same master, in 1843, through the and if the operatives generally would only give a tion which unfortunately prevailed, had the same

Immense cheering.) Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON. the talented secretary to seeing their beds until the Wednesday evening following. the London Engineers, then came forward amidst (Hear, hear.) He asked, was not such a system well the loudest applause, and read a leading article re- calculated to cause destitution and crime? Was it wonlating to the case from the Northern Star, of Decem- derful that so many mendicants were seen in our streets. ber the 12th, which was received with much applause. or that so many criminals inhabited our gaols and hulks ?

Correspondence. 2.2.4 1. 1. N. O'B. He had received other letters to a similar effect, from TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin .- You will confer a great favour by allowing space in your valuable Journal for the following brief remarks. Having been appointed one of two delegates to repre-

sent the shareholders of the Chartist Co.operative Land Company residing in Scotland at the late Conference held in Birmingham, and seeing that is impossible for me to visit the various localities to give an account of how I exercised the trust reposed in me, I, therefore, respectrect report than I could possibly give. I may, however, state, that ever since the company rested parties, that the statements made from time to time of the company's progress have been exaggerated, hours a day they cannot possibly earn more than from one to be founded without "Law or a shadow of Justice." plause.) The men of Scotland had also through the more especially those which appeared in the Northern to three dollars a week, and this, deducting the time they (Great cheering.) However, warrants were issued Northern Star, expressed their sympathy with us and our are out of employment_every year, will barely serve to and seventcen men were dragged at the dead of the cause. (Hear, hear.) Scotia Sons had recently held a night, and in the depth of winter, from their beds to jubilee of tri mph of congratulatory of their victory, they

for my own satisfaction, and partly for the gratification of my constituents whom I represented in the Conference, I paid a visit to the estate in company with my friend. delight that I beheld for the first time the People's Own I entered on the land at the southern extremity, and I

(Hear, hear.) Their work was not as the late Poet pleasurable expressions which thrilled through my frame highlander, but feel somewhat sore at the reflection, sight.

> some idea of the appearance of the farm, let them sup- purchasing muskets to use against their fellow pose that they stand with their back to the sun at noon- countrymen, although they had done the best ther day, and that they have a full view of a piace of land could with their arms, on many a hard-fought field, extending from north to south one mile and a quarter, in defence of their common country. Ile hoped they and about a quarter of a mile from east to west, divided would, whatever their sufferings, still maintain their apart, and to the left, a parallel road, extending about instead of inducing a neglect of their sufferings, would helf a mile, bounded on one side by single cottages, con- have a directly contrary effect.

double cottages are at the end of the house, from which | tion, you have a full view of the allotment of land attached to line drawn from the centre of the cottages, so that the

cottage of each allottee stands upon his own land. There is a gentle rise in the land from south to north

At the top of the main road, a magnificent building ner. If the Free Church had been unnecessarily presents itself to your view ; it extends from seventy to premature in their subscriptions to meet the want seventy five feet, from east to west, the two wings are one of a destitute population, he apologized for their of seventy nye feet, from east to west, in the strong should be fence, but he could not help regretting that the the education of the male and female children of the oc- Lord Provost had not met the deputation which cupants, and those of the surrounding neighbourhood. first waited upon him with reference to a public The centre of the building stands two stories high, and is meeting in a different manner. intended for the residence of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. On the top of this building, there has and give their system a fair trial, so convinced was he been erected a splendid dome, and spire, to which will be the right to attribute the destitution which prevailed attached a clock and hell for the use of the inhabi-

Mr. Williams rose, loudly applauded, to support the tants. motion, and said, their desire was to make common There will be a plentiful supply of spring water from two draw-wells, which have been made for the convenience of the occupants : there is also a reservoir of soft water on the highest part of the land, which, at a moselves to pieces for other peoples' pleasure and profit. derate expense, might be conveyed through pipes to

> every cottage. Within a mile of the farm, there are these hundred and seventy acres of common land, which the occupants have a joint right in, with the surrounding neighbourhood.

Within a mile and a half is the village of Mill End and on the same road, but about a mile further, is the long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, on this amount of labour done for £1 17s .- (loud shouts of pretty and thriving town of Rickmansworth. The prinoccasion, sure he was that victory would be theirs. hear, hear,)-how was it done? men went to work at cipal business of the working people of the above places, six o'clock on a Sunday evening and kept at it. never is onper-making and straw-platting.

It may not be out of place here to remark, that many have expressed their opinions, that the amount of land allowed for each occupant would be insufficient for his and family's maintenance.

have ever stated that manufactures would be combined could be devised. and said, he thougt the case of the men of Newton, (Loud cheers.) When our prevailing system kept such should be taken up by the engineers of London in, large quantities of labour unemployed and such a mass with agriculture by the geople when located upon the of capital of circulation, such a system can but prove land, in proof of which, I have to inform you that the from their provision ships, to a relief committee, but detremental to the whole community. (Loud cheers.) first and only occupant who has as yet taken possession, bread stuff at as favourable a rate as it could be pro-Mr. NEWTON concluded along and energetic speech, Mr. Williams next demonstrated what might be done is now fully employed at his original trade of hand-loom from the profits arising from the working of twenty weaving, the only difference being that previous to his cured at in the southern markets : and also transport "That a Committee be now formed to co-operate sacks of flour per weck allowing a fair average profit being located, he worked for a master; whereas now, he from remote localities of the highlands and islands with the Engineers of the east end of London, in that it would employ more bakers, enabling them to give purchases the raw material, is his own master, and sells able-bodied men, for whom employment might be their efforts to support the oppressed and persecuted additional employment to tailors, shoemakers &c., his own produce to the real consumer without the aid procured in largo numbers on the railways now in whilst shortening the hours of labour would give them of agency, he being his own agent, and thereby receiving course of formatior. It is gratifying to see that the time to cultivate their minds, which, in its turn, would the profit of his capital as well as his labour. Nor is he fcarful destitution which prevails is about to he require more editors, authors, printers, bookbinders, depending alone upon the home market, his produce is energetically grappled with ; and it is also satisfactory to find that various influential landed propriepublishers, &c., thus it was clear that a more equitable rapidly spreading throughout the country, and has aldivision of labour, coupled with a fair remuneration, ready reached the town of Greenock, a distance of four tors are organizing a society in Edinburgh for could not fail to be the utmost advantage to the whole improving the croft or cottar husbandry of the hundred miles from O'Connorville. If this can be achieved Austin, Devonport, Dunn, and Booth, with power to civilised world,-(great cheering)-what did the preby one individual, what may not be done by the whole of country, and improving generally the condition of sent outrageous system of competition do for masters ? the labouring classes, somewhat similar to the

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

On Friday a public meeting was held in Musicball, Edinburgh, for the purpose of adopting means for mitigating the destitution now extensively pre-vailing in the highlands and islands of Scotland. The Lord Provost presided.

The Rev. NORMAN M'LEOD, in moving the first resolution, which acknowledged the hand of Divine Providence in the failure of the potatoe crop, and adverted to the horrors of famine, which that calamity exercised the trust reposed in me, i, increase, separate is now entailing upon vast masses of the peasantry, fully request them to direct their attention to the report is now entailing upon vast masses of the peasantry. proceeded to give some startling details as to the numbers which, on the lowest calculation, are now destitute of food, or the ordinary means of acquiring ame into existence, it has been asserted by many inte- it, and of an additional number who will be so in from two to three months. A population of fully 50,000 is bordering on starvation. The number of deaths from dysentery and cholera is increasing with fearful Star in reference to the O'Connorville estate. Sir, partly rapidity among the cottar class; and the small crofters are fast exhausting their small stores of corn. Most of them now restrict themselves to one scanty meal per day, and the children and aged persons con-Mr. Ross, the day following the termination of the busi. tinue the greater part of their time in their miserable Mr. Ross, the day following the termination of the sale of the sake of warmth, and that they may require less food. The speaker then gave a touching sketch of the sufferings endured by the peasantry of Skye, on the last visitation of a similar kind, of I entered on the into at the southern extended gazed which he was personally a witness; and, after ad. was really lost in wonder and astonishment while's gazed which no was personally a witness; and, after aq. on what I may be allowed to designate a paradise. I can-not find words or language to sufficiently express the highlanden but fort account the could not, as a pleasurable expressions which in med though upon my that, while much had been done for Ireland, nothing had been done for his countrymen. The highlanders But in order that my brother shareholders may form had not expended any sums bestowed upon them, in they would do so. He trusted, however, that this

Lord CUNNINGHAM having seconded the resolu-

Dr. CANDISH rose in the body of the hall, and ex. pressed his cordial concurrence in the resolution, and in what had been said by the mover of it. He stated that the body with which he was connected were anxious to throw the funds they had already so that it is always exposed to the genial warmth of the collected into one common treasury to be distributed by a general committee in the most judicious man.

Another speaker, in the body of the hall, who stated his name to be Mr. Donald M Lcod, denied to an infliction of God, but asserted that it arose from the conduct of a tyrannical set of landlords. The speaker was very indistinctly audible in the

confusion which prevailed.

Further details of the existing destitution were given by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Uiva, and also by the Lord Provost, who read a letter from Mr. Hope, employed by the Commissioners of Northern Lights in Harris. This gentleman stated that the destitute peasantry were anxious to obtain work, coming twenty miles from their homes to get employment but, owing to the reduced state of their physical powers, by having experienced for some time a want of necessary nourishment, they were quite incapable of enduring a day's work.

The Rev. Mr. Watson, Bishop Terrot, Lord Mur. ray, Mr. Spiers, and Mr. Crawford, subsequently addressed the meeting, which unanimously agreed in the appointment of a general committee to raise subscriptions, to be appropriated to the necessities Now, as an answer to the opinions of such persons, I of the destitute in the most judicious manner that

It was stated by Mr. Spiers that Government would assist in transporting supplies of food, or sell

English society, which has been so extensively useful.

I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY FLOOD.

WHITE SLAVERY.

LABOUR IN NEW YORK.

ITS CIECUNSTANCES, CONDITIONS, AND BEWARDS. (From the New York Tribune.)

No. II.-STRAW-BINDERS, ARTIFICIAL-FLOWER MAKERS, &c.

The Amazon-braid Weavers, a large and ill-paid class of working females, being at work at seven o'clock in the morning and continue until seven in the evening, with in such times to small manufacturers, who, for want no intermission save to swallow a nasty morsel. They of capital, are compeled to take orders at any sacriearn, when in full employment two dollars and two dolpansas, and purchase their clothes- to say nothing of the and moral culture, which such a condition necessarily own, but board with some poor family, sleeping anyhow and anywhere. For these accommodations they pay une dollar p r week. The "living" here must be imagined.

The Artificial - flower makers present a greater variety. The trade, as will readily be perceived, is one requiring great skill and delecacy in the finishing part of the work. Girls who have served five years' apprenticeship at the business and are very expert, if they work constantly can make three dollars fifty cents per week. France. The principal part of the work is done by young girls from eleven to thirteen years of age, the

apprentices," as they are termed, who receive seventyfire cents, and a few one dollar per week! They, of course, live with their parents, for the most part, and have no si.ae to go to school, to grow or to think. These "apprentices," as soon as they are out of their time, are told that there is no more work for them, and their places are supplied by fresh recruits who are taken and paid, of course, as apprentices. Every few days you may notice in the papers an advertisement something like this-

for apprentices, who will receive but screnty-five cents or

tary. The Committee will meet every Monday evening, a eight o'clock, at the Institution, King-street, Birmingham, where prospectusses may be had, Shares applied for, and every information given.

OPERATIVE HOUSE PAINTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.-I beg leave to forward you the accompany ing resolution passed at a meeting recently held by the London Operative House Painters' Association.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the conductors of the "Builder," "Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper," "The Northern Star," and the other gentlemen of the press, to whose kindly no-tice this Association is indebted.

S. BOLLAND, Sec."

WILLENHALL.-IMPORTANT TRADES MOVEMENT.-An union of the various trades has lately commenced in this place, having for its object the establishment of a fund, created by weekly contributions, by almost all the masters and workmen in the towr, and which is to be available to any of the branches of trade, in the absence of a demand for their particular manufacture; and as far as possible to render assistance

fice. It also limits the hours of labour, which was lars lifty cents per week. Out of this they must pay very much needed. The immense number of small their board, washing, (for they have no time to wash manufacturers acts as an incubus upon the trade of their own clothes,) medical and other incidental ex- the town ; many of them have been suffered to have bers attending from Brixton, Wandsworth, and Batter four or five apprentices, whom they have kept at sea, Kennington, &c. total absence of all healthy recreation and of all mental work, fourtcen or fifteen, and in some instances, sixteen hours per day. Besides, it is well known that implies. They have, many of them, no rooms of their many of them are incapable of governing themselves, much less to govern apprentices ; and it ought to be known to those parties who have the placing out of me dobar fifty cents, per week-some of the worst and apprentices, many of whom are parish officers in timist boaring-houses, however, charging as low as agricultural districts, that it is often the case that a lad is placed apprentice, say, to some particular branch of the lock trade, his master has neither

ingenuity nor capital to invent or carry out any improvement in such branch of trade; consequently the apprentice is kept working at the self-same thing during the ten or eleven years of his apprenticeship, at the expiration of which time he finds himself incapable of working at any other kind of The flowers and wreaths which, under the name of locks, and in many instances, is next door to beg-"French Flower-work," sell so dear and are so highly gary all his days. If it had not been for the ingevalued by our fashionable ladies, are mostly made here, nuity and enterprise of a few respectable manufac- rendered old in their constitution before they have ar. although many of the materials are imported from | turers, the trade of the town would ere this have | rived at the prime of life. Why should such a state been lost.- Birmingham Journal.

THE MONSTER INDICTMENT.

THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS OF LONDON

Held a public meeting of their body residing in the south-western portion of the Metropolis, at the Femperance-hall, Waterloo-road, on Tuesday evening, December the 22nd, when every engineering establishment in the southern portion of London contri-"Wanted-Fifty young girls as apprentices to the Arti-buted at least their quota to the gathering, for the ficial-flower Making business." These pretend that a purpose of expressing their sympathy with, and aidbuted at least their quota to the gathering, for the number of girls have become journeywomen, and are ing their Newton brethren, in their present struggle consequently to be pushed out of work to make room against oppressive tyranny, cruelty, and wrong.

Mr. HEPPELL was unanimously called to the chair, one dullar per week. Many a five-dollar wreath and and said his duty would be very light, as a delegate expensive flower purchased of the Misses Lawsons, from Manchester was present, who would state the to you, sir, and the working bakers of London, for your wore (to all appearances) a black frock, long worsted Madame Denel, or Madame Godefroy, has been wrought object of the present meeting; he had therefore only and their exposition of the grievances under which our to request a full and fair hearing for Mr. Lancaster, the delegate from their brethren in the north. Mr. LANCASTER rose, greeted with a most cordial welcome, to state the case of the " combinators and tradesmen, we feel and sympathise with you, would wil- female, but without success. No letter or any thing Messry. Jones and Potts, of Newton-those men meeting at the Belgrave Assembly Rooms, Ebury-street, that neither of the deceased had a single bruise upon found favour in the eyes of their employers-they Pimlico, in the Northern Star, we consider it our duty to their persons, which proves that they could not have be instructed in the business; however, the legal men of the operative bakers, in union, and more especially so together was what is termed lay-cord; it was passed seeing the injurious tendency this must have on their | in this town and county. We are of opinion, that the has the sugnitude the of these unfortunate girls. If many mit their statement of grievances to writing-they of them become degraded and brutalized in taste, man. | did so, and placed it in their employers' hands, but with no better success : they found, on the contrary,

particular, and the operatives of the United Kingdom in general. (Loud cheers.)

by moving the following resolution :---

men of Newton in the Willows." Mr. BIRLEY seconded, and Mr. HINDLEY supported

he motion. The resolution was unanimoulsy adopted, and the

ollowing persons chosen as the committee. Messrs. Hindley, Milward, Burr, Birley, M'Lean. idd to their number.

Mr. MILWARD said there was one thing they should why enable them to cut their own throats ? you might not forget, he meant the Northern Star, which was see, continually, placards stuck up on their windows, the only journal that had taken up their cause, and with the words "No Puff, down again." Yes, in truth which was always first in defence of the rights of labour, and not unfrequently stood alone. (Loud who, some few years ago, did business under this system, cheers.) He would therefore move :--"That a vote of thanks are due and hereby given

to the Proprietor, Editor, and Reporter of the Vorthern Star, for the spirited manner in which they general."

Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON said his friend Milward had ust done, what he intended to have done, however it afforded him very great pleasure to second the mosaid

The motion was put and carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was then on the motion of Messrs. Newton and Hindley given to the delegate from Manchester, (Mr. Lancaster) and to the chair-

man, and carried amid great applause. Mr. LANCASTER, thoughthe had only done his duty, and therefore did not deserve their thanks, however, he trusted he should ever merit their good opinion-(cheers.) Mr. Heppel (the chairman) said when differences had existed between the employers and employed in London, the masters did not object to the ployers of Lancashire had to complain of. The (Loud cheers.) He invoked the aid of the friends of meeting then dissolved.

MOVEMENT OF THE OPERATIVE BAKERS FOR SHORTENING THE HOURS OF LABOUR AND THE ABOLITION OP NIGHT-WORK.

A most enthusiastic public meeting was held in that very neat and spacious edifice, the Girl's School Room Clapham, Surrey, the use of which had been kindly granted for the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Vicas of the parish, on Saturday evening, December 19th.

The meeting was not merely a Clapham meeting, but re presented also the surrounding towns and villages, num-

Mr. HCOD was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. He called on Mr. George Read, author of the "Biscuit and Gingerbread Baker's Assistant." " Practical Baker," &c., to share the object for which the meeting was called.

Mr. GEORGE READ rose loudly apple uded, and said, the Committee of the Operative Bakers' Society, thought the public were not aware that the London Journeymen Bakers commenced working at eleven o'clock at night and continued until five or six o'clock the following evening, whereby they are but five or six hours disengaged from business, thus leaving them little time for rest, mental or moral improvement, and none for healthy recreation. At no other place but London is the baking meeting was dissolved. husiness done on such a system-a system alike destructive to health and morals, from the continuous round of labour which it imposes on the men, whereby they are of things be allowed to exist? (Loud cheers.) Journeymen bakers, reason with yourselves on these few plain facts. Compare your condition with that of other artisans; ask yourselves if it does not require some amelioration-and, having reflected on the matter, sure he was

they would cheerfully respond, and lend an helping hand night-work. (Loud cheers.) He would now read to them an important letter he had received from Ireland, showing the effect their agitation already had made or public generally, (Hear, hear.)

Operative Bakers' Committee-room, Wigram Quay, Wexford.

Sir,-I have great pleasure in being the instrument to convey the thanks of the operative bakers of Wexfor

the members of the Company. ROBERT BURBELL.

LAND COMPANY IN THE LEICESTER DISTRICT

to the amount of £200 per week, might now be seen duily mending artificial-flowers, in the Whitechapel-Brethren, - The Conference called together at Birming. road, thus obtaining a precarious existence, here was a ham to consider your affairs, and decide upon rules for forcible illustration of their system. (Loud cheers.) support our cause, and for their talented and patrio- | When he (Mr. Williams) had been walking along Holthe honour to sit as your delegate, having closed its sestic exertions, in defence of the rights of labour in born, at six o'clock of a Sunday night to his labour, oh ! dance with our ancient and commendable custom, I could usual in the evening, on Wednesday his wife sent her have waited upon you personally, to give you an account daughter to look after him. She accordingly prohow often had he envied the more happy mechanics, those pictures of domestic bliss, going with of the proceedings of that body, and detailed the part their wives to entail the sweet breeze of a summer which I felt it my dury to take, and the vote which due the door on the latch, with the key inside, she opened evening. (Great applause.) How painfully did he then tion, and corroborated all that Mr. Millward had feel the misery of a journeyman baker's life, how ear. consideration impelled me to give upon every point of nestly did he resalve, on emancipating himself and fellow those grave questions, so highly important to the welfare, nay, I may say the very existence of our society; the coachman, who accompanied her to the place, slaves from such bondage and degradation. (Vociferous cheering.) If their present appeal to the employers did but the great distance at which nearly the whole of you and found the body of the unfortunate man lying on not succeed, they must then appeal to the House of Commons ; in their present agitation, they did not call which would be incurred by such visits, has rendered the on their fellow-men to make great sacrifices; no, the performance of such a duty, however pleasureable in itssacrifice of a mere pipe of tobacco per week each would

self, totally impracticable. A public address to you on be sufficient. They had an active committee, who had the occasion is the only alternative in my power, and I shown their earnestness, and their determination also, am hapyy to observe, that the report of our proceedings that they meant business, as they had removed from the in the Star, and especially the admirable comment upon public house to the assembly room of the Western Coffeethese proceedings furnished by Mr. O'Connor, in that house, Drury-lane; they, too, had also a good, a just, paper, has rendered my task an easy one, as far as remen's consulting and advising together, even at their and a glorious cause, in which the dearest interest and gards an explanation, I shall only endeavour to fix your very gates, and he could not conceive what the eme | welfare of themselvess and fellow-men were bound up. attention upon a few points, of the most vital importance to our present as well as future success.

temperance, moral, religious, political and social progress The first in point of magnitude is the establishment of to their aid, and above and before all, he invoked the self-reliance of the operative bakers, let them but come great Mathematician and Mechanist, had discovered the forward, firmly determined, and with perseverance, they power of the lever, he exclaimed, while contemplating its must and will accomplish their object. (Immense apwondrous effects, "Give me a place to stand upon, and I plause.) The resolution was adopted unanimously, will move the world." This lever we have found in our

amidst the acclamations of the whole meeting. Mr. WILLIAMS moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Dealiry and the other trustees who had so kindly granted the u.e of the school-room for the occasion, which was seconded numerable difficulties. In the case of mortgage we could by Mr. M'Laven and carried by acclamation.

Mr. G. READ, in an highly complimentary speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the Northern Star in particular, and the other portion of the press in general, who had allotments at a certain price, few capitalists would be taken up so generously the cause of the operative bakers, not only obviates these difficulties and losses, but instead which was seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried by ac clamation.

The following persons were then elected, a district or most incolculable degree. By borrowing money at three local committee, with power to add to their numbers :--or three and a half per cent., which we can do to any ex-Messrs. T. Reid, Brixton ; -T. Foggo, Clapham-road ; W. cent, our operations are carried out to an indefinite ex-Thompson, Clapham-town; F. J. Clark, Clapham-com- | tent, and the money so employed bearing an interest of mon : J. Shanks, Clapham : and J. Clements, Clapham. five per cent., we are not only unimpeded in our progress, C. Cameron. Clapham-rise.

It was resolved that this committee meet for the first time on Saturday evening, January 2ad, 1847, at the Sun Inn, Clapham-town, at eight o'clock precisely, and every succeeding Saturday evening. After enrolling a large number of members this enthusiastic and interesting

MURDER AND SUPPOSED SUICIDE -On Monday

forenoon, two boys, who obtain a living by dredging along the water side, whilst passing along the bed of the river near opposite to Watorloo dock, found a human body firmly embedded in the mud. It was the body of a female, with a child tied round her waist by means of a piece of rope yarn. The arms of the woman were both pressed round the neck of in the obtainment of the great and good object of a di- the child, leaving one to suppose that in the agonies minution of the hours of labour and the abolition of of death she was firmly pressing the little innocent to her breast. 'The two bodies were immediately removed to the vaults of St. John's Church, in the Waterloo-road, where a more minute examination their brethren in the sister country, and no doubt on the was made. It was there found that the child was of the mal sex, apparently about fourteen months' old. the female seemed to be between thirty-three and thirty-six years of age. The latter was dressed in an old black stuff gown, black stockings, and side lace-up boots. The rest of the apparel appeared very old and ragged. The child, a fine-looking boy,

these were down, one of those "No Puff" cutting masters TO THE SHAREHOLDERS IN THE CHARTIST

week, the village of Rushbury was thrown into a state of great excitement by the discovery of the body of a man named Harris, gardener to a county magisthe regulation of your future proceedings, in which I had trate, under circumstances which lead to the belief that he was brutally murdered. The deceased left sion, I should have been highly gratified if, in accor- his house on Tuesday morning, and not returning as ceeded to the greenhouse, in the garden, and finding it, and saw her father's hat upon the ground, near a pool of blood. Being greatly alarmed, she run for reside from my locality, and the consequent expense the right side, with his legs in the ash-hole connected with a flue which was used for warming the greenhouse. The coachman did not tell the girl what he had seen, but took her back to the hall, and in company with other servants returned to the spot where the body lay. The body of the man was not quite cold. Messrs. Coleman and Edwards, surgeons, were immediately sent for, who on examination discovered several marks of violence on the head and face, the ear and part of one eye having been gnawed away by the rats. The deceased's neckerchief was saturated with blood, and his clothes bore evidence of his having been engaged in a violent a Bank of Deposit. When Archimedes, of Syracuse, the struggle. Every inquiry likely to lead to the elucidation of the mystery has been but up to the present time no clue has been obtained to its unravelment. In the greenhouse was found a hatchet, which had uponits handle marks of blood, as if grasped by a Bank, and if it he skilfully and honestly applied, we shall hand, and marks of blood were also on the ironwork. do with it in reality what he spoke metaphorically. The A pikel was also found on the spot, with marks of questions of Mortgage, or Sale, presented on all sides inblood on it, and both instruments are now in the possession of the police, What leads to the suppo-sition that a foul murder has been perpetrated, is the not obtain at most more than two-thirds of the value of the property; and in the case of sale, encumbered with fact, that there was no blood whatever on the hard. the right of the allottees to purchase their respective of the deceased when found, and therefore that the

hatchet must have been used by another party, found to become purchasers at any price. Our Bank committed the deed.

INQUEST ON TEN STATORS FROZEN TO DEATH. of diminishing, actually increases our capital in an al-PADSTOW, SUNDAY .- An inquest on the bodies of the ten unfortunate sailors belonging to the barque Hope, of Liverpool; who were washed ashore in the long boat, frozen to death, on Eriday, before Mr. Hamley, the Coroner. The Hope, it appeared, had been wrecked on the Wicklow Bank, off the east coast of but the purchase and location proceeds with the rapidity Ireland, when the crew took to the boats. The deof the flight of the engle, or the progress of the arrow; ceased and six others were in the long boat; the Capwhile every outlay thus procured adds to the value of tain and rest of the crew in the gig. The latter, our possessions: which, in their turn become a more were, however, picked up by a schooner. Those in extended basis of security for what we borrow ; and the the long boat saw this, and tried to get up to her, but regular contributions from the shareholders weekly add they could not, and som lost sight of her, owing to to the amount of our real property, and altogether form the great fall of snow. An attempt was them made an undeniable proof of the truth of the paradox, that the to regain the Irish coast, which soon was obliged to more we borrow the richer we become-the more we owe be given up, three of their oars breaking. They the greater is the amount of our real wealth. It is the hoisted a small sail that was in the boat, and night stone which, being dropped into the river, forms at the coming on, they steered for the English coast, by first a small circle round its nucelus, which widening and keeping the North Star astern. Having no proviextending by degrees in every direction, covers over a sions in the boats, and being thinly clad, they sufvast space, and is ultimately lost in the distance, beyond fered intensely from the cold, which was terribly the reach of vision. It is a lever which possesses the severe, their garments being covered with ice. On singular property, that the more it is used the greater is the second night they made the Lundy Island lights, its length and strength, and consequently the greater is its nower, and the greater weight it is capable of raising. and saw a brig, which they hailed, but it merely showed a light and passed on, without offering assis-tance, although it is quite clear they were seen. Al-As a Bank of Saving, too, its benefits are invaluable; it secures to the industrious and careful occupant a safe ready had many of them fallen victims to a horrible deposit for whatever he can spare from time to time, death, and laid prostrate at the bottom of the boat, however small in amount, which is in a twofold manner and the next night saw three or four others. The to his advantage, by reducing his rent, and enabling him boat had then reached Trevore Head, from whence it to pay for the absolute purchase of his allotment at the same time. Is it at all surprising then that our Egypdrifted with the tide into Mawgan Bay, where it was tian taskmasters should exhibit unequivocal signs of noticed by the coast guard. Ten of the boat's crew alarm and terror, to discover that we have found out the had by that time expired, and the remaining six secret of making bricks for our own use; not to erect would inevitably have been lost had not one of the described swam off the boat while beating among the and folly, but to construct habitations for ourselves and breakers and with the aid of a line, which he secured our pos crity, upon our own little plots of ground: there to it, it was hauled up and the poor fellows taken ont. The Jury having viewed the bodies, which laid in a barn adjacent to the Mawgan Perth coast guard station, they returned a verdict that "the deceased died from the effects of starvation and long exposure to the inclemency of the weather." TRIAL FOR MURDER - A trial for murder occupied the court at York, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last weck. Three men, named George Barker, John Breson, and Thomas Routledge Raine, were charged with having murdered Joseph Yates, a tailor, at Startforth, on the 10th of August, 1845. Yates was summoned to appear as a witness against Barker, on a charge of having stelen a coat, and Barker was heard to threaten him several times, to prevent his giving evidence. On the night when Yates was killed, he was in company with the other prisoners and with two prostitutes; named Catherine Raine and Ann Humphreys. The latter was the principal witness against the prisoners. She said she saw them st ike Barker some heavy blows, that he screamed out murder, and they then threw him into the river. She said they afterwards killed Catherine Raine, because she threatened to tell the police. The jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of-Not Guilty. On Thursday morning the prisoners were arraigned for the murder of Catherine Raine, but the trial was not proceeded are of great value, and it is said the pain ings alone cloth, &c., valued at £150. These robberios are sup-are covered by a policy of insurance to the amount of poord to have been effected by means of skeleton verdict of Not Guilty was then returned. with ; Mr. Bliss stating, that from the verdict given

into beauty by these little fingers, for, perhaps, two shillings, or half a dollar!

The Artificial-flower business is extensively carried or here, and the product is deemed quite equal in finish and grace to the best Parisian or German flowers. We believe. from the most reliable data in our possession, that there are fifteen hundred or two thousands girls engaged in this department of labour in New York,

A great many women who make match-boxes receive but nue per cent. per gross -or thirty boxes for a single cent! We know a mother of a family who supported her little children by this kind of work, who used to walk two miles to a starch factory to obtain the refuse for pasting the boxes-for which she paid'a penny a pail. When she could succeed in procuring this she said she could make a little profit, but when she had to buy fleur to make the paste with-then, she said, it was a losing business! Her little children thought so too.

We have already mentioned the Cap Makers, of which, we suppose, there are between one and two thousand, They carn ou the average about two shillings per day, although there are many who do not make more than eighteen pince. They are thrust into a dark back room 01-a sec.nd, third, fourth or fifth story chamber, thirty or forty together, and work from sunrise to sundown. ners, habits and conversation, who can wonder ! These facts and remarks apply with equal force to the their unskilled and illegal brethren were put to dril-

and their exposition of the grievances under which use trade labour, and, in particular, the infernal system of night-work, and your determination to use all constitu-whole of the afternoon the police were engaged entional means to redress those grievances. As fellow deavouring to find out the names of the child and

conspirator." of those men who were now under lingly aid or assist in any movement of that kind which keavy bail to take their trial for daring to look for would have for its object the redress of all or any of their identity. From the fact of one of her breasts

found favour in the eyes of tueir employers-iney trained, in the total start, no consider to un willing-were subsequently followed by other Welshmen, un- forward you our thanks, and inform you of our willing-fallen from any great height. The appearances of skilful workmen, and whom Mr. Jones, perhaps from ness to co-operate with all or any portion of the trades kindness, they being mostly young men, whose age who may be disposed to improve the moral condition of averaged from eighteen to twenty-six years, wished to the working men. We have, sir, in Ireland a majority eighteen hours. The ligature which bound the two

three times round their bodies and fastened to the interest as a body, were unwilling to place their committee of your Society might move the working men bonnet and cap-strings of the female. trade, for which they had served an apprenticeship, to enlist the sympathy of the Legislature in our behalf,

into these mens' hands, consequently, they most res. and get an Act of Parliament passed in accordance with FIRE AT THE MANSION OF WYNN ELLIS, Esq.-DARING BURGLARIES .- On Sunday morning, a darpecfully made their feelings known to their em-ployers, who appeared to acquicsce with them, and pressure" be induced to give its support to the rights of Sloane-street, Chelsea, was discovered to be fire on promised redress of their grievances. However, labour. We are opinion, that if petitions were prepared Sunday morning, shortly after one o'clock. Engines time rolled on, and there was no amendment. Again and sent in during the next session of Parliament, our soon arrived, but the fire had made considerable proa deputation waited on the employers, and most res- case would, at least, meet with: he support of the phi- gress in the second floor, and in the bond timber the contents, consisting of dressing-cases, cutlery, or forty together, and work from summer to sumowing a deputation in the contents, consisting of dressing-cases, cutlery, There is too often not a human being in the world who has the slightest care or responsibility over the morals, and pearl and ivory, valued at four were also much injured before the flames were £400. The shop of Mr. Robinson, tailor, 15, Bow-

> Barris (Bridge Bart)

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant. NICHOLAS O'BRIEN, President of the Operative Bakers' Union. £25,000.

orgeous values, or vast pyramids, mementos of vanity socks, and calico under clothing. The dress of the to sit after our labour of the day for our ow benefit is concluded, with smiling contempt for the aristocracy and the millocracy, who have so long enslaved our bodies, and debased our understandings, to minister to their pride, their arrogance, and their extravagance. I had intended to have comprised what I intended to

heavy bail to take their trial for daring 59 look for would nave for its object the referes of an or any of "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." A few those grievances, and the welfare of the bakers at large, and found employment at the establishment of your attention; but, having seen an account of your attention; but, having seen an account of your effective loop. The ball your attention is but, having seen an account of your death. It was found, upon examining the bodies, space to allow too much room to be occupied by any one space to allow too much room to be occupied by any one subject, however important : I must therefore defer what other observations I intend to address to you till another opportunity, and subscribe myself, the bodies are such as to lead to the supposition that

Your faithful servant. T. R. SMART.

86. Sanvey Gate, Leicester, 22nd Dec, 1846.

ing burglary was discovered to have been committed on the premises of Mr. Joseph Mappin, dressingcase maker and cutler, of 15, Fore-street. City. The shop had been plundered of a great portion of extinguished. The paintings and articles of virte lane. Cheapside, was also stripped of a quantity of

light werd light Born Alex de la

keys.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Foreign Mobements.

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

ul think I hear a little bird, who sings he prople by and by will be the stronger."_Braos.

THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS*

ate, for Lieutenant-Governor. In the early part of the present year the National reformers addressed a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the time had come when a system should form instantial as regards the Public Lands, which the following queries :-be and place their disposition upon the broadest shows in the solution of the broadest principles of justice and right, and secure to the phole people, for ever, their national and inalienable show route in the soil. This document was presented to proof in the second second and presented to general the memorial to a second se he lives of the flouse referred the memorial to a dates at the coming election respecting the measures of said have supposed he could have endured, he reached the or abolished. Nothing compromises a Government

During the spring good progress was made in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois. At the spring election (this year) for Mayor of New

fork and other municipal officers, the Reformers nominated Ransom Smith for Mayor. They polled is hundred more vetes than they had polled at the ming election of 1845.

quantities? A few days previous to the election taking place. s very large open air meeting was holden in the nereafter possess in this State ?

Park, a report of which appeared in the Northern Sar of the 16th of May last. The meeting was bolden on the 9th of April, and will long be remembered in New York as the first great demonstration of the American people in support of a true Republic. be sold, and the proceeds distributed among the heirs.] John Commerford presided, and the meeting was deressed by Messrs. Ryckman, Evans, O'Connor. Kriege. Bronson, Trantwein, Rand, Dreher. Ar-Arrest Lindson, Handwenn, Rand, Diener, Ar-nold, Gould, Manning, Niles, Merrill, Glaser, Zeegner, and Beeney. We repeat a few extracts from the address and resolutions adopted at the meeting :---

The glorious revolution of 76 developed new truths in your office over one thousand dollars as a fund to locate the science of civilized government, and a serted for the the surplus labor on the land ?) people rights never before [so far as history informs us] . 6. To liberate from prison immediately the remaining serted under such favourable auspices, as to popular victims of the Anti-Rent difficulties ?

intelligence, territory, and other circumstances. Bat some most essential rights so asserted are yet only in : prospect. Therefore the revolution is not completed. We have thrown off foreign rulers, but have retained foreign systems. We have assumed the right to govern ourselves, but we have not yet governed justly. We have declared an equality of rights, but we have not practised

upon the declaration. Strange though it may seem, it is E0 less true than strange, that we have mistaken Slavery for Freedom. Let it now and henceforth be proclaimed to the world, that there can be no freedom where any rights, in practice as well as theory, in order that all may caudidates (for canal commissioner) was also nomi-

pisces. In all nations where a monopoly of the soil has existed. no matter what the form of government, the mass of the people have been held in slavish dependence by the few. Seventy years experience has shown us that a govern- elections resulted in the triumph of the Whigs. But to secure freedom to a people among whom a monopoly of the soil is tolerated. ¥

We will STFFER no longer delay. Already the land is tilled, the workshops are filled, the mines are wrought, and the ships are navigated by LANDLESS MEN, who have scarcely a chance of escape from servitude, and whose children must inevitably be what the children of hour in England are now! Already is the agricultural population scattered, and the mechanical crowled in cities that capital may monopolise the roads and saddle the producers with rents. Disregarding the warning voice

elected. The death-knell of Feudalism is sounded! In a subsequent number of Young America the of a Jefferson, we have " become piled up in large cities as in Europe," and gone " to eating one another as they eanor again says,do there." Our duty to our children cries aloud for R - The "Democrats made a shocking mistake in their formation. We must put an end to the Landed Aristo- mealy-mouthed opposition to vested wrongs. The

Resolved, That no landless man ought to engage in | such as not to give any ground of complaint. M. Piotro. | is inadmisible. The so frequently recurring fermenany war unless with a view of restoring his right to the ski sooned learned his error, and that having been a tation of the ancient Polish provinces has arisen

soldier of the revolution of 1830 and a political emigrant from causes more general. The scattered members Previous to the late "fall election," an attempt were of those crimes which the Czar does not forgive. of a great state, destroyed by violence, still conwas made to combine the efforts of the Anti-Renters Sent into Siberia he was at first set to work in the com- tinue to agitate and rise. Treaties which recog- of the extent of distress, aggravated by the daily inwith those of the National Reformers for the return pany of felons and murderers, in a Government distillery. nize such . facts do not cause to disappear at creasing system of disorganization. The measures this, they proceeded to the Public Bakery, in Church of one set of nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. This attempt was, however, unsuccessful. A majority of the Anti-Rent delegates determined of the present year he quitted the place of his exile, vernment can alone succeed in it, for these totally unequal to the exigency. In fact, the pea-

TO PARTY CANDIDATES

semblymen, Sheriff, County Clerk, and Coroner.

count of any future debt, mortgage, or other liability ?

An answer at your earliest convenience will oblige.

The editor of Young America says,-.

Yours, for a Free Soil,

GEORGE II. EVANS.

E. S. MANNING,

RANSOM SMITH.

JOHN WINDT.

WM. ABBUTHNOT.

works, or in establishments by law ?

the follosing measures :---

Previous to nominating their own candidates the ski giving his itinerary will be easily understood. He liparty candidates ;" and accordingly sent to each over borren ground and ice and frightful wild, having on At the coming Election in New York City, for Senator, As-

Association, respectfully invite you, one and all, to inform shores of the White Sea, and then St. Petersburgh, and more than to declare itself unable to fulfil, even three years and eight months, during which time he had petty state of Cracow may deprive the spirit of Polish

1. To prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of travelled at least 4 000 leagues on foot. During his stay conspiracy of some means of action, but it may also his State and of the United States, and cause them to be in Siberia Mr. Piotrowski had many opportunities of con- keep up and even irritate the feelings which obsti- want and wee, of tamine, disease, and death. In a som of them said, "You had better take care, for laid out in Farms and Lots for the free and exclusive use versing with prisoners condemned for political crimes on ately give rise to those deplorable enterprises. It of actual settlers not possessed of other lands in limited tants of the country, and even with persons in the em- tion the principles of order and Conservatism, to the 2. To limit the quantity of land any individual may of the facts he learned from some of the persons amongst [The National Reformers concede the expediency of the the best informed :---present holders of land remaining in possession thereof

"The number of Poles exiled in Siberia exceeds till death; and then, after portioning the heirs with 50.000; many are put to hard labour in some of the estathe legal limited quantity, that the surplus, if any, shoul I blishments ; the greater number of them are located on the lands belonging so the administration of transported 3. To exempt the Homestead from alienation on acfelous. There is a Roman Catholic church there, and two priests are annually sent to give religious consola. 4. To limit the hours of labour to ten on all public tion to the convicts. Colonel P. Wysoski, chief of the insurrection of the 29th of November, 1830, was wounded 5. To adjust salaries to the average compensation of and taken prison r at the attack of Warsaw in 1831, and useful labor ? (In place of this, to the candidates for county offices .- To appropriate all the nett income of Nertchinsk, in Eastern Siberia, where he met a number of his countrymen, sentenced to the same punishment. Shortly after their arrival, they concerted a plan of es. cape, and gained over a Russian peasant to take them over to the opposite bank of a river, and to be after. wards their guide. The Poles having mustered on the bank of the river in the night, the peasant took them to an island, and under pretext of ascertaining whether they were watched, went to give information to the superintendent of the works : the poor exiles were compelled to surrender, and were thrown into prison. Peter Wysoski The majority of the "party candidates" did not deign to even notice the above queries. Of those with the constancy of a martyr, and after being cured, with the constancy of a martyr, and after being cured, who did reply, three of the "Liberty party" (Slavery he was sent to the fortress at Akatui, situated further Abolitionists) were the first. The reply of the Liberty (to the enst, to work at the fortifications; there he works, man is coerced by any sort of force or necessity to candidate for the Governorship though, in many have a respects excellent, was deemed to be not up to the at night. The following is another instance of an at sovereign and inalienable right to soil enough to subsist mark. The Liberty candidate for the Lientenant- tempt at escape, followed by a more cruel punishment :---have the best possible opportunity for the pursuit of hap-nated. Subsequently one of the Democratic, and one prived of his religious character, and placed as a private in a r-giment of Siberian Cossacks who guards the fron. 5 define the share which each of the three Powers | rude contrivance, or observe the absence of friends of the Whig candidates for "Assembly," sent in their adhesion to the Reform pledge ; these two were tier of Russia on the side of the independent Tartar tribes. Being a man of letters, he was placed at the It has been already stated in this paper, that the ment, never so republican in other respects, is powerless this triumph was brough about by Anti-Rent votes. they laid the plan of escaping by penetrating the Kirgu-The Anti-Renters have carried the State, having ing through the Tartar country the English northern elected, I believe, every candidate they nominated, Go- Indian possessions. The Abhe first communicated his vernor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioners, project to his countryman Zgorki, who had served as

Congressmen, a Senator, and at least ten Members of Assembly. Mr. Young is elected by about ten thousand in the insurrection of 1830, was sentenced to serve for life majority, all Anti-Rent votes. The Anti-Renters, it will as a private in a Siberian regiment of infantry. Several he recollected, took the Whig candidate for Governor, other insurgents were subsequently made acquainted the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and with the project, but three Poles, soldiers in the same rea Canal Commissioner from each party, all of whom are giment, having got drunk, let out the secret in presence agitations which have shaken Europe, it is only by Some of the secret of horror enumerated in the of the Commandant of the Fort of Omsk. Immediately an order was given to arrest more than four hundred

STATE OF THE COUNTRY-SPREAD OF DESTITUTION. After two years of misery and torture he resolved to at. once the social wounds which result from them : of relief, in the way of employment on public works, tempt to effect his escape, and in the month of January time, equity, kindness, and prolonged good go- and the supply of food by local committees, are to support John Young, the Whig candidate, for Go. vernor, and Addison Gardner, the Democratic candi-tivers, agd marshes, are crossed with more facility when how renders possible. The sovereigns and the states-date. for Lientenant-Governor frozen. The reasons which have prevented M. Piotrow- men assembled at the Corgress of Vienna thus con- from starvation. In some counties farmers may be sidered it. They wished at the moment, even when over-holding their grain ; but in general the stocks National Reformers determined to question the mits pimself to state, that he crosses the Ural mountains, Europe, united, ratified the partition of Poland, to in the haggards are rapidly running out. In Meath, give to the Polish nation and to the conscientious for instance, the stock of grain in farmers' hands is

more than one occasion been three days without any feelings of Europe, which were disturbed by this par- much less than usual at this time of the year-in food; afraid of asking shelter from the inhabitants of the | tition, a constant moral satisfaction. They had at | some parishes of that county the haggards are empty. country, he dug holes in the snow for a resting place at the same time towards their Polish subjects perspec and the supplies brought from other districts are night, and frequently in the morning it was with great live views of amelioration for the internal govern- consumed as fast as they can be drawn away from difficulty he could get out of his hiding-place owing to ment of the country. Serious disturbances may in- the mills. Altogether the condition of the country GENTLEMEN,-The undersigned, a committee of the quantities of drift snow over the entrance. After endur- terrupt the course of that policy, at once wise and is alarming, and no man cau see his way as to the

COUNTY CORK. us, in writing, whether you will, if elected use whatever ultimately he passed the Russian frontier and arrived at slowly and in course of time, the promises and hopes of its special reporter, most distressing accounts another, until I came out on the road, close to where influence you may possess to sustain or carry into effect Paris on the 22nd of last October, after an absence of which it has itself given. The destruction of the from Skibbercen, in the west of the county :-" From beginning to end (says the Examiner, re-

IRELAND.

their way to the place of their exile, as also with inhabi. | weakens throughout all Europe on this painful ques- attention to the horrifying facts, which he said his will murder some one." I took no notice, but walked ployment of the Government, and the following are some profit of blind and hateful passions. Article 9 of the the condition of the poor in the ill-fated town from rattering of feet behind me, and the most horrid im-Treaty of Vienna imposes on the republic of Cra- which he wrote by saying, that ' they were dying off precations. When I turned round there was an atrocow the obligation of removing conspirators from its like rotten shcep.' . Struck by the earnestness of the cious looking rulhan, stripped of coat and wais:coat, territory, and the three protecting Powers had private note, we took up the correspondence, and with a heavy ship's boarding enthas in his hand, doubtless the right to demand the accomplishment went through its agonising details line by line; and swearing he would cleave my skull. I called out to of its obligation. But had they, in order to attain our readers who will pursue it through will say that this object, no other means than to abolish the inde- | before we had some to the clo-e, we had supped full pendence of this petty state, and to suppress the of horrors. There is disease, famine, and death in state itself ? The narrow limits of the republic the every paragraph. A terrible apathy, like that which immense strength of the three great Powers by whose oppresses a plague-stricken people, seems to have states it is hemmed in, all tend to induce the belief ever the poor of Skibbereen. No sight of horror, no that measures carefully combined would have been tale that in other times would make the warm blood was in 1884 condemned to hard labour in the mines of sufficient to counteract efficaciously the evil, without chill in the vers, can now excite even a passing having recourse to extreme means, which involve observation. Stervation has destroyed every gene- grapple with him. He delivered a downright cut at some perils in the prospect of frequently creating rous sympathy-despair has made them hardened my head, which, had it taken effect, would have fresh and more serious ovils. It was in all cases the and insensible. They sullenly await their doom, to killed me. I watched his eye, parried the blow with incontestable riget of all the Powers who were partees which they look forward with indifference, and the Larrel of the gun (which are ent into the bore). to the Treaty of Vienna to take part in the delibera- without fear. Death is in every wretched hovel closed with the rollian, and in doing so L threw the tions and decisions or which Cracow might be the Whole families lie down together on the damp floor, cun from me on the bank of the ditch, fearing an acobject. If Prince Metternich means in his despatch on a seanty sop of wet straw, devoured by fever, that the three Courts had by themselves created without a human being near to wet their barning in which he attempted to shorten the weapon and the small state of Cracow, and that they after- lips, or raise their languid heads. The husband stab me, I wrested it from him, and threw him with wards presented to the Congress for enrolment the dies by the side of the wife, and the wife knows not convention they had passed between themselves, that her husband is beyond the reach of earthly sufthe King's government could never admit of an as- | fering. The same rag covers the festering remainsertion so contrary to the principles and even to the lof mortality and the skeleton forms of the living, languagn of great transactions constituting the pub- who are unconscious of the horrible contiguity. lie law of Europe. Independent powers are never Rats devour the corpse, and there is no living energy called upon to enregister deliberations or acts entered to scare them from their horrid banquet. Fathers into and passed without their participation. In so buy their children without a sigh, and cover them far as regards Cracow and Poland, the sovereigns and in shallow graves, round which no weeping mother. unblie men say that long discussions between the re- no sympathizing friends are grouped. One scanty mon. We assert, then, the EQUAL RIGHT OF MAN noon. We assert, then, the EQUAL RIGHT OF MAN TO THE SOIL, and DEMAND its restoration to the and was accordingly nominated for the same office by of the Basilian convent of Owrenz, in Volhynia, who de-sion of the treaty of Vienna demonstrates that the fate of having neither the appearance nor shape of a colling having having taken a part in the insurrection of 1831, was de- Poland was regulated after a deliberation of all the and are committed to their silent resting place in the representatives of Europe. Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and night time, where no eyes can rest curiously on the

> Warsaw. There is not the least difference between grateful to the pride and consolatory to the feelings head of the regimental school established at Omsk. At these articles and these which gave to Prussia a part of the Irish peasant. When work on the public of the states of the King of Saxony. The foundation | roads is offered, it in many instances cannot be they laid the plan of escaping by penetrating the Kirgu-sian Steppes into the Khanat and Taschkent, and gain-same ground as the stipulations which formed the skeleton, and he drops dead on his way to the scene other states, even the most free, which have created of labour. The labourer has pawned his last rag, the Germanic Confederation. The government of and when his turn is come, and he has a chance of his Majesty, therefore, has used only an evident employment, he must remain in his hovel to famish, Captain under Napoleon, and who, for having taken part right, and at the same time fulfilled an imperative not having clothes to cover his wasted limbs. Withduty, in protesting solemnly against the suppression out food or fuel, bed or bedding, whole families are of the republic of Cracow, an act positively against shut up in naked hovels, dropping one by one into the letter as well as against the meaning of the the arms of death-death, more merciful than this Treaties of Vienna. After the long and redoubtable | world or its rulers."

was to have of the territory of the Grand Duchy of and mourners, and the want of all that ceremony so

paying respect to treaties, and those rights which foregoing are thus described by the Examiner's rethey have made sacred, that she maintains herself. No Power can enfranchise itself from them without "A short time subsequent to visiting Bridgetown

having called at the bakery of Mr. Hughes, in Dancgall-street, demanded to be supplied with bread, or clse they would help themselves. Remonstrance being of no avail, the people on the pressises handed them out a quantity of bread, and having obtained street, where they repeated their demand, and were again successful. Such domineering, however, in the heart of a populous town, was not lorg submitted to, and the ringleaders were at once arrested by the olice, and lodged in the police office. At twelve o'clock they were put to the bar, and the case having been fully investigated, they were sentenced, one, William Walker, from Cookstown, to pay a fine of £2, or to be imprisoned for one month James M'Gullongh, from Caledon, £1, or one fortnight's insprisomement, and Henry Mason, from Saintfield to a like punishment.

MURDEROUS ATTACK. - The correspondent of the Northern gives the following details from an attack upon himself :---

"The day before yestorday being fine. I took the sun on my shoulder and walked out to look for some The Cork Examiner publishes, on the authority snipe on Cunan bog, and went on from one bog to Mr. Bates is build ng a new mill. I then saw between twenty and thirty people, employed on the private note, our reporter called our most carnest there is a man coming with a drawn sword, and he correspondence truthfully d tailed, and summed up on along the road, and in a few minutes heard the him to know what he meant, and is stand back, bringing the gun to the recover, having both barrels leaded. I had a moment's reflection, within myself, whether I would fire at his right hand, to disable him from using his weapon; but seeing several women and children (who had run out of the house), in the line of fire, and tearing to hart some of them, I thought it best to take my chance of closing, and eident in the struggle. After a desperate encounter, his head into the hedge. I followed him to the ground, put my knee upon him, and got a good grip of his windpipe. After I got the sword from him, he made a great effort to reach my gun, which was in the ditch ; but I succeeded in preventing him getting hold of it. While the grapple lasted, not one of all the fellows employed at the mill, and who were looking on, ever put hand to help me ; but as soon as I had got him down, and had throitled him, they came. When two or three of the follows had Lot a secure hold of him, I let him up. A decent sort of man, who appeared a kind of steward at the mill, came forward, and got the ruffian secored. He turned out to be a carpenter, who mistock me for one of the pay-clerks of the public works, against whom he had some entity. I have lodged informations against him. The steward said, if I had not been merciful I would have shot him, and wondered I did not.

THE DIMAND FOR FIRE-ARMS. The Drogheda Sonservative says :--

"At our fair on Friday two cart leads of fire-arms vere sold by auction, and a spirited competition took place for guns, pistols, bullet mould's, &c., for midnight practice ! It might have been imagined that the dearness of provisions would act as a drawback on their sale, but strange to say, such is the avidity of the Irish for Arms, that men, with scarcely a coat to their back, have become purchasers of them. Every town in Ireland has its denots of arms, accessible to the haters of Saxon legislation. where fire-arms, bullet moulds, powder, &c., may be obtained on most reasonable terms ! There are only four of them in this town, all of whom are driving a profitable trad The same paper states :---"The most daring robbery we have heard of for a length of time was nerpetrated on a cattle dealer named Tiernan, residing in this town. On his alighting from the Dogheda coach, in the town of Kells, on Wednesday night (or rather Thursday morning), shortly after 12 o'clock, whilst walking through Newmarket-street, a man stepped up to him, and, placing a blunderbluss to his head, said, 'I was long watching you, Nelson' (imagining that he was a cattle dealer of that name) ; another joined him, and cocking a pistol, immediately put his hand into Tiernan's pocket, and took therefrom £220, consisting of two notes, one of £100, the other of £50, together with £70 in sovereigns. This during robbery was committed within 50 yards of the police barracks and in the midst of a populous town,"

Whigs have carried the State, though the real triumph cracy and save the Republic. The present system enables the rich to absorb the pro- is the Anti-Renters who have wielded the balance of ceeds of labour' through rents and mortgages. Let power. Next to the bad policy of the Democrats in up. each fanilig have one Homestead and no more, and let holding Land Monopoly, and keeping men in prison for all the sniplus land be held by the people for those com- opposing it, the Mexican war has had its effects against ing of age. No longer then will there be rents or mort- them, and justly so. The Free Trade Humbug, too, had

its influence. To balance this bad policy they had only Under our present system the workers have but to re- the single good measure of the sub-Treasurer, the good ceive with one hand from an employer and pay over with effects of which the war expenses have neutralized. The whigs have triumphed in Nichigan, in Massathe other to a landlord. Let them be their own employers

chussetts, in Florida, and Iowa. There is evidently now and their own landlords, and save a double tax. Under the system we propose, employing farmers would no redemption for the defeated party, but to stop the war steure frecholds for all their children, which not one in without further cost or massacre ; let alone Free Trade ten of them can do now; wages farmers would be enabled until other things are right; and come out for a FREE to set up for themselves on their own freeholds as soon soit. If they had taken the advice of the National as they could procure the necessary stock and materials : Reformers, two years ago, they would now have been mechanics would get out of the cities instead of crowding triumphant, instead of being defeated and disgraced.

into them, till all could have their freeholds both in and The celebrated Mike Walsh placed on the out; men who work under ground in the mines would have better pay or they would stay upon the surface; not pledged is fully committed and thoroughly others were so thick that they could be but with difficulty seamen would have better pay, better treatment, and devoted to the National Reform Measures. He has pat in a musket barrel. According to the same regulabetter accommodations, or they would stay on sho:e; no now the opportunity of doing mankind incalculable tion. the soldiers are to be in close columns, and not to on the other hand, the Miguellites under the comlonger would men enter a Navy or Army to be ordered service ; for though he is but one man let him but move their elbows from their sides when in the act of mand of Macdonald have captured Braga. about by officers not of their own choosing; and the point out the knaves who may dare to stay the siriking, but on this occasion there was a distance of one rich, who now squander the proceeds of others' labour, march of juctice and the people will annihilate though deprived of some of their luxuries, would find it the m.

a greater luxury to consume the products of their own It may be necessary to repeat what we have before labour, and would find their advantage in the general fully shown in the Star, that the American Whig on those sentenced to 7,000 blows ; but the Abbe Sieraweel, and in the security of a competence, instead of the party, numbering amongst its chiefs, Webster, Clay, chance of superfluities. A LANDED DEMOCRACY &c., answer to our Conservatives. The "Demothen, now and for ever!

REFOLUTIONS.

of gradually decreasing means among the producing a wrong 50 Dapable.

Resolved,-That where there are large prisons and and fought for any thing so long as he mounted a poor houses in a country that has fertile land anculti- vellow ribbon. Chartism, however, has put an end rated they are an evidence of misgovernment.

Resolved.- That if all men have an inalienable right are much prouder of being Chartists than they to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as we firmly ever were of being "Yollers." They now follow believe they have, it must be that they have an inaliena- principles, not party fooleries. The National Rehe right to use the earth, . without which life cannot be sustained, liberty, persevered, or happiness enjoyed ; there- lar change in New York, and, consequently, fore no man, or set of mez, ought to be allowed to mone- the working men are falling away from the polise hereafter more of the soil than could be possessed sham and joining the real democrats. Besides, the ty every citizen who desired it.

Whigs seeing the march of "progressive democracy" Resolved,-That the land of the world belongs to the are bidding for popular support. In addition to any before the execution. The bodies of the five victims prople of the world, and that no government has a right showing themselves favourable to liberating the were buried near Omsk. Those sentenced to from 500.10 a do anything with the land but to secure it for the equal Anti-Rent prisoners, some of the Whigs, at the 3,000 blows received the whole of their sentence." recent election, swallowed National Reform and Anti-"ise of its citizens; therefore, not another acre of the pub-Rent pledges; hence the triumph of the Whigs and lands of the United States ought to be sold or approthe defeat of the so-called " Democrats." ated to any other use whatever than the sustenance of

Mr. Evans says, the "Democrats" if they would etholders. save themselves "must come out for a Free Soit." Resolved .- That hereaft. will consider all legisla-

They are already coming out! At a meeting ors who uphold iand monopoly or neglect to use all their powers to abolish it as robbers far more culpable than held at Tammany Hall, the head quarters of the Democrats," the following preamble and resoluplunderers of movable property. Resolved,-That as land traffic is productive of destitions were adopted " with great enthusiasm and very

Whereas, we agree with President Jackson in his man who buys land for any other purpose than his own message of 1852, that "to afford every American citizen

or his family's cultivation as a land stealer. Resolved,-That land monopoly is the greatest political of enterprize the opportunity of securing an independant evil that exists in any civilised country; that therefore freehold, it seems to us best to abandon the idea of the people of each country cught to limit the amount of raising a future revenue out of the public lands," and land to be held by individuals, and that it is the duty of with Amos Kendall, in his address to the Hickory Club, when he says, " above all, enable every American citizen the Unit: d States to set an example to the nations. to procure a freehold on the public domain, and our

In April an election took place for delegates Union is safe, our government redeemed, peace restored to the New York Constitutional Convention. This throughout our borders, and our liberty fixed on a was a Convention appointed to remodel the constitution of New York. Of the results of the labours of Tork :" and with a Committee of the House of Reprethis body we shall speak hercafter. Again the Re- sentatives of 1814, when they say, "the freeholder is formers increased the number of their votes, and two the natural support of a free government, and it should and S. J. Tilden-whose names were also placed on as it is the policy of Monarchies to multiply their tenants; candidates on the "Democratic Ticket-J. R. Hunt, the "National Reform Ticket," were elected. In we are a Republic, and we wish to continue so; then the counties of New York, the Anti-Renters and multiply the class of freeholders, and pass the Public National Reformers combined elected thirteen dele-Sell for a reasonable price to those who are able to pay, and give without price to those who are not." And with

gates. On the 3rd of June, the "Industrial Congress Mr. Hamlin, who said in the Congress of 1844-5, that held its firstgannual meeting at Boston. Amongst whatever policy the government might adopt, that was the delegates were Horace Searer, G. W. Hatch, to be preferred which would prevent the common domain Louis Masquerier, Albert Brisbone, II. Becney, M.T. from going into the hands of the speculating classes, and O'Connor, G. H. Evans, and Herman Kriege; a numsecuring to the actual settlers a home," and with Mr. ber of female delegates were also present. A deal of business, of an interesting and important character, Robert Smith, who said in the same Congress, "it is was transacted. Amongst other matters, a memomake every men a freeholder," therefore rial to Congress was adopted, of which the following Resolved, That we are with General Jackson and paragraph formed the conclusion :---

others, above quoted, opposed to the idea of raising any given to the Governor. In order, then, to reverse the present downward ten- future revenue out of the public lands. Resolved, That for the purpose of giving a chance to as can be done by the dency of labour : to secure, as la every able and willing-to-labur citizen to become a free-The National was seized on Friday, for what offence constitutional action of the general government, the means holder, we are opposed to letting the Public Domain into is not stated. M. GUIZOTAND THE OCCUPATION OF of them; to prevent the rapid increase of crime and pan- the hands of any, in any manner, save in limited quan-CRACOW.

ary pi port, and pronounced a judgment, which was apblows of the stick; and, should they survive that punishment, to hard labour for life. The others were sentenced to receive from 5,00 to 5,000 blows. This sentence was inflicted at Omsk, in the month of March, 1837, General Galafiay-ff having been expressly sent from St.

dence. Governor-General of Siberia. At the appointed time for this sanguinary act two battalions of 1 000 men each were drawn up on the public place. All Poles had been

excluded from these battalions, one of which was to inflict the sentences extending to 7,000 blows, and the the result of 274 elections was known,-196 belonged other the lesser punishments. According to the Russian to the Moderado party, and 78 to the Opposition .military code, the sticks used in the application of the The Progressists have elected Senors Cortina, bastinado are to be of such a thickness, that three of them Gouzalez, Salamanca, Meudizabel, and Cozaga. may be put together in the barrel of a regulation mus-

"Democratic ticket." was elecited ; and although ket ; but the sticks used on the Abbe Sieracinski and the step between each man ; and they were ordered to put

their right foot forward, and to raise their arm, in order to strike, with all their might. The infliction commenced cinski was left to be the last of them. The prisoners, naked to the waist, were led, each in his turn, 14 times cratic" party answers to our motley gang of Whigs, Liberals, and Sham-Radicals. Workingmen, com-but for one blow). When the prisoner falls exhausted, Resolved,-That with the facts staring them in the face Frise the great mass of the democratic party, to he is raised up, and placed on a bench, where he is made which they have attached them elves because the to receive the remainder of his punishment. When the classes, in proportion to the increase of the powers of party is called " Democratic." These working men Abie Sieraciuski's turn arrived, a doctor went up to him production through their own ingenuity, it is disgraceful are in a similar position to that which the working and offered him drink, but he refused, and walked up to to legislators that they have no: discovered a remedy for mon of Yorkshire w re some rea:s ago when they his executioners, singing the psalm, Misere mei Deus ! As which has taken place in the method of fabrication. were proud of being called "Yollers," and shouted he was weak,-his constitution shattered by long privations,-he fell after receiving 1,000 blows; he was then taken up, placed on the bench, made to kncel, his hands to all that : and now the working men of Yorkshire tied behind his back so as not to protect it, and his head tied to a stake. In this position he was taken round in front of his executioners. He still breathed at the 4,000th blow. He shortly afterwards expired, and more mechanics' apprentices in a public house. It is than 2,000 blows were inflicted on his lifeless corpse! The added that many persons of the better classes, among formers and Anti-Renters are working a simiothers also sentenced to 7,000 blows expired during the others, the well known writer Behrens, ore said to be amounted to one halfpenny, and in other cases did infliction, except one, who was spared because he was ill. After having regained his health, he was sent to Nert. from their house during the night and lodged in safe chinsk, but, having become mad, he killed hims If the custody.

Colonial and Foreign Antelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

undismayed, still find that they are the gainers by last renmant of freedom belonging to a brave nation, their campaigns, still discover that the war pays which had once been the bulwark of Europe. itself. The cattle that they steal has a double value. The Revue de Geneva of the 16th states t The young men keep it as a price for buying brides, when they wish to marry ; the chiefs retain it as the terms of an armistice or peace, for such times as it minated. M. James Fazy has been named reporter. vesterday morning." shall be found convenient to purchase a respite by the restoration of a portion of their spoil.

Overtures of peace have been made by the Gaika chiefs.'

The Governor's terms in substance were :---1st. That these tribes should lay down their arms, 2d. That they should give up all the colonial cattle.

may be made for their future government.

tired of the war, and they were determined not to fight any more. They were under our fect, and our

was out of the question.

FRANCE.

ings against them lasted three years. Two commissions, entranchising the other rowers by the same act, and the house and house a mounted policeing to any conclusion. A third commission made a re- tempt against the policy of conservation and peace. man called at his house, and presented a petition to France has not forgetten the painful sacrifices im- the following effect :- 'The most' awful and heartproved of by the Emperor, hy which the Abbe Sieracinski posed upon her by the treaties of 1815. She might rending case of destitution that has occurred yet is and four others were each sentenced to receive 7,000 reprice at an act which would authorize her in just John Molony and Michael Donovan, who are, now in reciprocity to consult henceforth none but her own the sleep of death without a particle to cover them, interests; and it is she who calls for the faithful ob- or a portion of a candle to prevent the vermin from servance of treaties by the Powers who have derived coming in contact with the dead bodies.' This cirfrom the principal advantages. It is she who, above counstance occurred in a village, rather a few seat I all, is occupied in the maintenance of the right ne- tered houses, called Beenaen, about four miles from Petersburgh to be present. Prince Kortschaloff was then quired by others, and in respecting their indepen- this town. In this hamlet last night there lay four corpses as they had died, without coremony or pre-

paration of any description. Two of these were not in such extremely distressed circumstances as the The Journal des Debats publishes intelligence from the Spanish capital of the 15th. On that day

SPAIN.

PORTUGAL.

BELGIUM.

SWITZERLAND.

others, and it was in consequence that the application for the coffins referred only to Molony and Donovan. But listen to the tale of woe connected with the

decease of the first of these unfortunate men. Donovan came into town on Wednesday last for the onepose of pledging his shoes, for which he received 1s. 10d. ; he returned home the same day, and from THE CIVIL WAR -The Queen's troops are reported fatigue and exhaustation he died there that night. llis body has since remained where he breathed his last ; and but for the exertians of this humane policeman (Sheehan), he would probably have found Pauperism is making frightful progress in Belgium. the sod where he had expired, and his funeral clothes The number of peor persons inscribed on the registers | in the tattered garments that hung upon his attenof the charitable institutions is fr. m7 to 800,000, out | uated frame.

of 4 millions of inhabitants, or nearly the fifth of the For six days and six nights did another wretched part of the population. The proportion is still more and diseased body breathe the pestilerous exhala considerable in Flanders, where pauperism appears to | tions omitted from the body of the deceased, without be passing into a chronic state, as in unfortunate being able to procure the assistance necessary for his Ireland. This state of things is attributed to two removal. The little money that he brought home causes, one accidental, and the other organic-the with him was quickly, exhausted by the other indearness of articles of food ; and the decadency of the mates, and when the last farthing had been expended linen manufacturers, occasioned by the revolution in the purchase of a candle, and when the sickly light of this candle had expired, the rats come and commenced to eat the dead and decomposed body ; and it was with difficulty they could be deterred from removing it entirely away.

But such an occurrence appearently excited little to regard it as a daily occurrence, and the contribucoffins for Donovan and Molony, in some instances,

PROVI-ION RIOTS IN TIPPERARY- MURDER. The following communication has been addressed

The report of a conspiracy said to have been discovered on the Rhine, appears to be unfounded. Very urgent warnings have, however, been sent by diplomasic channels from Paris to several Courts, announcing that emissaries of the Propaganda intended | As 1 write this, a company of soldiers has been called to visi. the Rhenish provinces and central Germany. on its way from Clonmel to Limerick and Tipperary. The ordinary winter session of the Grand Council of Berne was opened on the 14th inst. In his speech panied by police, on the way to Tipperary, had only distress of the times; but while, he possessed 6.1. in the President alluded, in terms of lamentation, to the incorporation of Cracow with Austria, as an event. | were obliged to return back, the road being block-Uncertainty and delay still attend our movements likely to react injuriously on the Swiss Confedera- aded by armed men, and women with other weapons. at the Cape. The Kaffirs still continue active and tion; and likewise as being the annihilation of the and determined to take the flour at risk of life. I cannot enumerate or describe the quantity of robberies and the appalling distress of the people. DREADFUL MURDER .- A man residing in the neighreport of the Committee appointed to draw up a bourhood of Tipperary was barbarously rebbed and

plan for revising the constitution, will be shortly ter- murdered on Friday night. I saw the murdered man The Tipperary Constitution has the following :-

"PLUNDER OF PROVI-IONS .- On Thursday, three classes of citizens who, after the constitution of 1842, attacks on four flour carts were simultaneously made were omitted, are now to be included ; secondly, the on the Caher, Marifield, and Old Cashel roads, and direct election, by the whole of the electors, of the the provision with which they were loaded taken in the triamph of one party of Irishmen over an-Executive Council, which is to be for the future com-away by large mobs. In consequence of the number other. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, continued Mr. posed of seven members, and the faculty for the of applications made by parties requiring escorts, to O'Neill, hiss as you will, nobody shall put me down. electors assembled at a general meeting to dissolve protect their lives and properties, the magistrates, 3d. That the country as far as the Kei should be the Representative Council, and to proceed to new in order to lessen the harassing duties of the mili O'Connell that day say, "that all was over," but he clections in case of disagreement between the two tary and police, have determined that the following rejoiced afterwards to hear him express a hope placed under British controul-those Kaffirs who re- elections in case of disagreement between the two tary and police, have determined that the following main on this side submitting to such regulations as Councils; thirdly, the reorganization of the munici- arrangements, in no case, be deviated from. Esconts that yet there might be a reunion. (Hear. Now, pal constitution, so as to place it in accord with the of military and police will proceed from the police it was a hold thing for a man like him to stand Macomo, it is said, seemed disposed individually to new political organisation, based on the recognition barracks, Irishtown, on the mornings of Tuesdays up and defend the seceders from the association in Aracomo, it is said, seened disposed individually to agree to these conditions, but by the others they were entirely rejected. They stated they never heard of a conquered people being required to up their give arms, most of the cast le were dead, and that they were tind of the man and that they were arms, most of the constitution is to be submitted every 15 arms, most of the ware addetermined not to it is understand in the badress of the horse, of the principle of popular sovereignty in its widest and Saturdays, for Clogheen, at ten A.M.; Mednesdays and he dil so because he understand that none of and Fridays, for Clogheen, at ten A.M. And that arms, most of the constitution is to be submitted every 15 arms, most of the ware addetermined not to it to a for the ware addetermined not to it to a conference The Judges of Lucerne have set at liberty, after | tackling, &c., causes unnecessary delay on the road, twenty months' dotention, the Advocate Schnyder, | will be left behind. There are daily and nightly pais indeed anything but cheering ; the accounts from scription.

ing regarding the state of Mayo :--

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of this only was held on Monday in the Conciliation-hall. There was but a very thin attendance of members and associates present.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. T. Kelly.

Mr. O' Connell repeated that he wanted ±30,000,000 from England, but no longer on the old terms, that of an instalment on a debt of £60,000,000. It is now his tomb in the cabin where he lived, his grave on to be a loan which is not to be repaid by the landlords. hat out of the revenues of the country. The next subject was of course "Young Ireland." He said the question of reconciliation was all over-there was an end to it ; and the association was able and willing to work by itself for repeal, in total disregard to the machinations of the little Ireland party. (Loud cheers.). Ile would tell that party that he gave them his defiance. (Loud cheers.) Now, he was assailed for stooping to the yoke of the Young Irelanders, and he was told that they would claim a triumph. (Hear. hear.) Of course, he knew that such would be the case before he made an offer of reconciliation-he knew he would be so thunted; yet it did not hinder him from making the offer-and why? (Hear.) Because the result he knew muss turn out in his favour. (Cheers.) What had he done? He sacrisurprise or speculation-the people here appeared field his feeling and his pride-and, after a strugele for Ireland for 50 years, he was ready to place the tions of shopkeepers in this town for the purpose of palm of his hands under the feet of his secolers to bring them back, and obtain ananimity ; in fact, he did all but sacrifice principle, and they, nevertheless, refused his offers-ungracionsly refused them. Hear, and cheers.) He was astonished at Mr. O'Brien's want of tact in declining that conference. and had added insult to injury in his manner of refusing. He had presumed to attribute motives to him (Mr. O'O.), which he entirely repudiated-to asperse men as good as himself in every respect. They mourned over him, indeed, but it was the crowing dunghill cock over the old game one. (Laughter.) They wanted to have the regulation of the Associafelt that he was in the right, and that the Young Irelanders were gressly in the wrong. The Young Irelanders wanted them to cushion religious questions : but he would never agree to suppress the claims of any religious grievances. He would not allow himself to be gagged in any such matters. He treated the godless indifferentism of the Young Irelanders with scorn and contempt. He was glad they had shown the cloven fost in time. He was grown old and infirm ; but his aspirations for the inlependence of Ireland were as strong as ever.

Mr. A. O'NEILL then came forward, and said he hoped that there was no one present who could join (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. O'Neil)) had heard Mr.

Mr. O'CONNELL .- They consented to a conference on the legal question. if the other questions they proposed should be introduced. (Chevre.)

Mr. O'NEILL said he certainly agreed in the principle that the minority should not dictate to the all parts of the country are of the most alarming de- majority, and then went on the state that he had a plan to suggest which he thought might lead to a County Mayo .- The Evening Post has the follow- reconciliation. He would propose that each party should select fifty names, ten of which should be

Mr. O'Conxent stated, that any propertion coming

from Mr. O'Neill should not be met, as it deserved.

The Revue de Geneva of the 16th, states that the The following are to be the basis of this document. First, an extension of electoral rights, as several

commanders might go to their kraals without any re- compromised in the late events. Captain Pfiffer has trois of both military and police on the several roads

Such is affirmed to be the substance of the reply

the duty of the government, as 1 believe interest also, to sistance on their part, but that to give up their guns also been liberated, but both are to pay a fine to the in the vicinity of this town. The aspect of the times state ; that of the latter gentleman is 6,000f.

ITALY. ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATION.

ts from Italy state that on the 5th of De-

GERMANY. ARREST OF COMMUNISTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.-The police have been on the alert last night, in consequence of the discovery of communist movement, and have arrested several seriously implicated, and have therefore been taken not exceed one penny."

to the Dublin Evening Post :---

"Canen, Dec. 20 — The country is in a frightful state-robberies of all descriptions, flour in particular, notwithstanding the protection of police escorts. out of the barracks here to protect a quantity of flour Last evening about one hundred and fifty cars laden tion; but he would rather see it perish than fall into with flour, the property of several persons accom- their hands. The funds were falling ewing to the gone half a mile outside this town when the drivers the world, it should not be closed. (Cheers) He

of independence to that portion of the people now deprived tities, to the actual settler and real cultivator. perism through the unnatural augmentation of city po-More proofs of progress in our next. The pulations, so much dreaded by the far-sighted Jefferson; to enable the mass of the people to enjoy the numerous incchanical and scientific inventions of their industry

and ingenuity; to do away with a principal cause of war, a desire for the acquisition of territory; and to establish a democracy based on the laws of nature and the rights of man; for these, among other reasons, we, a body re-Presenting associations of the labouring classes in sureral States, and having the confidence and sympathy of numerous friends of human rights throughout the Union, do respectfully request and strenuously urge that you will immediately put an end to every disposition of the people's lands, except for the use of actual settlers in limited quantities.

Amongst other resolutions, the following were adopted :---

BETEENCHMENT-STANDING ABNY-WAR

Whereas, Revenue is, by some, made an excuse for the sale of the People's Lands by Congress, therefore duced to what the same labour and talent would require in ordinary industrial occupations. Resolved, -That the standing army ought to be abo-

lished.

to be entered upon, while the territory already fought for is withheld from the people,

National Reformers are destined to conquer. Hurrah !

Poles in Siberia :---

legitimate tarnish themselves with the commission of they explain the motives. I transmit copies of them. cruelties, and, in default of a more direct and quick chastisement, the press is called upon to punish them by Majesty's Government has experienced from them a giving publicity to their deeds. We fulfil that duty in great and painful surprise. We received in February giving, from a Polish journal publ'shed in Paris, an ac- and March, as we did in 1836 and 1838, assurances

count of the sufferings endured by the Poles in Siberia that the occupation of Cracow by the troops of the The truth of the following account is vonched by M. three Powers was a measure purely military, and Rufin Piotrowski, a native of the Ukraine, who, tempted. not political, commanded by necessity, and which

by the desire of again seeing his native land, returned should be at end with that necessity. Now it is in 1843, under an Italian name. After a residence of said that a temporary occupation will not suffice, and arsoned,-inat the pay of the members of congress, in 1019, under on tanket have. Into a state of the the measure adopted by the three Courts is inlessons in the French language, M. Piotrowski's nation- dispensable to guarantee definitively in their states lessons in the riench language, in. Flottoness autone, dispensable to guarantee deministrery in their states committee for three months by the imagistates at ality was discovered through an imprudence to which, order and peace, which have been incessantly dis- Birmingham, for having attempted to obtain money any was discovered an anguar an impraction of the second and become from Dowager Lady Lyttelton, under the pretence as ne aumics, ne was not many a stranger at the permanent focus. But since the suppression of that he was treasurer for the fund raised on behalf

Courts :--

an order to leave the country, since his conduct had been or at least, their principal cause. This supposition bury.

"DEATH FROM STARVATION .- We have seen a let- members of the feature committee of the association, cember, the centenary anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa had been observed as a ter addressed to one of the trustees of the India and that of the remaining forty on each side, liftcen day of rejoicing throughout almost all the north of Poor Relief Fund, dated Castlebar, December 19, should be selected by lot, by which means they would Italy. The Sardinian government would authorise in which the writer narrates the appalling fact that have twenty-five contiemen on sach side to discuss The France publishes, as follows, a note by M. no public demonstration, but many private assem- thirty-one persons have died from starvation in the legal question in dispute. (Cheers and hisses.) Guizot, addressed to the foreign Ambassadors in Paris, and the French Ambassadors at foreign blages were held at Genoa, in which the toasts of the Castlebar and the adjoining districts during the last 'Independence of Italy," and " Down with the Aus- two months." trians," were drunk with great enthusiasm. At Country of KERRY.—CAUIRCIVEEN. — Since the with respect; but he was sare that that centleman night, in the same moment, bonfires were lit on all date of my last, a steamer arrived at our quays laden would, upon reflection, see the impropriety of put-THE POLISH PRISONERS IN SIDERIA. The Siecle contains the following article on the

incorporation in the Austrian empire of the free in the direction of Florence and Bologna, of Rome, tenantry was concerned in what has been called an town and territory of Cracow is resolved upon by the and of Naples. At Florence two large bonfires were attack upon the government stores.

The Governments calling themselves paternal and Courts of Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, and kindled in the two large squares, and the walls were LETRIM.—DEATH FROM STARVATION.—A pour laink. "Death to the Austrians." One of these pla- under his arm. He was employed at the public I have laid them before the King in Council. His cards was affixed to the hotel of the Austrian minister, before the gates of which a body of singers after receiving his payment, when ho dropped never chanted a de profundis. No outrage was committed to rise. This is another case of death by starvation. on persons or property.

> ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES. piddle, __Ibid. .

-A man named Charles Thompson, was on Saturday committed for three months by the magistates at

- Ballinnsloe Star.

Mr. O'NEILL -- Cortainly met. (Cheers and

hisses.)

Mr. O'CONNILL .- Nor was he a Young Irelander. (Loud cheers.) works, and was going home with his scanty store.

Mr. O'NEILL .- Clearly not. (" Hear," and great contusion.)

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say that he was sure Mr. O'NELL had no such consultation, and was him-COUNTY OF GALWAY.—ANOTHER VICTIM TO STAR-variox !—Within the last week another unfortunate man has died of starvation in the neighbourhood of Self an Old Irelander ; yet, he could not but protect against his proposition of being brought to trial be-fore twenty-five Young Irelanders—before twenty-

five tailors all in a row. (Cheers.) If Mr. O'Neill

BREAD RIOT IN BELFAST .- The Belfast papers, of had no objection, he would almost laugh at the pro-Saturday, give the following account of a bread riot position. (Laughter.) It was a ridiculous one if in that town on Friday:-Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, a body of men who have for refused the conference altogether; and if it was held some time back been employed on the works of the without him, it would be like acting Hamlet with rested ne at once on and in the state of Cracow is to put an end to those of the men who were Belfast and Ballymena Railway, but whose occupa- the character of Hamlet left out. (Great laughter.) promise his intenus, and expering that at an other is one of the intent in consequence of the frost, came into town, and induce Mr. O'Connell to give way, and submit th

THE NORTHERN STAR.

8

A Mr. J. SMITH (carman) here handed £1 to Mr. O'Connell, and asked permission to say a few words. He was in the hall on the previous Monday and heard the captain (Mr. O'Neill) say that six men could settle the difference, and he had proposed fifty that day. (Groans and hisses for Mr. O'Neill.) He (Mr. Smith) would like to know what that was for, and why Mr. O'N.ill should walk through the streets arm-iu-arm with Mr. Meagher? (Great confusion.)

Mr. ARKINS .- Because he is a paid Young

Irelander. (Awful uproar.) Mr. O'CONNEL then handed in the £1 given to nothing to the late Attorney-General. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Neull asked permission again to explain. He admitted that he had walked with Mr. Meagher, and he also had him to dine at his house. but it was in hopes of effecting a reconciliation. (Groans and cheers.) As to his altering his opinion since the previous day, it must be perfectly plain that he had not done so ; and he would not detain the association on that subject, but merely express a hope that the offer of peace-(cherrs)-for it was essential to the safety of Ireland they should do so. (Great) confusion.)

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped they would, but was sure they would not; and said he could not assent to the ject of Chartism, its principles, the rights it seek to safety of Ireland. (Cheers.) He did not care a rights. twopenny ticket for the whole of them, or whether they joined or not; and he was determined to reduce their nobles to ninepence. (Cheers.) Having said this once for all, he (Mr. O'Connell) hoped there was an end to the Young Irelanders. (Cheers.)

Mr. ARKINS .- Wait till the next time your back is turned. (Cheers and uproar.)

Illcaren help poor Ireland if these are the people who are to save her!]

Mr. O'CONNELL announced that the association must now be economical, and should discontinue their newspapers and drawbacks to club rooms. Rent £SS.

O'HIGGINS AND CHARTISM, versus YOUNG IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. S18.—In order that my English Chartist brethren my clearly understand the nature, meaning, and origin of the subjoined correspondence, I have to state. for their information, that it originated in a meeting held in the round room of the Rotunda, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, of what is called here the Young Ireland party. I went to that meeting out of sheer curicity; paid one shilling for my ticket which gave me a right to be there. The gentlemen of the Young Ireland party, as appears by the letters of rich. their secretary, Mr. J. D. McGee, became alarmed, lest the breach between them and Mr. O'Connell should become "wider and deeper," when he saw the name of a man at their meeting who is known to be liberty. identified with the political principles, now for the first time published in an Irish newspaper.

I hope, for the character of my countrymen, that but iew, very few, of the Young Ireland party consecretary.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, 20th December, 1846. TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Committee-room, 8, Wicklow-street, Decr. 3rd, 1846.

question to public arbitration, the following speci- | crowd for notice, a Chartist should be preferred to a moral force man." Now, as I have been already invidious y selected for

objection by Mr. T. D. M'Gee, there can be no possibility of doubt that I am the person meant as the " Chartis who was preferred to a physical force mau." The obvious intention of Mr. M'Gee is to confound Chartism and physical force for the double purpose of to believe that physical force constitutes one of the principles of Chartism. It is not true that physical force

Catholics and Catholicism, as rea ons for their opposi-

sympathy for the Catholics, but could not conscientously advocate their cause until such time as they should abandon their superstitious practices and idolatry. It appears, Sir, that you are guilty of a high and un. purdonable crime for having selected for mention a Chartist from the crowd rather than a moral force man,

who was not at the meeting. Sir, I am a Chartist; but I say that physical force is seceders would themselves come forward with an atry are parts of Catholicism. The accusation in both cases is equally false.

In order to put an end to this matter, and to enable Mr. M'Gee to resist hereafter the temptation of insinua-

ting that which is untrue, I beg leave to subjoin the ob-I am your very obedint servant. PATRICE O'HIGGINS. No. 15, North Anne-street, 10th Dec. 1846.

" CHARTISM.

"And its object is, to secure a full, fair, and free representation of the people in the House of Commons.

" PRINCIPLES. "1. That the power of making laws for this realm, is

by the constitution, lodged in the hands of the Sovereign, the Lords of Parliament, and the representatives of the Commons. "2. That it is required by the principles of the constitution, that the whole body of the people should be

really represented in the House of Commons. "3. That the present system of virtual representation is not real representation, and is, therefore, no represen-

tation at all. "4. That these who have no votes for electing representatives, are the slaves of the representatives of those wl o have votes.

"5. That where there is no representation there can be no constitutional power of taxation.

"6. That the rich and the poor, being of the same species, are under the same laws of nature; and being alike capable of benefit or injury from their legislators, necessarily have in the election of those legislators the and the purchased power of others afford 'them, while the poor, destitute of these, have no security but in the purity of legislation, nor any means of self-defence but press having heard my name mentioned in the way in the elective power. The poor, then, have an equal

" THE PEOPLE'S BIGHTS.

"1. That every male inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland, (infants, insane persons, and criminals only excepted) is of a common right, and by the laws of God, a free man, and entitled to the full enjoyment of political

"2. That it is essential to a man's political liberty that he have a share either in legislation itself or in the electing of those who are to frame the laws which, although they ought to protect him in the full enjoyment of those absolute rights which are vested in him by the immutable curred in the puerile objection of their inexperienced laws of nature, may yet be fabricated to the destruction family, and his fame ; that, therefore, the right to universal suffrage is an inherent right.

"3. Thatitis a natural right of the people of this empire, and required by the principles of the constitution, that they elect a new house of representatives once at least in every year : because, whenever a parliament continues in being for a longer term than one session, then secretary, request me to write to you, to say that Mr. | thousands who since it was chosen have attained to man's O'Higgins, whose name appears in your report of this state, (that is to say, the age of twenty-one years), and plete the negociation. He had scarcely quitted the shop, morning, in the list of the chief persons at our meeting are, therefore, entitled to enter into immediate possession of that elective power which is their best aud most tee. Though your report does not, of course, say that sacred inheritance, are in that case unjustly denied liberty. "4. That it is, therefore, right and just that all the male inhabitants of this kingdom (infants, insane persons, and criminals excepted) shall fully, fairly, and completely enjoy the elective franchise, that is to say, universal suffrage; that in order to protect the poor elector against tyranuy, the voting shall be by ballot-that the parliaments shall be annual-that the property qualification shall be abolished-that the whole empire shall be divided into equal electoral districts, and that the representatives of the people shall be paid. " MEANS TO ACHIEVE THOSE BIGHTS. "1. By creating a public opinion in favour of those rights and principles, through the medium of public meetings, petitions to parliament, discussions, lectures, cheap publications, and the newspaper press, and also by securing the return of members to parliament, pledged to support the object of Chartism.

LAMBETH .- DESPERATE OUTRAGE AT MARLBOROUGH | duals who had contributed so liberally for the relief of his | tion in favour of the Charter, which was seconded the Finsbury [branch of the National Co-operative House.-Six City paupers, belonging to Marlborough family, to afford him an opportunity, if he was able to do by Mr. Gill, and carried without a dissentient. House, Peckham, and whose ages ranged from fourteen so, to make a public disavowal of such a serious charge. to eighteen years, were placed at the bar before Mr. The soldier, who appeared equally surprised and hurt at Elliott-One on a charge of felony, and the other five the alleged imputations, assured the magistrate that they

with being guilty of a most violent outrage in the esta- were entirely destitute of foundation, as he had at all blishment, and with having broken no less than 167 times used his best exertions to perform his duty with squares of glass. From the testimony of Mr. Richards, honour and fidelity, and the certificate in his discharge propitiuting his great adversary, and leading the public the proprietor of Marlberough House, several of his papers would attest the fact that he left the army with servants, and three or four of the paupers of the esta- an unblemished reputation. Mr. Bingham said, that he blishment, it appeared that the prisoners, who were had himself seen the certificate of his commanding forms any portion of Chartist doctrine. This false paupers belonging to the City of London, had been guilty officer, the authenticity of which had been placed beyond

charge against Chartists and Chartism is as base as that of various offences for some time past, such as petty doubt, in which it was stated that his character was ing soparated. which used to be made by canting hypocrites against theft, assaulting the other paupers, throwing snow-balls "good," and it appeared difficult to reconcile that fact, at the aged inmates and pilfering their allowances, and and the subsequent recognition of his claims to a perhim, observing that Mr. Smith who subscribed was tion to Catholic mancipation. They expressed great for these they had been brought before the Board of City manent pension with the delinquencies imputed to him guardians, who sat at Marlborough House, and who The magistrate then handed over to him the amount of directed that they should be taken before a magistrate at several additional subscriptions he had received, for this Court to be dealt with according to law for their re- which the soldier epressed his gratitude and left the spective offences. Finding this to be the determination Court, with the intention of starting immediately for Manchester, his native town, in obedience to the directions of the Board, four of the prisoners armed themselves with bludgeons, sallied into the diving hall, and before of the Chelsea authorities.

they could be secured, smashed no less than 167 squares of glass, of the value of near £8. While waiting in the no more a part of Chartism than superstition and idol- | hall of Mr. Richard's private dwelling, the prisoner Cox flung a piece of iron, which he had concealed about him, through a square of plate glass, of the value of 20s., and

smashed it to pieces. The prisoners in reply to the charge said, that for any offence of which they had formerly been guilty, they had suffered the penalty of the law ; yet when they went back doctrine that a reconciliation was necessary for the achieve, and the means proposed to achieve those to the house, their allowance was so stinted that they were nearly starving. Mr. Richards denied this; and Mr. Elliott said, it was quite clear that they had been guilty of very violent conduct, and for this he would couvict them in a penalty of £5 each, the value of the glass destroyed, or in default two months, imprisonment. One prisoner was ordered to pay an additional penalty of 20s. for the plate glass, or another month.

TUESDAY.

system of Banking has operated injuriously upor WOOLWICH .- John Tatten and J. Mackintosh, the the working classes ; also, that the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to the projectors of stewards of the Friendly Equitable Provident Benefit Society, a club established amongst the artizans of the the plan of a bank, as adopted at the Land Condockyard, were summoned to show cause why they had ex- ference, as we believe it will be an auxiliary in carrycluded two persons named Buchan, father and son, from ing out the Land Plan." the benefits of that society. It appeared from the evidence, that both father and son were members of the Sodence, that both failler and son were monocircle and son were and son were monocircle and son were and son wer lowed to come that distance by the rules) to that town for the purpose of purchasing that weeks provisions. While holder pay a levy of 14d., to defray the local expenses in a shop the stewards happened to pass and snw the complainant (Buchan, jun.) lifting up the lid of a basket 6th. A unanimous opinion was expressed that imwhilst his father put the goods in. This, it was con. tended, was a breach of the 18th article of the club. which provided for the exclusion of any person "doing any kind of work, or transacing any kind of business," during the receipt of pay from the funds as a sick mem. ber. It was also proved that the complainants were seen same right; but the rich, in defence of their liberty and in a public-house, where they stopped for the purpose of duty to introduce the matter at the meetings. So that gentleman; a 'ubscription was then entered property, have every advantage which wealth, knowledge, rest and refreshment. On these grounds the club ex. that no member will be prevented from subscribing into and 12s. collected. cluded Buchan jun., and also his father, for conniving at his conduct. Mr. Traill considered that the lifting up the lid of the basket could not be construed into a violation of the 13th rule of the society, as there was less la-I have stated in my letter of the 7th instant, the right, but more need, to elect representatives than the bour in this than in the act of a man blowing his nose, which he presumed was not prohibited by the rule. The

absence, however, of the complainant from his home at a distance of three miles, in a cold evening, was not just towards the Society, as retarding his recovery from sickness, and on these grounds he refused to interfere, and dismissed the summons,

WORSHIP-STREET .- Rebecca Hurst was charged with having felonionsly received a large quantity of manufactured silk, the property of Messrs. Jones and Pain, silk manufacturers, in Fort-street, Spitalfields. It that gentleman to let his envious slanderers rail appeared from the evidence of Mr. Michael Meyers, an on unheeded, as their pitiful attempts to injure his umbrella-maker, in Great Alie-street, Goodman's-fields, character only merits contempt. of his person, his property, his religious freedom, his that on the morning of Friday se'nnight the silk in question, amounting to 75 yards, was brought to his shou by a respectable-looking man; who represented himself as a silk manufacturer, and said that being pressed for money, he was compelled to part with it at a sacrifice, and would let him have it for £10. The great disparity between the value of the property and the sum asked for it having excited his suspicion, he requested the man to leave the silk and return back in the afternoon to comhowever, when the prisoner abruptly entered and requested an advance of £3 upon the silk which had just been left by her husband, as he was in immediate want their right, and excluded from the enjoyment of political of the money. Witness declined to comply with her request, and subsequently went round to the warehouses of different manufacturers in the neighbourhood to exhibit the silk, which was at length identified by the prosecutor as their property, the materials of which had been entrusted to one of their journeymen, who had cut the work of his loom that morning, and absconded. Witness then procured the assistance of Sergeant Price, and the prisoner having called at the time appointed to receive the money, she was given into custody. After lodging her in the station house, the sergeant proceeded to the residence of her husband, who had since absconded, on searching which he discovered a large quantity of silk bobbins and plain and knotted silk, which had been since identified by other manufacturers. Mr. Humphreys, who attended for the defence, produced a certificate of the prisoner's marriage, and contended that his client had acted throughout under the immediate controul and direction of her husband, who was alone responsible for the alleged criminality. Mr. Heritage, however, on the part of the prosecution, replied that although he had no intention to dispute the fact of thie prisoner's marriage, he was in a position to show that such a defence was rendered wholly nugatory by her previous marriage to another husband, who had been transported for a similar offence about eight years ago, and of whose existence for a considerable period after her subsequent union he could produce the most conclusive evidence. The latter ceremony was cousequently nvalied, and the prisoner must be regarded as a feme sole, and held responsible in law for her actions. Mr Bingham said that under the circumstances just stated, he felt bound to deal with the prisoner as a free and voluntary agent in the transaction, and should, therefore, send the case for the consideration of a jury. The depositions were accordingly ordered to be taken, and

Mr. Layenby moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Brook, and ably supported by Dr. M'Douall, who explained

of the People's Charter. The Chairman put the Petition to the meeting,

which was carried without a dissentient. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

and the Lecturer for their services, when the meet-CHARTIST ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN

STREET, SOHO.

Mr. Ernest Jones delivered a very animated lecture to an overflowing audience at the above rooms, on Sunday evening, December the 20th. He chose for his subject—"The Castle and the Cottage, in the feudal ages." At the close of this interesting lecture, which was much applauded, the lecturer received an unanimous vote of thanks, which he briefly acknowledged, and the meeting was dissolved.

ASSEMBLY AND READING ROOMS, 83, DEAN

At a full meeting of the Proprietory Committee solved-

"That the best thanks of this Committee are due, with the working classes, took place on Sunday evening last, when Mr. Tate opened the debate, and showed how the Banking system had been the means of giving the aristocracy and middle classes the powers of carrying out their designs in the shape of Railway, Shipping, and other Companies, from which the working man was shut out. At the con-"That in the opinion of this meeting the present Theatre for that purpose,"

MANCHESTER.

on Sunday last, on-" The present state of society." The lecturer was much applauded. TODMORDEN.

BIRMINGHAM,

Chartist Land Company.

HULL.

clusion of the discussion. it was resolved-

inst. It was unanimously agreed that each shareof the present quarter, commencing December the mediate steps be taken, both by the members of the Land Company, and the whole body of Chartists, to his or her share.

CARLISLE.

The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company held their weekly meeting on Sunday afternoon, when after the usual business was disposed of, Mr. Gilbertson gave his report of the proceedings at Conference, which gave the greatest satisfaction. Every one seemed highly delighted with the establishment of a Bank of Deposit, considering it the best plan that could be devised to forward the objects of the company. The report of the finance commit-tee, and the resolutions passed thereon, was very satisfactory, although none of them ever doubted the integrity of Mr. O'Connor, and they would advise

DARLINGTON.

A public meeting of the members of the Darlington branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company was held last Monday night, at half-past seven, in the Christian's meeting room, Bowes Street, for the purpose of explaining the nature and objects of the he met, one by one, every objection that had been Land plan, as the inhabitants of Darlington have he met, one by one, every objection that had been

Land Company, will take place on Tuesday, January

Mr. Layenby moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was seconded by Mr. Brook, and ably supported by Dr. M'Douall, who explained clearly and satisfactorily the "six points," and en-tared at creat length; to show the justice and equity January 3rd, 1847, at six o'clock, respecting the cas of Thomas Mitchell and the resolution of Conference

for location at O'Connorville on the first of May, 1847. All members are requested to settle their last years expenses for directors,

HULL .- The Chartists will meet on Sunday evening next, December 27th, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, at six o'clock, when the subject for discussion will be: "What is real wealth ?" The Co-operative Land Company meet at the same place every Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock. The members are also requested to attend. A general meeting on the first Tuesday evening in January, on business of importance.

The local committee of the Tower Hamlets, will meet at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street Commercial-road, on Thursday evening, December 31st, at eight o'clock.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE -The Chartist of Newcastle and viateshead, will hold a full meeting in the bouse of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, on Sunday Pickersgill in the chair, it was unanimously re- evening, December 27th, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of opening a voluntary subscription towards de-

fraying the defence fund. Suonepircu.-The adjourned discussion : "Has Trades Unions' proved beneficial to the working classes ?" will take place on Tuesday evening next, December 29th, chair to be taken at eight o'clock, at Mr. Taylor's, Railway Engine Coffee House, 122, Brich-lane, near Church-street.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH DAY OF PAINE .--The committee appointed for erecting a monument to this noble of nature; invite all friends favourable to the above object, to meet them on Wednesday evening, December 30th, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, to make arrangements for the above festival, some interesting communications from America will be laid before the meeting.

WORCESTER.—A meeting of the Chartist Co-ope-rative Land Company in this locality, will be held at a large room, at the Fish Inn, Frier-street, on Monday evening, January 4th, at seven o'clock.

HALIFAX. - Mr. B. Rushton will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

STROUDWATER .- The Chartist Co-operative Land Company, meets at the house of H. Pritchard, near the Cross, any persons desirous of joining the Company, can do so by applying to the secretary, H. Pritchard.

LANCASHIRE MINERS .- The next general delegate meeting of Laucashire miners will be held on Monday next. December 28th, at the George and Dragon, Billinge, near St. Helen's, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting at the same place, which will be addressed by W. P. Robers, Esq., and several of the accredited agents of the miners association.

Asuron .- A tea party and ball will be held in the Chartist room, Bentinck-street, on New Year's eve (Friday). The proceeds to go towards paying off the debt due to Mr. O'Connor.

OLDHAM. - On Sunday (to-morrow) two lectures will be delivered in the school room of the Working. Man's Hall, by Dr. P. M. M'Douall, subject : "The Land and the Charter," chair to be taken at two public meeting for the Land and the Charter, the o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening. first yet held in this place. The farmers were all on A collection will be made at the close of each lecture to defray expenses. The Land Company meet every Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

ROCHDALE .- Dr. M'Douall will lecture in the Chartist Room, Mill-street, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSAL DEBATING SOCIETE meet every Sunday evening, at Mr. Dixon's Temperance Hotel, 93, Great Ancoats St. at six o'clock in the evening, Dec. 27th. Is Man a Free Agent? TODNORDEN .- The Chartists of this place will hold a public tea party and ball, on Friday, the first of January, tea to be on the table, at five o'clock in the

STREET, SOHO.

held on Sunday evening, December the 20th, Mr. A discussion on the Banking System, as connected

anl hereby given to Mr. J. Douglass, the Lessee, and all parties connected with the Royal Marylebone Theatre; for the excellent arrangements and the facility with which those arrangements were carried out on the night of the benefit, on Tuesday the eighth day of December ; and this committee hereby recommend to all societies who may wish to improve their funds, the propriety of taking the Royal Marylebone

Mr. James Clark lectured in the People's Institute

Dr. M'Douall lectured here on Monday night last to a numerous and ottentive audience. The lecturer throughout gave great satisfaction, and is likely to give an impetus to the Land movement here. At the conclusion of the lecture, a resolution was passed unanimously, that a committee be appointed to assist the general election committee. The committee elected to raise subscriptions towards paying the debt due to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., are doing well.

TRURO, CORNWALL .- At our usual weekly meeting. liquadate the debt due to our tried friend, generous, held at the house of Mr. Edward Tregenzers, Pydarand confiding champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., as | street, after the reading of Mr. O'Connor's letter, it treasurer of the Defence Fund. We hope every sub- | was unanimously resolved, -- " That a subscription be secretaro engaged in the movement will consider it a entered into towards defraying the debt owing to

THE CHARTER AND **NO SURRENDER!**

MEETING AT ELY AND LYNN. The Town of Ely was roused from its usual

quietude on Monday last by the announcement of a the alert, and, accordingly at the appointed hour in the evening, many were seen wending their way to the place of meeting, with sundry threats and mis-givings at the Land and Charter having found their way to Ely.

Mr. Ainger having been called to the chair. briefly introduced the business of the evening.

LYNN.

vent the attendance of the working classes. Their object was, however, frustrated, and the principles

of the People's Charter have once more found their

way and established their footing in this place.

after the meeting.

on these occasions.

Sir.-The committee of which I am temporarily the of Wednesday, was not there as a guest of the commitsuch was the fact, the public might infer it, from their knowledge that nearly all the gentlemen whose names are given in the same paragraph were guests, and none others beside had a right to be on the platform. The committee can see no reason why Mr. O'Higgins should be selected for mention rather than Mr. Costelloe or other gentlemen uninvited.

The Committee in this statement, it is hardly necessary to say, mean nothing disparaging to Mr. O'Higgins.

The committee further request me to state that there is, in their opinion, one or two inaccuracies in the report, as stating "that several gentlemen remonstrated" against the removal of an intemperate man, and that there was "counter-cheering" at the dissolving of the meeting.

With these exceptions, the committee beg me to express their gratification at the fullness and general faithfulness of a report so rapidly, yet so accurately got ont.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c., T. D. M'GEE, Sec. protem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having been out of town on Friday and Saturday last, I did not see the letter in the Freeman's Journal sizned T. D. M'Gee, in which my name is mentioned, until this day.

The want of perspicuity in Mr. M Gee's letter would lead the public to infer that Mr. O'Higgins had intruded upon a platform wherenone but guests had a right to be. It also states "that the committee can see no reason why Mr. O'Higgins should be selected for mention rather than Mr. Costello or other gentlemen uninvited."

Now, then, of all the ridiculous objections that ever were made, even in these ridiculous times, this objection of a "selection for mention rather than," is the most ridiculous.

Be it known, then, to Mr. T. D. M'Gee, and all whom it may concern, that Mr. O'Higgins never obtruded himself anywhere-that he was not on the platform in the Rotunda on Wednesday night-that he had no wish to be on it-that he went to the meeting to see and hear young gentlemen of whose eloquence he had heard so much from others-that his ticket being for the reserved seats, le took his place there, and remained in it till the conclusion of the proceedings, after which he walked home and went to bed, soberly and quietly.

The circumstance which led to the mention of my name in the Freeman's Journal was simply this. A tall handsome gentleman belonging to the staff of the PREEMAN happened to be jammed with me at the entrance from Cavendish-row by the pressure of the crowd. A gentleman inside cried out "make way for Mr. O'Higgins-I am glad to see you at our meeting." In this way, and in this only, was my presence at the meeting made known to the gentlemen of the press.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that neither Mr. M'Gee nor the committee can conceal from the citizens of Dablin that this ridiculus letter was written with the viewand in the hope of relieving themselves from the imaginary contamination of political principles not yet Eufficiently fashionable for their adoption.

I am, Sir, Your very obedient servant,

PATRICE O'HIGGINS. No, 15, North Ann Street. Dec. 7th, 1846.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. 2, George's Place. Dec. 7th, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR-A letter having appeard in the Freeman's Journal of the 4th instant, signed T. D. M'Gee. in which the following passage appeared :-- " The committee can see no reason why Mr. O'Higgins should be selected for mention, rather than Mr. Costello or other gentlemen uninvited.

As many of my friends seemed to think I was the person above alluded to, I wrote to Mr. M'Gee to requesthe who was grey-headed and much advanced in years, bear-I did so, not wishing it should be supposed that I attended a meeting, in the object of which I did not concur. As I did not receive an answer, I am now compelled to trespass on your columns, in order to state that I was not at that meeting.

I cannot attribute my not being favoured with the expected reply to anything but an apparent want of the knowledge of the courtesies which should be observed between genulemen.

I remain, my dear Sir,

"2. By raising the requisite funds, by subscriptions and voluntary donations, to defray the expenses incurred in achieving the object.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY.

WESTMINSTER. - Stephen Gammon, a bricklayer was charged with violently assaulting Julia Willon, a decent-looking woman, and destroying her property. Complainant said that the defendant, for whom she washed, came to her residence on Saturday night, and asked for his linen. She requested him to wait for a few minutes, as it was not quite ready, when defendantasked her to have a game at cribbage with him, and, upon her the prisoner was committed for trial. refusal, used the most filthy lunguage to her, and seizing a very heavy mahogany stool, hurled it at her head. She stooped, and it fortunately escaped her. but from the violence with which it had been thrown, was broken into nieces, and knocked down some rockeryware. Defendant then attacked her with his fists and beat her severely. A female, who was present, having confirmed this statement. Mr. Broderip inquired whether she wished to take the case to the sessions, or would be content with his adjudicating upon it. Complainant wished the magistrate to dispose of it. Mr. Broderip said that defendant must pay a fine of £5, or be committed for two

months, and pay the amount of damage. CLERKENWELL,-DISTUBBANCE AT A FUNERAL,-Daniel O'Leary, aged 16, was charged with having been drunk and disorderly, in St. Luke's Church-yard, during a funeral, and with having assaulted the gravedigger It appeared that on Sunday afternoon the prisoner' grandmother was interred in the above burial ground. The prisoner had not been invited to follow as a mourner, and on the arrival of the funeral procession at the grave, the prisoner was there in a state of intoxication. Being remonstrated with by his brother-in-law, he challenged to fight him and others of the mourners whilst they were lowering the coffin into the grave, and on being interfererd with by the grave digger he struck him and cut his lip. A policeman was called and the prisoner was given into custody. The clergyman and other witnesses gave evidence as to the violent conduct of the prisoner. He was convicted in the penalty of 40s. or one months im-

prisonment. THAMES .- AN EXILED POLISH NOBLEMAN. -- Some time since the Count de Jax Dembicki applied at this court under the following circumstances. He said that allied to the Duke of Lorraine. Being obliged to quit his country in the late Polish revolution, he took refuge in this country, where his necessities were liberally relieved; but fearing to tire out his friends, and having prospects of permanent employment in the United States of America, he was desirous of going out as an emigrant to that country. The magistrate told the old gentleman. would state whether I was the individual referred to. | ing several military decorations of honour upon his person, that the funds placed at the disposal of that court were intended for specific purposes, within any of which his case did not come. Mr. Yardley called attention to a letter which he received in the above case, and which ran as follows :---

" Chard, Somerset, Dec., 19, 1846. "Sir,-Can you find out the name of the Polish noble man about whom I wrote to you a few days since ? Have his addres, and you will oblige

THURSDAY.

WORSHIP STREET.

BIGANY.-Samuel Load, late a guard upon the Eastern Union Railway, was finally examined, and committed, on very aggravated case of bigamy. The prisoner, a native of Derby, became acquainted with a young woman named Hannah Fletcher, a servant in Lord Scardale's family, at Kedleston Hall, in that neighbourhood, and in December last, when he had obtained the situation of guard on the Ipswich Railway, he married her, and brought her to London. In the course of his journeys to Ipswich, however, he formed an acquaintance with a young woman named Alderton, a dressmaker there, and very respectably connected, and having in October induced her to elope with him, married her in London. In the interval he had been squandering money which his first wife had saved while in Lord Scarsdale's service, and even took away her watch and work box, both of which he presented to his second wife. The work box, however, contained, unknown to him, some letters which led to the discovery of his rascality, and upon his apprehension the two wives appeared against him.

THAMES .- GENEBAL FLORES'S EXPEDITION .- Adder. ley Wilcocks Sleigh, who was bailed on Wednesday, sur rendered before Mr. Yardley, to answer a charge of violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment and jects for a warlike expedition intended to be sent to the Equador. The witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The defendant tendered bail, and his sureties were ac-

cepted. At this moment a sheriff's officer who had been in waiting all day for the purpose of arresting Sleigh on a civil process for a debt of large amount, advanced towards him and laid hold of his arm. Roche, the jailor of he was cousin to the late King of Poland, and also closely the Court, said the defendant was in custody till the usual f o of 2s. 6d., payable on entering into a recognizance, was paid. An altercation ensued, and at last Roche complained that a sheriff's officer was interfering with his duty and had arrested the defendant. Mr Yardley, the sitting magistrate, decided that the defendant could not be arrested in that office. The sheriff's officer, therefore, was forced to let go his hold of the dcfendant, who retired into the gaoler's room and paid his fee. He then went out at the back door and disappeared immediately. The sheriff's officer and his employer waited in the passage of the Court until they were informed the defendant had made his escape, and they departed much chagrined.

MARYLEBONE .--- A TELMAGANT. --- Mrs. Bott, wife of Mr. James Bott, of the Archery Grounds, Bayswater, ing himself "as a fit and proper person" to repre-

never had an opportunity of hearing it explained before. Joseph Searle was elected to the chair, when the advantages to accrue from either, and called he descanted upon the origin and progress of the on those opponents, there present, to mount the company, which elicited great applause from the audience. Messrs. Moss and Carlton next addressed the meeting. The audience manifested a great desire to get all the information they could. We think that if one of the directors was to pay a visit to this part of the country, there might be a great principle openly, when challenged, would not predeal of good done.

Our meetings for the future will be held every which was enthusiastically applauded, a vote of thanks Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock, in the with three hearty rounds of applause were accorded above room.

THE LAND! THE LAND!

A public meeting was keld at the Hall of Zeta, Pewier Platter, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate, on Tuesday Evening, December 23rd. Mr. Tapps was unanimously called to the chair, after which. Messrs. P. M'Grath, T. Clark, and C. Doyle, addressed the meeting in their usual eloquent and convincing style.

A district of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company was formed, and a secretary and treasurer appointed. The first meeting of the members and

friends of this district will take place on Tuesday Evening, January the 5th, 1847.

WORCESTER.

At a general meeting of this branch, held on Mon-

day, the 21st ult., in a large room, at the Fish Inn, Mr. George Jones in the chair, a vote of thank as given to Mr. Conn, junior, delegate for this a st ict.

A voluntary contribution has been entered in , to be continued for a fortnight, towards the debt d e to Mr. O'Connor.

ASHTON.

The usual weekly meeting of the Land Company, was held on Sunday last, in the Chartist Room,

Bentinck Street, when the following resolution was passed :---"That a general meeting of the Shareholders of this locality be held on Sunday next, December 27th, to take into consideration, the propriety of making a levy of 6.1. on each member, towards paying off

the debt due to Feargus O'Connor Esq. BRIGHTON,

A vote of thanks has been passed to the members the Land Conference.

WAKEFIELD.

THE LAND AND THE CHARTER .- Pursuant to notice, palaces for you ?- why do you not say you are of a superior race, that God made two Adams, one for Dr. M'Douall delivered a lecture on the Land, in the Theatre, on Thursday evening, December 17th, Mr. the rich and another for the poor ?-why do you not Dawson in the chair. tell them you will send again for a regiment from The Lecturer commenced by showing the advan-Norwich, to intimidate those who intend no violence, tage of removing the surplus labour out of the labour that you may clip the workman's wages and take market, and putting them in possession of the Land. ten shillings from the seaman's pay, as you did thereby removing the competition that at present before ?

exists in the manufacturing districts, and effectually putting an end to low wages. He then went on to show the advantages that a Bank of Deposit would be to the members of the Chartist Land Company, Equipment Act, and engaging and enrolling British sub. and proved that the security offered by that bank, would be better than that given by the Savings' Banks, "for," said he, "what does the Savings' Bank offer you? the Bank of England, what does the Bank of England give you ? the Government, and what does the Government give you ? why 800,000,000 in the shape of a debt. Ile then proceeded to show what co-operation could do, and to do that he showed what it had done, by pointing to the East India Company, which was formed on the co-operative A few merchants bought a piece of land and plan. built a factory in Calcutta, and from time to time, they have purchased more land, until at the present time, they are possessed of nearly all the land in India. They send out their own ships, and sailors, and soldiers. He then showed that the working cheers for the Charter and U'Connor. The National classes by uniting their millions of pence, could accomplish what the merchants had done by their Petition received a large accession of signatures.

thousands of pounds. After the lecture, a public meeting took place to adept the National Petition.

Mr. Joseph Horner, jun., corn-miller, was unani-mously called to the chair, who read the following letter from Daniel Gaskell, Esq., who intends offer-

SHEFFIELD.-On Sunday Dec. 27th, a discussion will take place in the Democratic Temperance Room, 32, Queen Street. Subject, "Co-operation, its inwas charged with having threatened the life of her sent, (or rather mis-represent), the Borough of estimable value to the Working Classes, for the husband. Complainant stated that he had been mar- Wakefield, in the next Parliament, but if he intends achievement of their Social and Political Rights in the goodness to take such steps as are necessary to find ried about ten years to defendant, who was his second to be returned for Wakefield, he must retract what the least possible time." Chair to be taken at half-

a Charter to ensure the triumph of labour.

Forthcoming Meetings.

urged against their justice and efficacy, pointed out aiternuon

Russia.- A friend of ours has returned from and platform and refute him if they could, They had European tour, in which he went the length of St. talked largely beforehand, he was prepared to hear Petersburgh, residing there for some time. Ile had them now. We need not say they did not accept the every opportunity of observing the manners of all challenge, and Mr. Jones concluded by hoping that classes, from the highest to the lowest; and from the those men who had not dared to contest the Chartist nformation he gives us, we are disposed to believe, despite some of our Russianised journals, that the sume, in future, to attempt a pot-house, hole-andictures given by the Marquis de la Custine and corner opposition. At the conclusion of his address, Ivan Golovine, of Russia and Austria, are substantially correct. The basest idolatry of rank is everywhere prevalent; and the tourist was forced, notto Mr. Jones, and the meeting separated with rapwithstanding all his efforts and protestations, to turous cheers for O'Connor, Duncombe, the Charter bear the title of count, to which he had no earthly and the Land. Many joined the Land Company pretension, and no wish to lay claim, and to submit to be fleeced and cheated in proportion. He de-

scribes the Russians as distinguished by a total Two meetings for the Land and the Charter were disregard of truth, every one lying from the cabman held in the Temperance Hall in this town on the to the noble, and only ashamed at being detected in evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday last. There are, it. Russia must undergo some dreadful convulsion probably, few towns in England more under the before it can take its place among civilised nations. controul of shopocracy than Lynn, and accordingly, -Edinburgh Weekly Register. they attempted by every means in their power to pre-

Market Intelligence.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET .- We had a Mr. Ernest Jones delivered two lectures, the first large supply of grain in our market to-day; but the sale towards the latter part of the day was only dull.—Wheat sold from 7s to 95 6d; cats, 3s to 4s 6d; barley, 4s 6d to on the Land, and the ensuing evening on the Charter. Mr. Bunton and Mr. Scott acted as chairmen is 3d ; beans, 5s 3d to 6s per bushel.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET .- There is a complete alter-The lecturer was loudly applauded during the ation in the weather, a rapid thaw having succeeded the recent intense frost accompanied with a change of wind, course of either lecture, and concluded his address with the following words :-- I am aware of the suband which circums'tances appeared to influence the tranjection in which working men are held in this town, sactions at our market to day; for although, in addition to advances during the week, wheat was 6d to 8d per am aware of the corrupt money power that reigns here. We throw down the challenge to this monied 70 lbs higher.

HULL COUN MARKET.—At this day's market we had a small supply of wheat from the farmers, which was readily aristocracy of Lynn. We have come among them and they'll not get rid of us again. What? Do

taken at 35 per qr, advance on last Tuesday. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANCE. — During the present those pitiful money-grasping shopocrats think, now that it has come here, the glorious Charter will allow week an advance of 2s to 3s on Foreign, and 3s to 4s on them any longer to trample upon labour? I see

English wheat has readily been obtained. Livenpool Coan MARKET.—A change of wind has brought up foreign vessels laden with grain and flour, and up to Saturday evening there were reported about 13,000 quarters of wheat, about 12,000 barrels of flour, many of you, rich men of trade, present in this room. Men much more powerful than you, by the side of whom you are puling babes, great, terrible, factorykings of the north, are quailing before the powers of and about 9000 quarters of Indian corn. Several cargoes the Charter, and do you, you miserable scrapers of have since arrived which will show a large supply altogethe poor man's earnings across your dirty counter, ther. The arrivals from Ireland and coastwise are very limited. The business of the week has been extensive

you little grinders of the working man, think you can resist us? There you stand before me—and besides WARRINGTON CORN MARKET.--New wheat was sold at an advance of 6d per bushel, say 8s 9d to 9s and 9s 6d per you stand the honest men you cheat-mock-chrisbushel of 70 lbs. Superfine flour, 47s ; best seconds, 43s ; tians! besides you stand the brothers you oppress, common ditto, 415. Meal, 455 to 465 per load of 240 lbs. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, -- We had a small supply of -why do you not mount this platform ?--why do you not face your working men, tell them you have wheat at this day's market from the growers, a a right to trample on them, that God made the fresh coasting arrivals, for which holders demanded an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. on last Saturday's rates. Bastile for the poor man's age, that God built

STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—The usual dulness of the season has prevailed at our cloth markets both on Saturday and Tuesday last.

MANCHESTER.---We are completely paralysed in this town and district, owing to the speculation in Liver-This platform is a tribunal-this Hall a court of

BRADFORD .- The demand for combing is again somejustice-I am your accuser-you are mizerable culwhat more restricted, on account of the staplers having raised the prices. As there is a great disproportion between the price of wool and yarn, the spinners buy very prits, and the working men are the judges! Now what have you to say in your defence? Ha! your power is gone! your boast has died! you hear us sparingly, and with the greatest care. We can report no improvement in the yarn trade. HUDDERSFIELD.—There has been a slight improvement coming, and you dare not wave us back, you see us

rising and you cannot strike us down. But, mark in the wool market, but there is no more animation in demand for manufacturers than what we have had to reme! Do not presume to punish and oppress your working men because they have had the courage to come here, and hear and think a little for them-selves. We know your old game! We have our port for the last few weeks.

HALIFAX.—In the piece of yarn markets, there is quite as much doing as we usually expect at this season of the eye upon you. Again and again we shall come here vear.

and see how you have benefitted by this warning. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET .- It was expected that the And remember ! we have a Trade Union to assist ate severe frosty weather might have produced a favour. able effect upon the flannel market, but this has not been the case. The business transacted has been very the struggle of labour, we have a Land Company to guarantee the support of labour, and we will have limited.

NOTTINGHAM .- The trade of Nottingham has decidedly Frequent bursts of applause testified to the truth improved during the last week or two, in the cotton and losiery departments. LEICESTEB.—The present seasonable weather has caused of these words, and the meeting separated with three

more business to be done than usual, at this period of the season, in the glove and hosiery branches. GLASGOW —Our market for most descriptions of cotton

goods continues in a very unsatisfactory state. There has been comparatively little done during the past week, and prices, although very low, are with difficulty obtainable. In consequence of the great rise in cotton, spinners have advanced the price of yarn, which, with the depressed state of the price goods market, compel manufacturers to proceed cautiously.

Bankrupts.

Chartist Intelligence.

Yours very truly,	"Your obedient servant,	andnot his life man continually in the second	he has written, or he will meet with a "warmish	past seven o'clock, on Mondey evening, Dec. 28th.	ويوي والاي والارزية والايان فري الريكي وحيني ويتحصص ويتم والالان فران فرجا والرابي فران في المانية والمان والما
E. W. Costello.	"E. J. BUBSELL."	conduct, his life was continually in danger. She was	reception."	A tea party will be held in the above room, the pro	[From the Gazetts of Tuesday, December 22.]
		constantly abusing and vilifying his daughters by the	Tunget M-11	ceeds to go to the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, Ber	
(100 Th A	Mr. Yardley expressed his hope that the press would	former marriage, and on that morning (yesterday), she		ceeds to go to the debt due to Mr. O Connor, ger	N. Daniel, 1 Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, dentist-
"32, Blackwall-street, Dec. 7th, 1846.	I mine multiples by the Intern	rushed at him with a wooden mallett, with which she		Victim Fund. Tickets may be had by applying to	W. Dawson, Staverton-row, Walworth, and Alderman-
"SIE,-In answer to your note of Friday (which in		threatened to dash out his brains. She once in her	Sik,—I very rarely attend public meetings, and as I	the Class Collectors. Tea on the table at five o'clock	bury, City, linendraper—C. Turner, Lowestoff, grocer-
the hurry of many duties I omitted answering) I beg to	MARLBOROUGH.STREET A FEMALE CHAMPION.	threatened to dash out mb blame. She once in ner	do not agree with those who think annual Parliaments	On Tuesday evening, Dec. 29th at the same place	J. Mousley, Holland-terrace, Milbrook-road North Brix.
state that a member of our committee having stated to	Mrs. Benjamin Caunt, the wife of the pugilistic cham-	passion threw a candlestick at a large looking-glass,			ton, builder-E. Steppings, Cromer, Norfolk, victualler-
ma that Mr. Patrick Costallo harriston (a well known	pion, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick for having	which was dashed to pieces. Defendant was ultimately	() attending the meeting contempleted by the Committee	Land Company will be hold Chain to be to ber at 8	W. Trice, Stepney, grocer-J. Dale, jun., Sumner-street.
A Talandar Costeno, Dariator (a wen-known	drubbed John Gill. The complainant is a baker, living	ordered to find two securities in £50 each, for her keep-	on behalf of whom you done me the honour to address	Danu Company win be neid. Chair to be taken at s	southwark, town carman-J. Gilham, Frith street, Soho-
O.d irelander), was present, I could notresist the tempta	drube a John Gill. The complainant is a baker, hving	ing the page for the next three months	on behalt of whom you done me the honour to address	o clock.	Sullare, jeweller_C Curnontan Basingstoke haken_G
tion to observe the fact, as illustrating how strange i	in Pentonville. On Saturday night week he was about		ine,	South Shikids.—A meeting of the members of	Wood, New Compton-street, Sobo, musical instrument-
was, that when the press selected men from the crowd	leaving Caunt's house, when a demand was made on him		I remain, Sir,	this locality, belonging to the Land Company, will	maker-T. Davis, Halifax, Yorkshire, commission agent
for notice, a Chartist should be preferred to a moral force	for five shillings, which he acknowledged he was indebted.	WORSHIP-STREET In the course of the day Wil.	Your's respectfully,	take place at the house of Mr. Dalglis, King Street,	-W. R. Vaughan, Bristol, Builder-S. H. Smith, Pottern,
man.	He replied he would pay the next time he came to the	liam Cotton, the wounded soldier whose case has excited	DANIEL GASKELL,	on Friday, January 1st, 1847, at four o'clock, P.M.	Wiltshire, inkeeper-J. Hudson, Nottingham, lace man-
	house, and he thought it was wrong to be importuned for	so much public commiseration, entered the Court, ac.	To W. Dawson.	ELLAND.—The Committee of the Co-operative Land	ufacturer-W. Tantum, Nottingham tobacco dealer-B.
	the small amount, especially as "Ben" owed him two	companied by his wife and child and communicated to		Company of the Ellund Durch will most to	
presence.	the small andum, especially as Den Oneu min two	We Dischart that his slains had at landth have to ter	Letters were likewise read from Charles Water-	Company, of the Elland Branch, will meet to enrol candidates for membership, and receive subscriptions	worth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer.
"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,	guineas. Mrs. Gaunt, hearing these words, came out of	Mr. Bingham that his claims had at length been taken	ton, E-q., and Captain Ward, apologizing for non-		
"Tnos. D. M'Gee.	the bar, and said, "Does Ben owe you anything-then	into favourable consideration by the military authorities,		on Tuesday evening next, at the Forester's Arms.	
"E. W. Costello, Bsq., barrister-at-law,	I'll pay you this way," at the same time giving him a	at whose instance he had undergone the customary me.	The letter from Mr. Waterton was a curiosity in	I from eight to ten o'elock	DIED Mr. Thomas Shackelton, of Wellington-square,
2, George's-place."	couple of facers which for severity would have done no	dical inspection, preparatory to his enrolment on the list	t its way. He refused to attend the meeting on the	MARVLEBONE Mr. T. Clark will deliver a set	Grav's inn Road, at his residence, on the 28th of Nov.,
· · · · · ·	f discredit to her husband's powers. The defendant then	1 of permanent out-pensioners, attached to Chelsea Hospi.	, around that the " working classes" had invaded his	Lie leature subject "Honey of the Demonstry	1846 aged thirty-four In his life time he was a strong
TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN	went into the har and as he was very angry at heing as	tal. He had also been informed that the limited allow	dominions in "lange armed gange" for the number	at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus/Street, on Sun-	advocate for the People's Charter, and a member of the
	went mot the bar, and as no was very angry at being as-	and of eighteen months' new he had already marked	dominions in jarge armed gange for the purpose	at the Coach Fainters Arms, Circus Street, on Sun-	Chartist Land Company, and was highly respected by his
SIE,—I am again reluctantly obliged to trespass on	saulted, and at inding that his mouth was hiled with	ance of eighteen months pay ne had already received,	of plundering him. Under those oircumstances, he	cay evening next, December 27th, at 8 o'clock tore-	Chartist Land Company, and was nightly respected of me
the columns of your paper, in consequence of a faise					
charge having been insinuated, though not openly of	' Caunt, who was in the bar, then came round, and saying	Cheisea establishment, and that it was intended as an ex-	who have not been so cruelly treated by them." The	THE VETERAN ORPHANS' AND VICTIMS' COMMIT-	
against the political principles which I have always held.	tke house. Mrs. Caunt did not deny the assault. She	Bingham expressed his gratification that such a satisfac-	senses in thus denouncing the working classes for	THE VETERAN ORPHANS' AND VICTIMS' COMMIT- THE will meet on Wednesday evening next, at the	Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windman
from the avowal of which I never for one moment	had been provoked to use her fists in consequence of cer-	tory turn had taken place in his affairs but said be con	the note of a four nanahours	Land Once, 30, Dean Street, Sono, at So clock.	street, Haymarket, in the City of Westimmster at suc
chronk	I take insulting enithets applied to her by the complement	l sidered it right to opprigo him that his ottention had have	mb on the state of	ASSEMBLY ROOMS, S3. Dean Street. Soho The proprietory committee will meet on Sunday evening	Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Pro-
The unformed of the second of the time of the design of the second of th	tain insuring eponets appred to her by the companiant	dinated that we will to some inculate	sure to have an opportunity of declaring his princi-	proprietory committee will meet on Sunday evening	prietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published
1 he unionided charge to which I have and de occurs	In the first instance. A witness was called, who said	directed that morning to some incurpatory observations	sure to have an opportunity of declaring his princi-	next, December the 27th; at six o'clock prousely. In	by WLLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Bran
in a letter, signed T. D. M. Gee, and addressed to E. W.	the complainant made use of bad language to Mrs.	which had appeared in a paper, in which his case was	ples before an audience of his fellow townsmen.	next, December the 27th, at six o'clock pressely. In the evening at half-past seven precisely, Mr. Doyle	don-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, New
Costello, barrister-at-law, namely, "I could not resist	Caunt before he was struck. Mr. Hardwick said, that	incidentally mentioned, and a distinct imputation made	and after ably combatting the assertion that the	the evening at half-past seven precisely, Mr. Dovie will deliver a public lecture, subject : Progress of	ington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16
the temptation to observe the fact, as illustrating how					
strange it was that when the press selected men from the	the summons.	It was due to himself as well as to the henevolent indivi	there he called upon Mr. Dennet	Onartism, and the Land in Scottand."	Westminster.
			I make, he caned upon Mr. Dawson to move a resolu-	FINSBURY.—A general meeting of the members of	Saturday, December 26, 1846.
	•		•		
			[1] A. M. Martin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 19, 111 (1997).		