nor, indeed, is it likely that he would be turned from his MESS if he had. Bright and the "Economist" have, no doubt, Land Office, and shame! O shame to tell! sees calculated upon the danger to their slave trade if, three gentlemen with THEIR BACKS to the fire on for £2. 12s. 4d., their slaves could purchase their a COLD DAY. He asks for the only work the Comown manumission, and at the same time somewhat pany professes to sell—the Rules—and he gets a loosen the rivets in the chains of others, whose copy—he then asks for a balance sheet, and he gets labour would become proportionately more valuable it, though the Company only professes to print it by diminished competition. This greedy man, like for its own members. He asks for other works many others, too anxious to recommend themselves which he is told are out of print; and then he ask to their masters, has done too much for the money, for others, which the cold gentlemen told him are and has done it in an untradesmanlike manner ;-he | suppressed, in compliance with COUNSEL'S OPINis like the devil's apothecary-DOUBLY DILI- ION, until the Company was COMPLETELY RE GENT. Perhaps you remember Baron Rolfe's GISTERED. He then buys my work on Small observation, when the informer Griffin stated that Farms, but he has prudently abstained from comthe Editor's only fault with him was, that he WAS | ment upon that; friend Bright, no doubt, telling him TOO INDUSTRIOUS. "Gentlemen," observed that he had better not WHISTLE AT THE the just judge, "perhaps the Editor may think the SPADE. Well: he is very inquisitive, and SAME NOW, as OUR DILIGENCE NOT UN- goes off to the Registration Office, and FAIRLY LEADS TO SUSPICION." Then, in pays one shilling, and is handed a very analysing the mechanism and workings of a con- THIN BOOK, just as thick, however, as it would be spiracy, that just man beautifully remarked, and it had it contained the mere PROVISIONAL REis worth repeating, "Gentlemen, in case of conspi- GISTRATION of a RAILWAY COMPANY TO racy, the guilty parties generally make choice of the THE MOON; but this meddler knows that the most astute and artful men they can procure to carry poorer class like a great deal being said and written out their illegal designs, and you will say, whether unsophisticated men like Pilling, and many others that provisional registration does not infer the writof the defendants, are of that stamp that would be ling of a book, but the mere preliminary step towards likely to serve such a purpose, or whether it is not COMPLETE REGISTRATION. Well, having more probable that they acted of their own free will, paid a shilling, which is no doubt an item in his and the more especially as all who have addressed account per contra John Bright, he asks so many you appear rather to glory in the part they have questions that the cold gentlemen in that office, taken than to repudiate the charge." Never did Judge more completely sacrifice all gratify his curiosity, though CHANCERY LANE was

shall prove that Bright and Co. are conspirators, and the Act?" he says; bursting with anxious solicithe Whistler their accomplice. THE WHISTLER, in his first letter after visiting tlemen; and then "says I" and "says he"-Herringsgate, was nauseously fulsome in his praise I have now traced this conspirator, spy, and in of the beauties of the spot, and BIG WITH HOPE former (if he could make anything by it), from in the success of so splendid an undertaking, "the Bright's lie shop through his maze and back again first step in the right direction the working men had to the manufactory, and I ask any man of common taken." I mentioned to more than one friend, Mr. | understanding, to come to other conclusion than that Clarke among the rest, that the source, the MAN- he is a slavish tool employed by a slave owner, to CHESTER EXAMINER—Bright's paper—was sus- do his bidding. Now let me tell him, and the picious; and that he might rely upon it, the OLD SOLDIER was only baiting his trap. In fact, the first letter was too fulsome; and it was against my wish, and only in compliance with that of the Directors, that I allowed even the extract to be published. Well, the second letter makes its appearance, and is mainly answered by Mr. Taylor's short reply in last week's Star, in which he wholly contradicts every assertion made by the DEVIL'S APOTHECARY. Next comes the letter upon which I am now commenting, and from which I select the following ex-

"After further inquiries I got a book at the office. for which I paid half-a crown, on "The Practical forbid) I would undertake to prove neglect or non-M nagement of Small Farms, by Feargus O'Connor, compliance with Statute Law against every society Esq., barrister-at-law." At different booksellers' shops I tried to get the other publications of the company, and at last I sat down with such as I could obtain, and read them all. I soon perceived what informer more, that every thing required has been the obstacles to the registration of the society had been, by the great number of great things which the society was to do besides the cultivation of small farms. That the society was utterly unsound and worthless as a mere business speculation, was soon apparent. And though unsound companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, so far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so regis-

tract, as proof of the Apothecary's great, if not over

tered.
"To resolve that doubt Che neery Lane was visited, documents, in compliance with the provisions of the and from that locality I found my way to the office Statute. And now it is my duty to tell you, that it for the registration of joint stock companies in Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street. At that place I was told is your duty to put us and yourselves, as speedily as that the company was registered. I asked to see in what form, for what purpose, and who of its sharcholders were registered. A book of indices was furnishing the Directors WITHOUT DELAY with handed to me. I found the title "Chartist Co-operative Land Company," and a number placed against the names, occupation, and place of abode of every it. I repeated the number to one of the clerks, who said, "One shilling, if you please." Whereupon I paid one shilling, and he, going to a shelf and finding the number on the back of a very thin book, laid the book before me. It was a very thin book indeed, containing only four pages, and only one of the leaves being written, and very little being written on that leaf—a good deal less than should have been written by charges of dishonesty or concealment; but if the if the Chartist Co-operative Land Company had been 'placed under the protection of the law" to "give increased confidence to persons about joining the sociery, and to secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers." I shall come to the words and names which were registered before I quit the me and MY HEIRS FOR EVER; well-knowing legal tranch of this subject. But I proceed now as I that all their property would be conveyed to my

preceded then.

Q. "Is this company legally registered?"

A. "We cannot tell."

? "If anything is omitted which should have been registered, what will the result be?" A. "We cannot answer legal questions here. If anything is omitted, the act provides that heavy penalties shall be incurred. You must consult the act

of parliament providing for the registration of joint

V. "Can I get the act here!" A. "No; you can buy it at the Queen's printers;

or of the law stationers in Fleet-street." 4. "What is the title of the act ?"

A. " An act for the registration, incorporation, ING confidence in me. I know that I would rot and regulation of joinst stock companies." in a BASTILLE before I would forfeit that confidence Hearing which, I proceeded to the office of the Queen's printers, and paying 1s. 3d. for the act in or lessen their scanty bread by a single crumb. I question, took it back to the Registration Office, know myself, and feel determined to go on in spite showed it to the Registrar, and enquired if that was the act under which the Chartist Co-operative Land of letter-lord, slave-masters, CONSPIRATORS Company was registered, and he, looking at it, said it was. He added that if the company was not registered in conformity to that act, they were liable for him would write himself down a hypoxide to all the penalties set forth in it to prevent its in- for hire, would write himself down a hypocrite. fringement. I shall now quote from those portions

of it which refer to the Chartist Land Company." my old bailiff and family, who never saw a steamer Now then, reader, what think you of all that disinterested research, and all published in the Journal of an Economist, who will vote for anything you ask him in PROPER SEASON, except THE TEN HOURS' BILL. Now observe, he first goes to Herringsgate from Manchester, 200 miles; he tra- pal stone quarry has forbid his tenant to sell us verses the whole place for full three hours, on a wet, cold, pelting day; he had heard all that he published in bis second letter, but withholds every sentence of it roads; and I learn that the farmers will not send in the first-not a word about the fresh timber, and Bo water, and bad roads, and drunken plasterers their teams to work, and my neighbour threatthat he drank with in the Beer Shop; no, he was all hope-FULL OF HOPE, BURSTING WITH Read that, WHISTLER, and chuckle; but read HOPE; he doesn't go back to the BUTTONLESS this and tremble! I can get the heat bricks in Eng-BLACKGUARD at once; no, the sympathetic, inland for about £1.5s. a thousand—that is, 17s. a dustrious youth goes to London, and gives you an chase carts and horses, or would wheel the bricks account of his enquiries, but not a word of truth. No; Oliver-like, and Castles-like, and Edwards-like, the in a barrow. I have FOUND SAND ON THE spr MISREPRESENTS himself. He did go to the Land Office, but he represented himself as a magistrate for two Counties, with large landed estates, which he proposed turning to the same purpose as the Company's Land, and wished for a copy of their rules, and all the documents connected with their PHILANTHROPIC undertaking; and for a copy of ciples has hired a spy to break up the movement Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, stating that that would give to each of Labour's sons a nest and Le was intimately acquainted with me, O'Connor, as labour-field. Slaves! the master who makes money

e did at Herringsgate, though I never laid eyes on

16. le Windmill & Hayman Ret

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

sympathised with him, and made many bold speeches

on his case, when he was flogged; and more than

once used language in his behalf which should have

insured a more straightforward course from him as

regards anything I was concerned in. So much in

proof of the conspiracy, and that THE WHISTLER

is a hired spy; and now to prove him in the con-

comitant character of INFORMER. He goes to the

about them, and, therefore, they should understand

like the weaver at Herringsgate, were too busy to

tude for the victims. "Yes," says one of the gen-

reader, that the Act under which the company is

provisionally registered, and will be COMPLETELY

REGISTERED, was framed, not to aid informers

but to protect society; and that, before he could

recover BLOOD MONEY, he should prove wilful

neglect, or peculation, or dishonesty, against the

officers. I tell him more, that the laws of the rich

are not framed for the protection of the poor, and

still more, that they are not so framed, any one of

them, as to protect society against INFORMERS

for, as has been observed millions of times, you may

drive a coach and four through any Act of Parlia-

ment, and if so inclined (which God in his mercy

in existence—but I should not like to return to

society with the brand upon me. And I tell the

complied with; and the Company being in exis-

tence before being provisionally registered, and the

law not allowing more than a stipulated amount to

be raised on each share, the amount of shares has

been altered to meet the law, but not to affect the

members. He forgot that, where he hoped to prove

neglect, he was establishing vigilance, as he tells us

that the COLD GENTLEMEN had suppressed some

furnishing the Directors, WITHOUT DELAY, with

I always told you that enrolment or registration

would hamper or perplex us-now-you see it. You

asked for it. The want of it gave our enemies a

handle, and I resolved that I would not be thwarted

members had been left to their own judgment, they

never would have required security beyond confi-

dence in me, though all their property was vested in

heirs, as their trustees, to execute the several trusts

conditioned with them. Thus I have explained all

to you. It is now three o'clock on Wednesday morn-

ing. I am the only one up in the house, after having

walked and re-walked every field of Labour's second

estate, and at this hour of calm reflection I am not

thoughtless of the stupendous responsibility I have

imposed upon myself. I know that, at three to a

family, THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND little children

and their parents are, though sleeping, DREAM-

I travelled here on Tuesday with REBECCA and

before (as he terms the train), and already all have

conspired against us, except the elements. We have

FIRE. AIR. BARTH- and WATER, which they

cannot keep from us; but the owner of the princi-

stone; and the owner of the barren sand-pit, open

to all for a century, will not allow me to have sand,

nor will they allow us to have stuff for making

ens to stop up a HIGH ROAD to prevent access.

thousand cheaper than at Herringsgate. I can pur-

SPOT, and in six hours from this time, I will have

finest material in the world. So, TYRANTS-I

DEFY YOU!!! INFORMERS - I DESPISE

Chartists! the man who has scoffed at your prin-

(Continued to the Sixth Column.)

YOU!!!

party and paltry consideration to truth and justice, visited to RESOLVE that doubt, as our critic

than did Baron Rolfe in giving expression to the stiles it. Well, that wasn't enough, but off he goes above simple, but searching and sound truth. I to the Queen's printer's, and actually pays 1s. 3d.

shall now proceed to contrast SUMMERVILLE for the Act, though they GAVE HIM THE WRONG

with Griffin, as regards his OWN INDUSTRY, and ONE, and back goes the WHISTLER, "And is this

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

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 wholesale 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 richapeculator, 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.

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.

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 market 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.

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 33 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 per 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 3pe r cent. upon the borrowed capital of£1 0,000 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.

the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

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 transfer of

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 pavable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the pur chase 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, he 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, paying 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 Bauking 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

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. 15s. 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 51 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 5½ per cent, upon the outlay.

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 outlay, and which assertion we meet thus-Firstly.—Without eo-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. Fourthly,—All profits consequent upon saving of rent 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 only means by which poor 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;

of public censure and disapproval.

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

(Continued from the Second Column.) of your infants' blood, and would sacrifice his seat rather than untrammel them, asks for YOUR VOTES! Land members! Bright has hired a tool to ruin your movement, and insolently relies upon your support. Voters! oppose him; non-electors! hoot him from the hustings. Don't believe him, if he disowns the "Examiner," he is the PRINCIPAL PROPRIETOR; it speaks his sentiments, and mus be opposed to yours, KICK IT OUT OF EVERY HOUSE OF RESORT. The Informer HAS NOT ACCEPTED MY CHALLENGE, he dare not, he cannot, rely upon my countrymen now to MURDER

William Hewitt, Jublither

My children, rejoice in the opposition all are offering me, else I might grow dull, and tame, and inactive. At the next election, the SPIT AND THE LEG OF MUTTON will be our watch word and our CRY, and let confident tyranny presume as may, I tell you, that, when that time arrives, we will be better prepared and more resolute than our enemies may suppose. Our first duty is to strengthen Duncombe; our next is to weaken our enemies. Bright is one of our greatest. Good night.

> Ever your faithful friend and bailiff, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LINES BY MALCOLM MACGREGOR ON THE BIRTH OF A FIRST CHILD.

The hope of being a mother, The joy of being a wife, The wish to add another To the running stream of life; The pride, the painful pleasure When the mother sees her child, No other heart can measure, It is ecstacy run wild. Is it son or daughter, nurse? Is it like its father ? Can such a pleasure be a curse? 'Tis Gud's distinction rather; And when the little helpless sucks There comes a stream of fresh delight. The thought of lambs and chicks and ducks, To babies, the most pleasing sight. All thought of other care is lost, As in her arms her treasure lies, Cheaply purchased at the cost Of labour's pangs and labour's cries. The little hand is soon held up And kies'd, and kiss'd, and kiss'd again, Sweet joy still rising in the cup, No thought of past or future pain. And then the father, gently moving, Stands beside the bridal bed. Fond as ever and as leving As when he courted, woo'd, and wed. Soon the little urchin prattles,

To Readers & Correspondents

Then stumbles, tumbles, fulls about,

Till brother puts her little nose out.

Laughs and plays with toys and rattles

Swzer begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. for Mrs. Jones, and 1s. towards the debt due to Mr. O'C . B. nor, from Mr. Charles Merchant, also 1s. 24d, from Mr. higget, for the Petition Expenses. All persons holding petition sheets and subscription books for the National Petition, are respectfully requested to lose no more time in obtaining signatures to the one, and money for defraying the expenses to the other, -which they will please to forward to J. Sweet, News Agent, Nottingham. OTICE .- THE LABOUREB .- We have a great number of

orders by us for the Labourer, which we cannot conveniently supply, without subjecting the parties sending to great expense in carriage, -IN FUTURE ALL ORDERS FOR THE MAGAZINE, MUST BEGIVEN THROUH THE LONDON BOOKSELLERS, instead of being sent to this office. In. A. LEIGHTON.—Haworth.—Your letter shall be inid

before Mr. O'Connor, on his return to town. Several other communications must stand over for his inspec-THE AMENDED Rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are not yet ready. All orders must be ad-

dressed to the Company's Office, 83, Dean Street, Mr. Grandison, Linlithgow.—The plate shall be sent. MR. ROBERTSON, Alva .- Write to the Secretary of the General Post Office, if the Post master at Alva, again

MR, DRUMMOND, Preston .- We do not print any in time for the country parcels. W. Hilton wants to know where he can procure a copy

of Colonel Maceroni's book on " Street Fighting." Joseph Gregory, Belper .-- Yes, in full by the person taking out the order. A VERITABLE DEMOCRAT, AND X. Y. Z. - We cannot

answer your questions. E. H. T .- Birmingham .- Next week.

J. HARKNESS, Edinburgh. Received, E. MITCHELSON .- Inadmissible. A. WALKER and J. BEATTIE. Received too late for inser-

W. FRANKLAND. Received.

Chartist Intelligence.

SUNDERLAND.

The Chartists and members of the Land Company held a New Years' Festival on the 1st inst. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Irvins and Dobbin. A very happy evening was passed. PRESTON.

A special meeting of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will take place on Monday evening next, Jan. 11th, at Mr. Hool's. Temperance Hotel, Lane-street, to elect auditors and scrutineer, in accordance with the Rules issued by the directors.

A public tea party and festival was held here in the Chartist Association Room on the evening of New Year's Day, in honour of F. O'Connor and E. Jones, Esgrs. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and portraits of patriots of by-gone days, and those of the present. After tea the tables were removed and the amusements commenced which were kept up until early in the morning,

A few friends to popular government have recently opened a subscription, which having already amounted to £12, they resolved to forward the same to the Central Registration and Election Committee. to aid and assist in returning to the ensuing Parliament twelve men imbued with talent, energy, and public principle, sufficient to enable them to assist r. S. Duncombe, Esq., in effecting the enfranchisement of the millions. Books for the reception of subscriptions, of any

mount, are still spen at the house of Mr. Isaac Hammersley, York-street, where the committee meets every Sunday afternoon, at halt-past two

TO THE PEOPLE.

Dixon Hotel, Manchester,

Some very annoying mistakes have occurred in the arrangements announced for my lectures, by which great inconvenience, and loss of time have ensued. No answers have been sent me from Halifax. Rochdale, or the Potteries. Hence any disappointment which may have been felt should not be attributed to negligence on my part. I have always endeavoured to be punctual to manpointment. I regret the misunderstanding, as to Sheffield, and will do away with that by lecturing there on Sunday the 17th, and Monday the 18th, if these days I will also remedy the disappointment at Rochdale by

lecturing there on Sunday, the 10th, without fail. I have accepted the invitations from Accrington, and Biackburn, and will lecture in the former town, on Monday, the 11th, and in the latter, on Tuesday, the 12th. I propose visiting Preston, on Wednesday, the 18th, as

friend informs me a room can be had, I can also be at liberty to deliver a lecture in Chorley, on Thursday, the 14th. I hope the above arrangements will prove satisfactory to the people, and beneficial to the cause. Answers had better be forwarded in all cases to me if up to Monday, the 11th, at Dixon's, Great Ancoat-street, Manchester, or to the above mentioned places in Lancashire if later. Faithfully yours,

in the cause. P. M. M'DOUALL.

CITY LOCALITY.

On Sunday evening a meeting of this body took lace, Mr. Caughlan in the chair. The necessity for more energy and vigour on the

part of the Chartist body was brought forward by Mr. Tucker, who was of opinion that the Land movement was diverting public attention, from the Charter agitation.

He moved the following resolution which was

carried:—
"That we the members of the City Locality, call upon the democrats of those places visited by Messrs. M'Grath and Clark during their recent tour, to say whether the interest of the Chartist movement

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL .- How long did Adams remain in Paradise before he sinned?' asked an amiable cara sposa of her loving husband. 'Till he got a wife." answered the husband calmly.

was attended to by them."

BITRAORDINARY CURES HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

wonderful Cure of frendful Ulcorous Seres in the Pass and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attered before a

Magistrate. I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Let 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my ife has been effected by the use of Molloway's Pills and Cintment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so serere was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulvers on B, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further 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 disease was so much arrested that I was snabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The seres which were so disagreeable and repulsive to beheld ere now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myselfbound 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 humanity 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.

JOREPH COPPIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first ap he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely plied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his packed, and carefully protected from observation. case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most

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

Siz,-About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was 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 Diseases, peculiar to any-part of the Globe

may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated

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

Sin,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your (insment 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 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 aequainted 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. Joseph Gilden.

(Signed) The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holbern, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway, SIR,-I think it but an act of justice to inform you that

I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulserated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time hadse sisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterward 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.

(Signed) RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. Holloway's Ointment will cure any cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunions, Soft Corns, Piles, the Bite made trial of KBATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, I have had seconded the adoption of the memorial to the of Moschettees, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

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

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most

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

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

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Frailty. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United

Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa,

Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in-duence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes ; followed by observations on the obligations of MAIL BEXAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to se consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

y R. and L. PERRY an Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh , D. Campbell, 156, 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," ss a work embracing most clear and practical views of a pass of complaints hitherto little understood, and than anything I have ever met with. wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only re-commend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f , st 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 manbood.

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms e diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through COLDS) of which the increasing demand is a sufficient 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 ymptoms that betray its approach, as the various affec-.ous of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken fore persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring PILL OF HEALTH, which effectually relieves the should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without derivable from parental debility.

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

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.

8 usual, which is a saving of £1 126.

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and i npurities from the vital stream; eradicating the meroid virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or our bottles in one for 39s., by which 11s.

is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Ven-real contamination, if not at first eradicated, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and,

Ithough for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the universe individual in its most dreadful forms 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most 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 of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to ascellous arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscrimate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect ure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most assonisting effects, in checking be attended with the most assonisting effects, in checking be attended with the most assonisting effects, in checking plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the plaints, and effects in the the post and propriete of the world is the popular and nodeception density of a length of a length, and not the constant the plaints of the popular and nodeception of the popular and node secondary symptoms, eruntions of the skin, blotches on the other medicine-for a long period of years; she has recom-

Constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibil sies of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortun dur their more youthful days to be affected without vserm of these diseases, a prious course of this medicin highly essential, and of the greatest importance an re serious affections are visited upon an innocent wif

Mampring, tron a want of these simple remea than perhaps half the world inaware of; fer, it mab | ner, Doncaster; Judsen, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogremembered, where the founta i is polluted, the strust gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; 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 eapacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhos, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by impregress. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the

loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a short space of time, without confinement or the least ex-The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R.

and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-atreet, Oxford-street, London. Mesers. 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 he detail of their cases, as to the duration of the comlaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specentrated personal 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.

EFFECTGALLY 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 Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prassia, fficacy. Testimonials are continually received confirmatory of the value of these Lozenges, and preving the perfect safety of their use, (for they contain no Opium nor any preparation of that drug;) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children of the most tenderest years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 13d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chealarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move mist, &c., No. 79, St. Panl's Churchyard, London. Sold without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

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

Siz.-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 boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to R ss, a distance of four miles: for this almost letter, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries repecting my cure.

I remain, Sir. your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE. Pencrais, July 16th, 1845.

To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Cheetham Hill near Manchester. August 21st, 1845,

Sir .- I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.

I am, Sir, your's truly, To Mr. CBOFT.

Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844,

all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly were that had drawn up that document, any further mutilated kingdom of Poland, were nothing more suddenly in a common lodging house in Field Lane, Ho!throughout the civilized world, at the following ill with a COUGH, and could get no relief from any medi- than that it was got up from information which prices :-- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. cine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these they received, and he and his colleagues were reeach box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

I remain, dear Sir, your's truly.

To Mr. KEATING. and pleasure in recommending them.

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 incessantly, 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 twenty-I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

JAMES ELLIS. Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)

9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845. To MR. KEATING.

London, 68. Cheapside. Dec. 3, 1845.

DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease

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

To the Proprietor of Keatinng's Cough Lezenges, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

Sir,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the "Racer,' we are gratified in being able to inform you that they have given very general satisfaction here, (having proved singularly efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND deputation had allowed themselves to be tampered evid nce. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZEN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for

Yours respectfully, N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations please to observ

that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of tach.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME. DICINE FOR GBNERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S griping or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.

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

> "To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London. "Heavitree, Exeter, April 24, 1844.

"SIR,-I feel pleasure in being able to bear my strong and unsolicited testimony to the excellence of your sare, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative

Sold by Thomas Front, 220, Strand, Loudon; and by his appointment by Heaten, Hay, Allen, Land, Halgh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and New some, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son; Burdekin, Mexon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, Yerk ; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulk-England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Smaith; Geldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawten, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, shroud, over the monument of Koscuisko. The Halifax; Beath, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; heavy trend of the Austrian sentinel profanes the Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate: Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable medicine venders throughout the

kingdom. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

THE STOCKPORT IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The meeting was holden in the Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo-road, for the purpose of taking into conccupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of he world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely councillors for St. Mary's Ward, relative to the guarantee of other nowers. England and France Stockport Improvement Bill. John Allinson, Geo. Woodhouse was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the decision of that meeting would affect materially the agitation which was going on through the borough in opposition to the intended Bill, he should call upon Mr. James Mitchell, who was the secretary, to introduce the

first part of the busines. Mr. MITCHELL said, it will be remembered that on Tuesday, the 1st of December last, a public meeting ot the inhabitant rate-payers of this ward was held at the Grapes Inn, in Church-gate, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present intended Improvement Bill for the B rough of Stockport. After mature consideration, it was unanimously ngreed by that meeting, that a deputation of three should be appointed to wait upon the aldermen and and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed | councillors for St. Mary's Ward, particularly to reon them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdon; and, above all the Faculty have esnecially recommended them as a remedy of unfailing ment measure, which is now pending, shall have been made known to the country. That deputation had in his (Mitchell's) opinion violated and betrayed their trust, however, it was for that meeting "to decide as to whether they had done so or not. Instead of their waiting upon the aldermen and councillors according to their instructions, the deputation had waited upon Mr. Cappack, the town clerk, and the result of their interview with him had been the production of a most scandalous and deceitful printed the number of upwards of one thousand, in favour they (the deputation) had attached their signatures. Now it was not for that meeting to decide as to the

heir support. walked to R ss, a distance of four miles; for this aimost said, that the instructions which he is not a sinking of the patient, a little wine will restore him. I have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing) have no doubt the inspir You are at liberty to make what use you please of this the Grapes Inn. were not exactly to the effect stated human race and of European fraternity. The triumph have no doubt the inspiration of nitrous oxide (laughing man signalled him to come on beyond the signal would be a signal which they could not obtain at the meeting in quest memory of their executioners.

> Several persons in the meeting here cried out that Mr. Mitchell had offered to give Mr. Cheetham any information he might require upon the subject, but Mary's Ward.

Mr. Cheetham contended that they had waited upon all the councillors, with the exception of one. derived very little benefit from them: but since I have and he could not be seen. He admitted that he Council, requesting them to stay the progress of the Bill until the Government measure should be made inquiries relative to the manorial tolls, the waterworks and other improvements of the Borough. They had done so, and the result of that inquiry had I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these been the production of the printed document in last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from question. He was not going to say who the parties LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief: and sponsible for its existence. They considered they I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I had had done no more than their duty in pursuing the already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two course they had, and he could wish some person to

J. MILLER. surprise and astonishment at the language and conduct of Mr. Cheetham upon this occasion was without P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence a parallel in the period of his existence. What had the paper produced by Mr. Cheetham to do with the ancient privileges, and appealing to the peasant to he thought was caused by the cold. He went early to Sir, -I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you instructions he received from the meeting held at would send me a Tin of your most excellent Lozenges, Mr. Pickford's? At that meeting, Mr. Cheetham for having tried them. I find they are the best remedy for and the others, who formed the deputation, had Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from written instructions, and those instructions were that hand, that a people has no right to a national exist- tin box and a halfpenny. experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent John Allinson, George Cheetham, and Benjamin ence, except in so much as it proposes to itself an Dr. J. Lynch said that ongoing into the room he found Cough for many years, and have tried many things, but Shattin, should wait upon the Aldermen and Counwithout any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and cillors for St. Mary's Ward, and request them not to give their support to any Improvement Bill until the government measure which is now pending shall have placing herself as advanced guard of all the Sla- He bled him, and a very small quantity of black blood, about the same number of luggage trucks were expending shall have placing herself as advanced guard of all the Slabeen made known to the country, and one step beyond that they had no right to go. But even with regard to the document he would challenge Mr. Cheetham to prove that any part of it was correct. He had been appointed to perform a certain public duty, and that duty they had not performed, they had acted contrary to the resolution, which they themselves had seconded and supported, and consequently had betrayed the confidence which was re-

posed in them.

Mr. JOHN HUMER said it now became his duty to expose the trickery of these gentlemen. He was one of those who seldom kept a secret long, and particuproduced by Mr. Cheetham was not the production of either of the deputation, or of the Aldermen and Councillors, for this ward, but that it had been prepared and got up by Mr. Cappack, the town clerk. The statements therein contained were precisely the to take. same that Mr. Cappack had made to him and Mr. Webb but a few days previously. If the document serve, rather than to injure, the Polish cause, is there paid for nights' lodgings in the vicinity of Smithfield and the necessity of dropping anchor midway in her party was not the production of Mr. Cappack, why was the the proof sheet sent to that gentleman twice for cor. people, a definition clearer than ever of our duties, whilst accommodation was afforded for only two. Referrection before it could be exposed. He (Mr. Humer) too long torgotten? did not blame the deputation for accepting the kind and gentlemanly invitation of Mr Cappack, perhaps some of them seldom had an opportunity of regailing their stomachs with the good things they found at the table of that gentleman. While that document was being prepared. Mr. Cheetham and his colleagues, according to his own acknowledgement, were doing justice to the remains of a good old Cheshire Cheese, with other requisites, and a few bottles of Mr. Cappack's best l'orter; and when business compelled Mr. Cappack to r tire from their company, they had the impudence in his absence to ring the bell, and call for more. He was prepared to prove that the with by the town clerk, who is the greatest opponent the rate-pavers have upon this question. Let Mr. Cheetham deny these statements, and he (Mr. Humer) would prove them from his own lips, by parties now in this meeting. (Here the whole meeting exhibited one general feeling of disgust, and Mr. Cheetham their interview with them, requested them to with-

traitors to the canse of justice and humanity.

Bury, Seconded by Mr. Roads questing them not to give their support to any improvement Bill for this borough, until the government measure

known to the country.

temple of the same length; and when the man pleaded the law of perspective, replied, "Don't talk other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recommended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the

CRACOW. BY JOSEPH MAZZIMI.

It it finished ! The last fragment of that brave nation, whose body was riddled with wounds in the defence of Europe, against Mahometanism, has disappeared. The last rag of its warrior mantle has been torn and parted among them, and they have thrown it as the price of blood, to the one who, in

paid for the massacres of Gallicia. First assassination, then plunder. Cracow is now an Austrian city. The Austrian ffag floats, like a bannered threshold of the old cathedral where lie the bones of Sobieski, the saviour of Vienna. There was no real force there; nothing that could seriously menace the Trinity of Evil about to accomplish this misdeed; twenty-three square German miles, deep in the midst of the Prussian dominions, Austrian possessions, and Russian Silesia. But a name was there, a remembrance, the outward sign of an existing A curious affair has recently occupied the attention of the rate-payers of St. Mary's Ward in this borough (Stockport), which the following report of a meeting held in the above-named ward will explain.

The meeting helden in the Ward of Stockport has believed in the Ward of Stockport has believed and in the Above-named ward will explain. idea; and in this sign, this remembrance written on in 1815, to maintain in perpetuity the independence Waterloo-road, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of a deputation appointed at their oaths, that one perjury more could not stay swearing with them to the treaties of Vieuna; but Cheetham, and Benjamin Shattin were the parties they knew very well that the highest possible energy who formed the above deputation. Mr. Thomas of constitutional governments would not go beyond an inert protest-Pilate's washing his hands of the innoceet blood. They have torn the treaty, and ing the vapour we had given the last blow to their victim. To-day the last the well known analy spark of life has disappeared: Old Poland is dead; at the operation: nothing but its ghost remains. May it, like that of Banquo, take its seat at the tables of the reigning Macbeths, and urge them, through terrors and the keen agonies of remorse to their final overthrow!

The bitterness of our words must not be attributed to grief. We brand a crime; we have no dread of its consequences: far from it. Speaking individually, we like everything which clears and renders more precise the situation of things in Europe. Thank God, the people have never signed the treaties of Vienna; they have never acknowledged themselves bound by them; and it matters little to their future whether or not they are violated, annulled. But their being torn up by the very persons who had drawn them up and signed them, adds to the morality of the cause we sustain; it proves that there is no law, not even that which they had imposed upon themselves, for the absolutists; it dissipates a phantom which yet held timid minds in uncertainty; it chases the mist accumulated by diplomacy over the question which occupies us all; it leaves face to face nationalities and their oppressors, right and brute force. The victory is not doubtful. In these days nations do not perish; they transform themselves. In incorporating Cracow, Austria, the representadocument, which they had caused to be circulated to tive of immobility in Europe, has only added one enemy more to those alrealy stirring in her bosom : of the improvements, and to this printed document she has, by uniting their interests, added one more pledge of alliance to those which already existed between the two future avengers, Poland and Italy. truth or falsehood contained in that document, or And when the word of death has passed over our whether the intended new Bill would be a benefit or lips, we hasten to add the epithet old to this sacred an injury to the Borough, but it was for them to say whether the deputation had acted in accordance is the cradle of a young and beautiful and grand with the decision of the meeting at the Grapes Inn, Poland, which the popular faith of the dawning in which decision they (the de utation) had taken epoch will baptize for the holy struggles of civilizaa most prominent part, and most cordially gave it tion. But the intentions of the despoiling powers does not the less merit the indignation of every Mr. GRORGE CHERTHAM, one of the deputation, honest heart, the branding of every people that has said, that the instructions which he, along with his not entirely lost in apathy and in the worship of by Mr. Mitchell. They had been requested to ask of the Christian faith had its germ in the blood of the gas) would have a similar effect upon the nerves of senfor information relative to the Improvement Bill, | martyrs; but we do not, on that account, bless the

he (Cheetham) prevented him doing so, because Mr. of the Mahometan invasion, but whose interior orga-Mitchell happened not to be a rate-payer in St. nisation can find no sympathy among us, is dead: dentially marked for its advent, that every blow the oppressors strike at the nation turns to the profit of its cause. The massacres of Gallicia have proved to the last representatives of the Polish aristocracy what old recollections of oppression and the instincts known; but he also considered it his duty to make of equality can do when perfidiously managed on one side and neglected on the other. The occupation of Cracow teaches them that they have nothing to hope from diplomatic combinations, and that these very treaties of Vienna, invoked by some of them, as a basis for the re-establishment of I know not what than so much waste paper, good at most, to give to those who signed them leisure to wait the favourable moment for the work of destruction. They know that now; and, with the exception of some incorritheir common country: they know, on the other only property found upon him was four duplicates in a struck, and being very heavy, the effect on the lugar end beyond and out of itself, a mission to accomplish or the good of all; and they comprehend that Poor the good of all; and they comprehend that Po- had been several persons sleeping in it. He stooped land ought not to live again, but on condition of down at the first bed, and found the body of the deceased. four coal waggons were knocked to pieces, and vonian populations, that from the shores of the like treacle, flowed. On looking around the room he saw tirely destroyed. The disabled engines and tender Baltic to the Adriatic coasts of Illyria, now bestir quite sufficient to account for the death; the room could were thrown by the concussion entirely across the concussion entirely acros themselves under the impulse of national instincts, not give, under any circumstances, healthful accommounknown everywhere, and especially in England, | dation to one individual, much less to four, who had been but destined to change one day the map of Europe. It is sufficient to recall, as regards the first tendency, blocked up, and every means had been taken to prevent the break waggon on to the line when the collision the demands annually made, since 1810, by the diet of Leopol to the Emperor for the abolition of feudal lodging-houses were built over cesspools, and the impure much hurt. service, and to make the peasants landowners—the air breathed in the confined apartment had the same identical reclamations of the Grand Duchy of Posen effect upon the vital parts as inhaling the noxious vapour Cracow, of the 22nd of February, 1846-and all the been affected with lumbago, but he died in a fit, no doubt characters of that manifesto, too little studied, too caused by breathing impure air. He had no hesitation arly when the secret affected the public welfare. He soon forgotten, which has initiated a new era for in saying the death in the present case was accelerated by was prepared to prove that the printed document Poland. The general movement of the Slavonian races will be the subject of several articles, in which 1 shall endeavour to gain appreciation for the importance of this renovating element upon Europe, and the directing part therein that Poland prepares

But, if the occupation of Cracow is destined to

There is no longer, at the present time, any Public Law in Europe. The treaties of Vienna formed the basis of international transactions among the European governments: they are no more. There exists now in Europe a league between the despotic states in order to accomplish Evil, whensoever that can serve their interests or their principle of retrogression. There exists no alliance for G od, for the protection of national liberties, for the defence of the feeble, for the peaceable evolvement of the progressive principle. In the heart of a Ilumanity which calls itself Christian, issue of the law of love, there is absolutely nothing collective to represent love, to represent the consolidation of the families of humanity, the common mission of everything that bears upon its brow the sign of human nature. Hate reigns, for only Hate acts: it has its armies, its treasures, its compacts; its rights is Force. Here, it organises and accomplishes, with atheistic sang froid, the butchering of one caste by another; there, it comadmitted the fact.) The Councilmen for St. Mary's bats beliefs by torture, it crushes down the human Ward had declared that the deputation had never in soul under the knout; elsewhere it says—the independence of this territory hinders my projects,-and hold their support to the bill until the government it suppresses it. Switzerland feels that in the absence of a National Compact, of a federal organisa-After a few well timed observation from Mr. Bradburn, the following rosolution was moved by Mr. James Simester, Nathaniel Booth, seconded by Mr. James Simester, and carried unanimously:—

That inasmuch as John Allinson, George Cheetham.

Sence of a National Compact, of a federal organisation of the country tilation, the Jury at the same time requesting that the would have place, every quarrel between two locatics can only be exhausted by force, and brings on a civil war; she aspires to give herself a compact, to build up the holy good of herself a compact, to should be change to be a "hob" in the water, study in the water study in the wate That inasmuch as John Allinson, George Cheetham, build up the holy arch of her nationality; Brute and Benjamin Shattin, who were appointed as a deputa- Force says to her-you shall nave neither Compact tion to carry out the objects of the above resolution at the Grapes Inn, on Tuesday, the 1st instant, have betrayed the source of civil war, but so soon as civil war apthe confidence which was then placed in them by acting pears in the midst of you, we shall occupy your tercontrary, and in opposition to the decision of that meeting, ritory with our armies. Twenty-two millions of He was distrained upon for six months rent, which, this meeting is of opinion that they are no longer worthy Italians feel that the hour is come to realise that fraand ought to be branded by their fellow townsmen, as they have abdicated, renounced in the expiation of a common suffering of three hundred years, their old It was then unanimously agreed, moved by Sorance enmities, their egotistical prejudices; they aspire to embrace each other in a common bond, in a common That a memorial signed by the inhabitant rate-payers life. Brute Force says to them—remain disunited, of St. Mary's ward be immediately got up and presented hostile feeble, for ever; we will it so, and our armies to the Aldermen and Councillors for the said ward, re- are there to maintain our will. There is not a single government which dares interpose, in the name of lod, and of Immortal Justice, its arm, its action. for the regulation of Borough, &c., shall have been made Not one that appears to feel how immoral, how impious, how atheistic is this inertness.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT TIME.

THE USE OF ETHER IN SURGERY.

We noticed last week a method of rendering patient insensible to pain during the performance of surgical operations by the inhalations of the vapour of ether combined with atmospherie air. The fol-lowing are the particulars of the successful amputathese latter times, has most deeply struck the tion of the leg of a patient in the Bristol General victim, to that one whose immediate agents (re-Hospital on Friday, in which this new principle was warded for their conduct) have organised, directed, tried:-

A young man, a patient in the Bristol General

Hospital, had, on Friday, his left leg removed above the knee—an operation rendered necessary by a white C. C. Lewis, the Coroner for the Western Division swelling of three years' standing; and at the suggestion of Dr. Fairbrother, the senior physician to the this town. hospital, Mr. Lansdown, the operating surgeon, was induced to try the effect upon the patient of the inhalation of the vapour of sulphurio ether. After inhaling the vapour for one minute and a half, the patient became unconscious, and the surgeon commenced his incision, and after the lapse of two or three minutes, Dr. Fairbrother again administered the vapour, keeping his fingers on the patient's pulse, and watching his breathing. Wine was administered in small quantities alternately with the rapour, which kept him in a state of unconsciousness for the period of 15 minutes. The limb was separated from the body in one minute. During the operation the features did not express the least pain, and the patient remained motionless. After the operation he awoke, perfectly quiet and calm, and said he had not felt any pain, either in cutting through the skin, flesh, bone, sawing the bone, or in tying the vessels, some of which required to be dissected from the nerves. Since the operation the patient has slept better than he has for ten nights, and is going on favourably.

The following letter upon the best mode of applying the vapour we have received from Mr. Herapath, the well known analytical chymist, who was present

Sir,-I feel it would be wrong to withhold from the faculty and public in general that we have repeated the American experiment of administering the vapour of other as a means of deadening the sensibility of the nerves, and with the most perfect success. A young man was to lose his leg by amputation of the thigh, at the Bristol General Hospital, and this was thought a good opportunity for the trial. The operation was rather a ong one, and from several arterial branches having to be taken up, it occupied 15 minutes, and during this whole time the man was kept in a perfectly quiescent state, without motion or sound. He afterwards stated himself to have been conscious of the amputation, but without pain, beyond that of a scratch; and during the operation it was found that with the assistance of wine on the one hand, and the vapour of ether on the other, he could be elevated or depressed with the most complete controul, his absence of pain being continuous. The operator, Mr. Lanedown, and the other medical gentlemen present, will, no doubt, give the public the details of the case, and my duty is merely to show the very simple application of the agent; no complicated apparatus is necessary, nor any extraordinary care in purifying the ether. A common, but very large bladder, should be fitted with a collar to which an ivory mouth piece with a large bore can be screwed, without the intervention of any stopcock pour in about an ounce of good common ether, and blow up the bladder with the mouth till it is nearly full; place the thumb on the mouthpiece, and agitate the bladder so as to saturate the air in it with the vapour; as soon as the patient is ready for the operation close his nostrils, introduce the mouthpiece, and close the lips round it with the fingers. He must now breath into and out of the bladder, and in about one or two minutes the muscles of his lips will lose their hold. This is the moment for the first cut to be made. In two or three minutes the effect will begin to disappear; the mouthpiece should again be introduced, and this repeated as often as required. If the pulse should indicate a five trucks to leave at Langley, and should be glad to

the lungs, otherwise suffocation would result, or at the lamp through a dense fog, he ran back down the best a violent cough, which must protract the operation, line waving his red hand-lamp as a caution to are and considerably distress the patient. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HEBAPATH. Bristol, Jan. 1, 1847.

DEATH FROM IMPURE AIR IN A LODGING.

An inquest was held on Monday night at the Red Lion, The deceased had occupied a bed in the lodging house, No. 26. Field Lane, for which he paid fourpence per night for the last three months. In the day time he got happily without sustaining any material injury

gible men, who comprehend nothing of the ways of | work, if he could, about the docks and wharfs, and was surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any show to him that that printed document was incor- God upon the earth, they are entering—they will known by his fellow lodgers by the cognomen of the Old all soon enter into the great democratic current, Gentleman.' Nothing further was known of him than and as an inevitable consequence, when the collision Mr. JAMES DENARLY said, that he must express his which alone contains the secret of life for Poland and that he had told a fellow lodger that he was a native of for all peoples. They know, on the one hand, that Cambridge, and that in early life he had been a farmer. the power of Poland exists henceforth altogether in | On Friday night he returned to his lodging about six the masses, and that it is only by abdicating their o'clock, and complained of a pain across the loins, which fraternise with them on the common ground of bed, and during the night he was heard to laugh hysteequality, that they can conquer a second life for rically, and in the morning was found a corpse. The train, which consisted of about 30 trucks, was net

sleeping in the same apartment. The fireplace was a free current of air in the apartment. Many of these took place, but fortunately neither of them well the language of the insurrectionary manifesto of of burning charcoal. The man might probably have and the latter the stoker of the eagine No. 11 want of proper ventilation. A man required for the some years. purposes of life 1,000 cubic feet of pure air, and should not inhabit a room less than ten feet high by eight feet wide; but the room in which the deceased, with three other persons slept, was neither so wide nor so high. Dr. Lynch, at considerable length, gave a most painful des. ice in the river, at Shields, owing to the break scription of the wrotched hovels where the poor creatures after the thaw, that the Tyne steam ferry was until not in it a great lesson for Europe, a warning to all | Field Lane. In some of them eight or nine persons slept, sage between north and south, and ring to the health of the people inhabiting courts, the Doctor said that it was a well-known fact that out of three hours at the least, with all her passengers of

impure air, Mr. J. Carville, as relieving officer of the union, he said and the Tyne has since enjoyed a Christmas holidate he was witness to many cases being brought from those houses to the workhouse, and he could mention as a fact of "breaking up" for a holiday at the new year. that, some time back, four persons were brought from few sculler boats, we understand, seeing their "bi one of those houses who died in twenty-fours after their brother" at a stand, had the impertinence to attention admission, solely from inhaling the impure air. The the enterprise which he had failed to achieve, bearing lodging-house-keepers had been told by him that the in- in mind the injunction " to make hay while the st stant one of their lodgers was taken ill they were to send shines," but they were speedily arrested by iceber him to the workhouse. On going over one of these and locked up in an arctic prison. One of the houses he found thirty-six beds in one room, so close wrecks was a mournful affair. The sculler's fare will together that there was barely room to pass between a venturesome bridegroom, whose future partner is them. The fire-places were stopped up so as to make

Coroner-If a fever was to break out in such a house, the consequences to the neighbourhood would be dread. by the side of old Charon, and wondering what he ful, as there would be no knowing where it would stop. Dr. Lynch - Fevers are constantly breaking out in these houses; and the worst is that it is spread through. a swim to shore; he was also inclined to remis

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A BAILIFF.

of the confidence and respect of their brother ratepayers, ternity to which God from of old has called them; on the camel's back, the poor old man sunk under it, in connexion with the uncival conduct of the bailiff. He cut his throat and afterwards threw himself in a mash tub nearly full of water. The grandaughter of the deceased deposed to the gross conduct of the bailiff Shenton, and the coroner having ordered him to we should watch our thoughts, when in society our linde be called in addressed him as follows :- Do you think that because you are armed with the authority of the law upon our properly guarding the last depends much of to destrain on a person's goods you are justified in using improper language? Do you think every house you counteract that continued irritability of mind which is in mental of the counteract that continued irritability of mind which is in the continued irritability of mind which is in enter is your own—that you are lord and master ? I precursor to ebullitions of passion. But our mental of mental of passion are lord and master ? Such is the actual state of Europe; such is the esson unfolded by the occupation of Cracow. It is the throwing off the mask on the part of the design of the PROSPECTIVE AND MUSIC.—Old Astley once abused lesson unfolded by the occupation of Cracow. It is the future, not to overstep your ment of the digestive or other organs of the body, the throwing off the mask on the part of the department of the de spotic principle—a programme of its intentions and am not only bound to believe what I have here on oath recommend with confidence Frampton's pill of its future acts—a cauntiet of defence. Annalism of its future acts—a cauntiet of defence for a contract of the second contrac of its future acts—a gauntlet of defiance, flung in —that your conduct was disgraceful in this affair; but

Shenton retired completely abashed, and the jury or pressed their thanks to the corener for his well-timed of The jury then returned a verdict to the effect the The deceased destroyed himself while in a fit of kn

The Coroner refused to allow the bailiffs the usual. penses as witnesses.

POISONING OF A YOUNG FEMALE IN ESSEE

BRENTWOOD, TURSDAY .-- An inquest, which has the cupled several days in the course of the last three week. was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, before

Essex, at the village of Runwell, a few miles distant fres

The deceased's name was Lucy Boultwood. She was healthy looking young woman, aged 18 years, and me the daughter of a labourer, living at Hanningfield, small village, situate six miles north-east of Billerice Up to Michaelmas last she was in the service of Mr. Ye at little Baddock, where it seems she became enciente, the discovery of which led to her discharge from Mr. Yell employ. She returned to her parents at Hanningfel and remained there until the 8th of last month, who she left on a visit to her sister, a Mrs. Vale, at Kanwe four miles from Hanningfield. She was then in fa health and spirits, but in the course of the evening. that day she became suddenly ill, and in twenty for hours was a corpse. Her sister, Mrs. Vale, who attend her, said deceased first complained of a severe headach followed by violent retchings and vomiting of with followed by violent returnings and vomiting of with froth. The vomiting subsided, she fell back on the floor as if in a fit. During the night she occasional had fits, and at eight o'clock on the evening of the se

This was the substance of the evidence taken at the first meeting of the jury, when, in consequence of sus; cions being entertained that the deceased was entertained the time of her death, Mr. Lewis, the Coroner, directed post mortem examination of the body to be immediate proceeded with, Accordingly, Mr. Anthony Wells, a su geon, made a minute examination, and stated the resu at the re-assembling of the Coroner and Jury, which showed that the unfortunate woman was not only in the condition suspected, but that her death had been pr duced by poison. This fact was established by quantity of inflammation in the stomach. In other spects the body was in a most healthy state. Mr. Wel was of opinion that the poison administered was of vegetable description, and from what he had heard, believed it to have been taken with a view of procure abortion.

Other evidence having been given, The Jury found the following verdict: - That the ceased died from the effects of a certain vegetable policy unknown to the Jurors, but by whom administered, o how taken, there was no evidence to show.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

A very shocking accident, resulting in the los two lives, occurred between one and two o'clocka Tuesday morning, at the King's Langley station, or

the line of the North Western Railway.

The circumstances in connection with the mela. choly affair, as ascertained from an inspection of scene of the accident, and inquiries among the veral parties who witnessed the same, may be brief. stated as follows :--About twenty minutes after one o'clock on Tuesda merning, a coal train, from the Claycross at

Stavely collieries, drew up alongside the platform; the King's Langley station, for the purpose of detaching some waggons of coal at that place. The morning was very foggy, and the driver not being certain as to the exact position of the "points, stopped the train before arriving at the signal por and addressing the policeman on duty, said he has martyrs; but we do not, on that account, bless the memory of their executioners.

Yes, that old Poland, aristocratic Poland, which we admire for the chivalrous bravery and Christian instincts that impelled it to throw itself in the way of the Mahometan invasion, but whose interior organisation can find no sympathy among us, is dead: a least never more to revive. The Polish Prople care that no fluid ether shall be allowed to be drawn into the lungs, otherwise suffocation would result, or at the lungs of the ran back down the state of the vapour of there, as I have notified that persons that persons under its influence are totally insensible to pain; but I do not think it would be advisable to use it in surgical cases, from its frequently producing an unsurprise of the up line. The policeman then turned on the signal, and ran to the "points" with the inversing of the up line. The policeman then turned on the signal, and ran to the "points" with the inversing of the up line.

The policeman that the vapour of there, as I have notified that persons the up line. The policeman then turned on the signal, and ran to the "points" with the inversing of the up line.

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The policeman that the up line of the up line. The policeman then turned on the signal, and ran to the "points" with the inversing of the up line.

The policeman that the up line of the up line.

The policeman that to pain; but I do not think it would be advisable to use it in surgical cases, from its frequently producing an unspection of the up line.

The policeman and the train being again set in motion, was advancing train to stop. Before he had run fitt yards he saw the light of an engine advancing ating rapid rate, and the next moment he discovered the dreadful fact that a heavy luggage train, propellad by two engines, the drivers of which had evidently neither of them observed the signals until too land to be of any service, was running at a fearful spendirectly into the coal train. The driver and stoke Shoe Lane, on the body of a man unknown, who died of the first engine attached to the luggage train for tunately observed the policeman's hand signal well as the red tail lamps on the break waggond the coal train, and as the only chance of escape the threw themselves off the engine on to the lin The two poor fellows on the second engine appear to have been wholly unconscious of their dange

> The crash is described to have been most awful The leading engine of the luggage train of course first struck the break waggon, which, offering cond paratively no resistance, was knocked to pieces and thrown about the line in all directions. The cou gage train was proportionably severe. The two ex gines with their tenders were crashed together in line, and, with the other portion of the wreck, corpletely blocked up both the up and down line of rails The breaksmen of the luggage train were thrown

took place, they were instaneously killed.

The names of the unfortunate deceased are Thou Assap and George Mathers; the former the drift Both men are understood to be married. Smith, the policeman, is described to be a mice careful man. He has been employed on the rails.

THE ICE IN SHIELDS HARBOUR. -- A BRIDGOROOM Fix.—On Sunday morning week there was so much "There she lay

Till mid-day.'

100,000 children born, 50,000 died solely from inhaling board, doing penance for the peccadilloes of the proceding week. The turn of the tide brought release life awaited him on the opposite shore. Surround by obdurate ice, which even the fire of his lor was not hot enough to thaw, there he sat, shivering bride would think of his absence. Once he though of Hero and Leander, and was half inclined to ess out the community by the immates constantly removing from one part of the metropolis to the other.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from natural causes accelerated by the want of pure ven.

The Jury at the same time requestion that the deceased died from natural causes accelerated by the want of pure ven.

The Jury at the same time requestion that the deceased died from natural causes accelerated by the want of pure ven. should be chance to be a "bob" in the water, study to the boat. It were better, thought he, to be married man on Monday than food for fishes An inquest was held last week, at Hanley, on the body Sunday. Folding his arms, therefore, he kept his safe seat in the stern for three mortal hoors, wrappe up in his reflections and his new coat. GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—A person who advertises

a morning paper for a clerk, holds out this is ducement:—' A small salary will be given, but he will have enough of overwork to make up for the de ficiency .

It behaves us always to be on our guard, when ale

as being certain to its effects, and gentle in its operation

THE ANKEXATION OF CRACOW. (From the Morning Advertiser.)

Mc Mourn, mourn, the last embers of Poland are dying; Her crime-bestrown ashes are crimson with gore; On On the Vistula's banks the warm relics are lying, The fire of her freedom shall lighten no more. Shall Cracow thus perish, and none seek to save her? None hunt down the jackalls who mangle her corse ! None punish the robbers, none crush the enslaver ? Up peasants! up nobles! to arms, and to horse! H Have the sons of thy kings, Poland, none who could

Like Alfred of England, thy triple-leagued chain? Thy peasants, no Tell, who, by one bold endeavour, Could waken thy myriads, and free thee again ? "Why chaunt ye the war-song! Why mock ye our

We beg, in the cities of Europe, our bread; Our bravest and truest in slavery languish, And some-Oh, too happy !- now sleep with the dead "Thy children, O Gaul, and thy sons, Allemania. What do they but crawl at the will of their kings ! The fierce greed of Mammon possesses Britannia. And blights the last hope where the sad nation clings.

Wail on, ye lorn exiles, no heart recks you weeping, The spirit of justice from Europe has fled And few hold their revels, the many are sleeping, Oppression is rampant, and Preedom is dead. Yet topes will enkindle; let Love keep them burning; Forget not your manhood, as, toiling, ye groan; Till power to the people, in grandeur returning, Awake them to win both your rights and their own.

THE HAMELESS. By WILLIAM THOM, OF INVERAGY.

More than one hundred years ago the haughty Queen of one of the Georges boastfully said to the Argle, 'We shall make of Scotland a hunting park.' The blasphemous threat was politely spurned in the have come too. Aye, and even in you dark period, have resisted annihilation. Alas! that our enlight ened period is reserved to witness (as far as a beginning goes) the fulfilment of all implied in the old lady's wish.

The following lines are meant to represent something like the feelings of an expatriated mountaineer by no means a new theme, yet seriously revived of late in the shutting up of our Highland passes. None, now-a days, "spell" the unconquered hills Mankind are now excluded from these vast and interesting freedoms-'tis the wisdom of our times to yield these delights to a priviliged half-dozen. As it God had never meant that grass should seem green to vulgar eyes, and that deer and dukes should hold internal and exclusive fellowship, or rather that deer and dukes were created for each other. Ponder well ye casuists! What a lovely world, one duke, all else deers, or calves, no curs, "mind ye, yelping in the distance." Alas! the curs, but they will yelp a little longer, and a little stronger to, and wee to the fool that feels their teeth!

THE HAMELESS.

Red heather hangs on my native brae's. But foot o' mine maunua bend it mair. I ken the howes where the dark slae grows, Yet daurna peep to pu' them there. 'Twas little and licht the Laird had gi'en's,

That little and licht it was taen awa, At last he reaved us a' at ance, For Southren huntsman he never saw! But they has gow'd-and we has grief,

The Laird ken's well sic odd's there be-

He's tint the heart o'a Highland chief,

Auld warl'd Clansmen skaith his e'e. Its guarded noo by a belted loon, The gray auld hame-My mither's hame, They has pu'd it doun-Oh! they pu'd it doun.

My kindred wandered across the wave, A lanesome warld was left to me, I laid my auld fouhs in the grave In God's time,—0! I lang to die! Yet heather hangs on my native braes, And sorrow hangs on my wither'd broo,

Wi' a burning heart and its vesugeance fu'. * See Berkeley's notable viudication of the Duke Leeds addressed to the Editor of the Examiner.

I look to Heaven—but I daurna pray

WILLIAM THOM, the POET OF INVERURY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our fourth page, that William Thom has just published a new edition of the "Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver." We shall have something further to say on this head in our next, in the meantime we may the publishers.) Julian Harney will be happy to supthe advertisement. Address 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

Reviews.

THE LABOURER, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, POLTRY. &c. Edited by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Ernest Jones, Esq , (Barristers-at-Law.) London: Northern Star office, 16, Great Windmill Street; Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham Street; and all agents for the sale of the Northern Star. 'This new Chartist and Working Man's publication

exceeds our most sanguine expectations in all reconfined" in the form assumed by the Labourer the editors have done themselves a great injustice. They the printer's work is well done, but the form is faulty, and by no means a fair representative of the

excellent matter within. No. 1 of the contents is "A Christmas Carol" in verse by Ernest Jones. This poem has the disadvantage of being fragmentary, and the story is somewhat obscure, but the poetry is for the most part genuine, and equal, if not superior, to anything we have before seen from the same pen. The following extract powerfully pictures

TYBANTS OLD AND NEW. The night grew dark—but from a height Afar the lordly mausion shone, Shone pillar white-and portal bright, Like trellice-work of fire and stone. Along the roads, from every side, The blazing lamps were seen to race, As fast the guests invited hied To share the feast at Leawood-Place. It was a Norman eastle high-

It was a keep of ages rude When men named murder, chicaly,

And robbery was called-a fend.

And coined the labourer's heart to gold; On field and fell the labourer died, While they were gay in holt and hold. What they had lavished, to replenish They o'ertaxed endurance' length,

These barons stern once housed in pride

Drunk his labour down in Rhenish, And grew strong upon his strength. Men of haughtiness! unthinking In their selfishness of caste,

'Twas his life-blood they were drinking! But 'twould poison them at last. From the dust that they were treading Some stood up by force or craft,

'Till the 'scutcheoned peer o'erheading, In his face the trader laughed. Then his triumph once ensuring, This new conqueror fiercely rose,

Smote the people's neck enduring, After they had crushed his foes. And those mighty tyrant-blasters Settled into slaves again ;

· They had only changed their masters, And that change was worse than vain. Since then, a sterile-thoughted man Had lorded it o'er Leawoo d fair,

Who as an errand boy began, And ended as a millionaire. And his son, by slow degrees, Mounted life with golden feet,

For the son knew how to please, As the sire knew how to cheat. Before he rose, the people's friend. He feigned at all their wrongs to burn;

Now, as he bent, made others bend, And played the tyrant in his turn. Patronized each bible-mission;

Gave to charities-his name; No longer cared for man's condition, But carefully preserved—his game. Against the Slave-trade he had voted. "Rights of Man" resounding still; Now, basely turning, brazen throated, Yelled against the Ten Hours' Bill.

"A New Year's Greeting" is a well-conceived and well-told allegory. "The Insurrection of the Working Classes" is the first chapter of a most important history, intended to appear at full in the Magazinethe most important history that could be written. This first chapter shows "How the people lost their where, to their great delight, they were met by kind and Lands and Liberties;" and a more powerful exhibition of the crimes of kings, priests, and nobles, in the feudal ages, we never read. It strikes us that this portion of the magazine, alone, must ensure its each other, and while the sun was yet high, the emancisuccess. Nothing from the pen of this author, we pated slaves started, amid the shouts and cheers of welhave yet seen, has given us so high an opinion of his some of a vast assemblage congregated to witness the powers as we have formed from the perusal of the first chapter of this elobuently written history. We will not tantalize our readers with a quotation, but vans, in readiness for the occasion, the band struck up refer them to the magazine. From an able article on "Ireland" we give the

following extract :--REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR IRPLAND.

The minister must not for a moment lose sight of the fact, that sympathetic words will be used by both Irish parties, each placing the immediate grievance in the foreground, and each endeavouring to turn the calamity to its own political advantage. To meet the andlords' case we would recommend, not a gift, but a generous loan, to enable them to redeem their estates from their present legal nurses, and place them under the guardisnship of such a system as would insure the expenditure of the whole of the advanced funds in the her journey oversleeps herself, but is suddenly improvement of properties now rendered sterile by the laws of primogeniture, of settlement, and entail; and mistakes for the factory bell. Will soon sets her that in such cases the funds should be expended under right, exclaiming "d—n the factory bell! s leep the direction and management of a board of farmers lass! sleep! and I'll call thee." The story concludes instead of a Board of Ordnance; that the money should with the following picture of be lent at an interest of five per cent.; the surplus, above the amount at which the government could raise it, to be applied to the employment of the necessary machinery; and the interest to be recoverable by to her bedside, jumping and laughing, and singing out in Extent of the Crown, and to take precedence of all full chorus, "O mammy, such a nice place, I like school other liabilities; the government taking care that no legitimate outstanding contract was violated.

The instance of tenants for life paying ten, twelve, and even fifteen per cent, for interest and insurance, are make faither's shirts and stockings, and bake bread, and numerous; whereas, by a sound system applied to such | plait straw; here's posies for baby, Tom and me picked cases, the tenant for life would not only be relieved of in land; get up, mammy, we's so hungry, and faither has reply of that gallant nobleman, 'Time I were off his own industry, and would better enable him to protect the little children look so happy—mammy sure you wont then to call out my hounds.' And 'out' they would vide for his family, while the condition of the poorer let use o back to Stockbort and foctory are more to be dependent of the heir, would give him the advantage of with him in wheelbarrow while he digs. O mammy, all classes would be improved by the expenditure of a large whipped." "No lass," replied the mother, " not if thou'rt amount of revenue in productive labour, instead of mil- | good." "O, we'll be good, mammy,' responded the lions being wasted with no other view than to purchase delighted children, running out of the room to communithe forbearance of a famishing people.

Let us presume that it would require a loan of twenty millions to carry out our project. The government and for the first time paid proper attention to her helpcould raise the money at three per cent, upon the re- less babe. The happy family sat down for the first time leased properties, for which the landlords would cheer- in their lives to a substantial breakfast, in their own fully pay five per cent., thus leaving a surplus of four house, with good appetite, cheerful spirit, and a light hundred thousand per annum to defray the expenses heart; the father, when it was over, observing that if consequent upon the working of the plan; an amount they ate like that every day they'de break him." "Eh," which would not be devoid of benefit, as it would be ex- responded the wife, "but they'll cost thee nout in docpended upon the spot from whence it was drawn. Our tors." "Thank God and ould Charter for that, lass," space will not permit us to enter more largely upon the replied Will, kissing his wife, and telling her not to have tandlord's question, and now we turn to a consideration | dinner for him till three. "Young folk may dine when of these means by which the condition of the farmer is they come from school, but we are going to attend a vesto be improved.

To accomplish this object we see no possible means but perpetuity of tenure, and a corn-rent; and, as the TER and LAND, and all got for £2 12s., and thou can generally accepted opinion is, that, as regards Ireland, trust me in public house now that I have work of my own we must commence denote, we would urge the absolute to do, and mun turn out if I'm a waster and can't pay necessity of dealing with properties now held under lesses | rent; so, lass, dont thou mind any beer for my dinner." | House. His voice, broken at first, recovered its for long terms at war prices, a diminished rent being accepted in discharge of the reserved amount, but the a goodun, thanks be to God, and God bless LAND and by a flood of tears. He declared his fixed and unlandlord still holding the power of demanding the "full she CHARTER:" and Will for the first time in his life alterable resolution to stand by a Sovereign who, penalty in the bond," and the tenant discouraged from went to have his word about church rates, guardians, through a reign of twenty-seven years, had proved his the expenditure of labour or capital in the improvement and parish officers; and strangers in broadcloth shook sacred regred to the principles which seated his of his holding. In all such cases we would recommend him by the hand as he stood at the church door, and family on the British throne. He at last worked the application of the system enforced by the government | when he was canvassed for his vote he said-"I mun see | himself up to this celebrated climax :- 'A noble and extended to corporations, the system of ascertaining the present value of the land by the verdict of a competent and disinterested jury, and upon that value to affix | the LAND." the rent, varied according to the avarage price of corn in

Having so far dealt with the landlords and farmers, labouring classes a prominent feature. As regards that class the government will ere long be compelled to choose between perpetual rebellion, a large standing army and fluctuating funds, and an independent small proprietary, constituting a national militia, and establishing, by their own industry, a standard of wages in the hire market. No sum of money, upon which the interest would be cheerfully and punctually paid, would be too large to apply to this necessary undertaking. The employment of such a class, relying upon the fruits of their own industry, would speedily relieve the Irish its gifted conductors. We give the following extracts peasant from the unjust and ungenerous charge of indo. | from their opening address:ence, idleness, and dissipation; and however bleak, forbiding, and discouraging the first experiment may appear, in less than seven years the promoters would receive their reward in the substitution of houses for hovels, profitable cultivation for wild and sterile heaths, and an educated peasantry for an ignorant race. While, as well for the support of the poor and indigent as for the development and encouragement of the national pride and industry, we would recommend no other poor law than agricultural and labour premiums, secured by from four per cent, upon the absented to one per cent. ply copies of the new edition, at the price named in upon the occupant, and divided into four classes; farmers occupying fifty acres of land and upwards in the first class; farmers occupying from ten to fifty in the second class; the small proprietary, from the smallest amount to ten acres, in the third class; and those who labour

for others constituting the fourth class. We fully agree with the writer of the above article that "If the minister is prepared to do these things; he will outbid all factions for Irish confidence and of mere physical labour, and extend those of relaxation, support; but if he wavers and commits the error of of mental cultivation, and social, domestic enjoymentprefering political support, even to the attempt at everything which tends to give to labour its due reward, discharging a high and national duty, he will sink and to furnish to every rational creature his due share of to rise no more; while the English people must be God's good gifts-food, raiment, a pleasant fireside, and prepared to bear the heavy burden consequent upon the pleasures of an enlightened intellect—as it must have his imbecility and pride."

titled, "The Romance of a people," is apparently ment, intended to illustrate the sufferings and heroism of exceeds our most sanguine expectations in an respects save one. The articles in point of talent and
originality are, to say the least, fully equal to the
productions of the most popular periodical writers of
the present time; and considering the great and
glorious aim of the writers in the Labourer, we must
trades particularly those of the metropolis. The afglorious aim of the writers in the Labourer, we must trades particularly those of the metropolis. The afpronounce their productions to be far superior to those of their competitors—the favoured writers of the high-priced magazines. In one respect only we the high-priced magazines. In one respect only we were given in our last number; it is needless for us charming and seasonable article by William Howitt, are disappointed; the appearance of the Labourer is to praise what has already met with universal ap- we give the following extracts:hardly worthy of its contents. There is matter enough plause. "Phase of Political Parties" is the title of in these 48 pages to have filled a handsome-looking a letter addressed by the editors to Lord John publication, which this is not. "Cribb'd, cabin'd, and Russel. We nope his Lordship will read the Russel. We hope his Lordship will read the Labourer's "letter," and mark, learn and inwardly digest its contents; well for him, well for the country, have produced a good, but not a good-looking, publication. There is no lack of typographical neatness, and counsels to morrow may be—will be if his Lord-

> and retribution. The Charter and the Land" a right good story, partly of the past and present, and partly in anticipation of the future, closes this number of the Labourer. We give the following extracts:-

HOW WILL WRIGHT GOT INTO TROUBLE THROUGH BEIFG A

CHARTIST. William Wright, and Betsy his wife, lived in Stockport; they had a son and daughter, Tom and Betsy, two no loitering, no street-gossiping, no stopping to make relittle factory children, and they spent a very fractious cognition of each other; they shuffle along, the most and uncomfortable life, since that plaguy Charter, as wintry objects of the scene, bearing on their fronts the Betsy termed it, came up. Will would attend all Chartist tokens of the storm. Against every house, rock, or meetings, and was more than once imprisoned for what bank, the snow-drift accumulates. It curls over the is termed, "sedition, riots, routs, and tumults," and tops of walls and hedges in funtastic wildness, forming which, in understandable phraseology, means a "fair often the most perfect curves, resembling the scrolls of day's wage for a fair day's work," and cheering those lonic capitals, and showing beneath, romantic caves and who teach them the method. During this incarceration, canopies. Hollow lanes, pits, and bogs now become traps his wife had to bear patiently all the insolence, tyranny, fer unwary travellers; the snow filling them up, and leand batements, to which the overseer pleased to subject velling all to one deceitful plain. It is a dismal time for her, always laying them to the account of her rascally the traversers of wide and open heaths; and one of toil

Subsequently Will got too fond of attending the public house, and so added to his own and his family's misery; in 1845, however, he turned over a new

WILL JOINS THE LAND SOCIETY AND GETS A PRIZE. Will runs into the cellar one evening, where his wife perished beneath the snow-drifts." had been recently confined, and just as she was calculating, with an old crone, as to how soon she might leave in this country, as many believe from the increase of pothe baby and return to the mill. Will gathered the tenor | pulation, and consequently, increased number of fires, as of the conversation, and, ready to leap for joy, he says, greater warmth of the whole surface of the land from 'Nay, Bessy, wench, thou shalt never work for no mais draining, and from the diminution of woods. Be that ter no more, thou shalt nurse youngster thyself this as it may, such winters were once common, and are now time." As Will had been out all day, and as joy had in- rare. The skate-makers, and all sellers of skates, exduced him to take a glass with a friend, the poor wife, cept fishmongers, complain. Then the frost used to confeared lest be had relapsed into his old habits and replied tinue commonly till March, and the proverb was, that as "Art daft, Will, why, how dost think we mun live!" the days lengthened, the cold strengthened; and by a here, lass," showing her five sovereigns; "I gave the inclusives wonderland, I have detection, they were studied, and proved the same and with a tribe of topacconist prothers seven of them passed over her. So on one hand, and proud Howards on the other; and ing, and chance job."

shilling a week, thou thought I used to drink, to pay up ing, and snow-balling. In this country those little sledges on one hand, and proud Howards on the other; and ing, and chance job."

represented in our vignette, never seem to have presented her baby from the crone, "and dost say I shall nurse land; the boys flew, and still do fly, down hills with he, when his wife once said it would be much better lass." "Aye, lass," he replied, and I'll help thee." them, with the speed of birds and in wondered delight. for her to be a book than a woman, for then she should this important matter, we are happy to learn, from a lass!" "Aye, lass," he repited, 'and I'll help thee." them, with the speed of ones and in wondered company for their success. The wild have more of his company, reply, "I wish you were, source on which we place reliance, that Lord John had not in !" "Oh!"he replied, "thou wast always so creatures of the fields and forests at this season. The my dear, an almanack, and then I could change you Russell will bring in a bill for the advancement of Russell will bring in a bill for the advancement of bittar agen Charter, I was afeard till prize come up." poacher and the gamekeeper are equally on the alert; the "That's not Charter," she answered, "Charter was al- one to track game, the other vermin; and thousands of ways getting thee in trouble, and Land will put thee in polecats, weasels, stoats, rate, otters, badgers, and similar bread ?" "Oh, lass," rejoined Will, "but it's Charter | nightly depredators, are traced to their hiding-places in all the time, for only for Charter the land would never old buildings, banks, and hollow trees, and marked for come up, and I'de never know aught about it; Charter is certain destruction. The poacher, particularly in moonthe means and land is the end; as ould general says, light nights, makes home with game. Partridges nestled Charter is spit, and Land is leg of mutton." "Well, down in a heap on the stubble, are conspicuous objects; Will," obsessed the wife, "if it does nout else, it has and hares, driven for food to gardens and turnip-fields, made thee a better man, and a better husband I'm are destroyed by hundreds. Woodpigeons are killed in sure." Betsy went on as well as could be expected, de- great numbers in cabbage and turnip-fields by day; in lighted with her future prospects, and her husband's re- the neighbourhood of great woods where they abound, formation, and both seemed to grudge themselves every the farmers' boys set steel traps for them in the snow, morsel they ate, from a desire to have a good start.

Before the time of removal comes poor Will is annoyed by the gloomy forebodings of his wife, who has got into her head the idea that her husband is " not used to land," they'll not be able to live, pay rent, &c. Will combats her foolish notions right manfully. The wife becomes reconciled, and at length on the further comment; in the meantime, we heartily reappointed day

WILL AND HIS PAMILY LEAVE STOCKPORT FOR THE PROMISED LAND.

The weavers left Stockport, with their three children, by the third class train, on the following morning, and dren, and having joined many new comrades upon the same mission to the Holy Land, heretofore strangers to novel and pleasing spectacle of the foundation of a Small Proprietary Class; and the travellers being all seated in "See the conquering heroes come,"—the road for the whole distance presented the appearance of a Gala Day, and never was such a merry May-day seen in Hertfordskire, or in England, before. At the entrance to Holy Land the first settlers were met by many old friends and only terminating their research when the sable clouds of night had spread its mantle over their little domains. Will's wife was amongst the most delighted, and the clock struck twelve before she felt inclined for rest.

The next morning Will's wife being fatigued with awakened by the sound of the school bell, which she

The wife slept till eight, when Tom and Betsy rushed maister so much," says Tom, "And I like missus too," says Betsy, "she says she'll give me a sampler to work, and teach me to read pretty good books, and mend and cate the glad tidings to a little playmate of whom they had already made an acquaintance. The mether rose, try about church rates, and guardians, and overseers,

If the Chartists, Trades' Unionists, and workers generally, can appreciate talent and honesty when de-

HOWITT'S JOURNAL. No. I. London: 171, (corner of Surrey Street,) Strand.

This new publication, edited by William and Mary Howitt, has been already announced in the Star. The first number is now before us, and gives promise of a long and brilliant existence for this new venture of

We are bound to no classs, for we believe that in the cultivation of the whole, lies the harmony and the happiness of the whole. Where there needs the greatest effort, thither our efforts shall be most immediately and zealously directed. Amid the million there lies enormous need of aid, of comfort, of advocacy, and of enlightenment; and amongst the million, therefore, shall we labour, with hand and heart, with intellect and affection. To promote their education, and especially their self-education, inform the admirers of the poet that (in addition to a graduated scale of taxation upon all property, varying dence—to advocate their just rights, to explain their a process full of the noblest self-respect and indepengenuine duties, to support the generous efforts of those many wise, good, and devoted men and women who are once more giving symptoms of vitality. He began now everywhere laboring for their better being and comfort; these will be the dearest employment of our lives, the truest pleasures that we can experience,

> To all the onward and sound movements of the timea great and glorious time-our most cordial support shall be lent. Everything which can shorten the hours the approbation of every good man, so it must have our An historical tale of the nineteenth century en- best and most unremitting exertions for its establish-

JANUARY.

It would seem this year as if Winter would show us some of his old characteristics. We have had already a sharp specimen of what he can and may do; and if we regard the health of society, and of the vegetation, we shall not complain if frosts and snows come upon us in ship will have it so-the day of popular indignation all that strength and abundance which so many of us can remember. * * * I find myself years ago thus describing January :-

" Prost-keen biting frost, is in the ground; and in the air, a bitter, scythe-edged, perforating wind from the north-or, what is worse, from the north-east-sweeps the descending snow along, whirling it from the open fields, and driving it against whatever opposes its course. People who are obliged to be passing to and fro, muffle up their faces, and bow their head to the blast. There is and danger to the shepherd in mountainous tracts. There the snow falls in amazing quantities in the course of a few hours, and, driven by the powerful winds of those lofty regions, soon fill up the dells and gleas to a vast depth, burying the flocks and houses too in a brief space. In some winters, the sheep of extensive ranges of country, much cattle, and many of the inhabitants, have

Such used to be the snows, of late years seldom seen laying a cabbage-leaf on each trap, to which they fly eagerly, and are abundantly captured; and by moonlight they are shot in the trees where they roost. Larks are shot or taken in nets on the stubbles, and conveyed to London by thousands.

Future numbers will afford us the opportunity of commend this publication to our friends and readers.

THE DOMESTIC MONITOR .- London : E. Maekenzie, 111, Fleet-street.

This publication really possesses some original and interesting features not to be found in any other existing periodical. In the first place we have essays where, to their great delight, they were met by kind and by the editor on the pelitical and popular events of fostering friends who looked upon them as their chil- the day, written in an impartial and fearless manner, and containing much that we must give our assent to. We question the editor's anticipations of the results of Free Trade, and his idea as to the re-allotment of Peland we entirely dissent from; still we must applaud the boldness with which he has grappled with apathetic. "Don Rodrigo, or, the Forbidden Wed- any other construction. ding,"a translation from the Italian of Manzoni, will be found highly interesting to the lovers of remance. Under the head of "The People's Corner" we notice some valuable articles on "White Slavery,"
"Female White Slaves," "Capital and Labour," &c., proving the conductors of the Domestic Monitor | saw dust are annually consumed in London for stuffwell-wishers, and all were conducted to their respective to be philanthropists of a very different stamp to ing dolls al ne. abodes, all anxiously inspecting their castle and their those who "compass sea and land" to find objects labour field, and though tired from a long day's journey, of sympathy at the antipodes, yet are blind to the extract from these articles.

London: Dean and Co., Threadneedle-street, Cleave, Shoe-lane. drops, thick gingerbread, spice nuts, &c., being adapted either for the use of the trade or private families. This is certainly a well written work, and the usurious interest, but the capital, raised as we re- dug, oh so much, and the tatles and cabbage and all the from enquiries we have put to the "head of the commend, and judiciously applied, would make him in- things look so nice. Faither says he'll have baby out home department" we find that great faith may be placed in Mr. Read's "practical directions." course there is nothing left for us to do but to recommend the public to purchase the book and judge for themselves. We may add that some distinguished persons have expressed their approval of Mr. Read's work, he having received an autograph letter of thanks from Sir Robert Peel, and the compliments

Varieties.

technic Institution.

LORD THURLOW AND WILKS. - "Accordingly the next time the subject (the Regency question) was brought forward in the House of Lords, the Duke of York, having made a very sensible speech, renouncing, in the name of his brother, any claim not derived from the will of the people, and lamenting the dreadful calamity which had fallen upon the royal family and upon the nation, - the Lord Chancellor left the woolsack seemingly in a state of great emotion, and delivered a most pathetic address to the "Eh! Will," exclaimed the delighted wife, "but thou'rt | clearness, but this was from the relief afforded him how Dick Pilling will go-as he's the Father of the Viscount (Stourmont) has, in an eloquent and ener-Movement, and mus all go with him for CHARTER and getic manner, expressed his feeling on the present melancholy situation of his Majesty,—feelings rendered more poignant from the noble Viscount's having been in the habit of personally receiving marks voted to their cause, and if they desire to reap in- of indulgence and kindness from his suffering sovelabour rents are paid and profits made. It is idle to legislate for Ireland without making the condition of the labouring classes a prominent feature. A support it to by purchasing "The labouring classes a prominent feature."

In the same sause and in the same sause. My debt of gratitude is indeed they will give support it to by purchasing "The labouring classes a prominent feature."

In the same sause and in the same sause. My debt of gratitude is indeed they will give support it to by purchasing "The same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause appropriate to the same sause. The same sause appropriate to ciously conferred upon me by his Majesty-"and when I forget my Sovereign, may my God forget me!'
'God forget you!'" muttered Wilks, who happened then to be seated on the steps of the throne,—eyeing him askance with his inhuman squint and demoniac grin-' GOD FORGET YOU! HE'LL SEE YOU D-D

FIRST." - Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors. FARMER'S SONG, I digs, I hoes, I plows, I mows, I gets up wood for winter : I reaps, I sows, I taters grows, I'm 'debted to the printer. I do suppose All knowledge flows Right from the printing press; So off I goes, In these ere clo's, And settles up-I guess.

American Paner. NEVER SAY DIE .- Such appears to be the motto of the old bridge of Westminster. Though his existence has been marked by various closings, we find him of the yard attached to the shed, upon which are receiving company last week, and though he seemed to be a good deal shaken, he exhibited on the whole ease. far more firmness than might have been expected .-Punch.

THE TWO BEGGARS.

Heard ye Winter's iron tread Ring through street, and field, and sky? Now's the time, our sires have said, For old English charity.

I have got (and tis a wonder) Half-a-crown I do not owe; Tell me, without any blunder, How this coin I may bestow. As I sat in meditation,

Beggars two my thoughts suggested-Beggars two, whose supplication Late my notice had arrested. One, as I the corner rounded, Saw me pass with silent shiver; But the other's claims are sounded

In the public journals ever. Some few halfpence, in her rounds, Wins the one with no small pother; Seventy-seven thousand pounds Patch th' insolvency of th' other.

One is foul with scarecrow rags, Superfine the other's fob'd in ; Now, the first is Sukey Craggs, And her rival, Richard Cobden. The relieving officer.

When old Sukey calls and cries. Hath no look but looks severe, Hath no word but " ---- your eyes!"

Thou, who hop'st for borough seat In the Liberal interest, Must profess thy "pleasure great"

In augmenting Cobden's list. Peeble Sue, from men and horses Is in danger when abroad;

From his gig the bagman curses, As she crawls across his road. Cobden made a dapper bow, When the House with plaudits rung;

When he heard his praises flow, From Sir Robert's oily tongue. Eukey wheezes in her breath; Than her frame a lath is fatter

And, from cold and want, her teeth Ever chatter, chatter, chatter. Mouldy crusts and doubtful bones Are the morsels of her dinner, Gleanings from the pavement stones;

Scarce a tinker's cur would join her. He, at Paris and Madrid. Spouts, and dines, and spouts the more: Hear the rich alms-taker plead Of his pity for the poor! Liver of the Strasburgh goose,-

Red Lafitte, and golden Xeres,-Dainties to decline or choose,-Cobden, such thy glorious fare is! Now, ye men of Mincing-lane, Strike the balance, strike it true;-

Which is needler of the twain, Beggar Dick, or beggar Sue f Make your choice while yet 'tis free; Fast the precious hours are flying: Dick, perhaps, may "wait a wee,"

she was not-and with a tribe of tobacconist brothers once a year."-William Howitt's Homes and Haunts of national education in the ensuing session .- Scots-British Poets.

EPITAPH ON A PRIZE PIG. (From Punch.)

Here lies all that was eatable of a prize pig. He was born on February 1, 1845: he was fed on milk, potatoes, and barley meal: he was slaughtered on December 24, 1846, weighing 20st, 9lb. Stop traveller!

and reflect how small a portion

of this vast pig

was pork, suitable

for human food!

General Antelligenee.

be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old DEALERS IN TOBACCO.—The licensed dealers in to-

bacco and snuff are, in England, 170,048, in Ireland, 16,600, and in Sootland, 15,402. NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—An engineer in South Wales has constructed a locomotive with eight wheels, all

STRANGE ITHES.—It is estimated that the annual amount expended in New York city for cigars, is not less than 730,000 dollars. The annual cost of foed-7,000,000 of dollars. It is said that 17,000 sacks of had not presented himself as a candidate.

wrongs and sufferings of their fellow creatures, born Paris, a venerable ecclesiastic 98 years of age. He themselves. We have given in another column an tive place at the age of twelve years. He then re-

THE COMPLETE BISCUIT AND GINGERBREAD BAKER'S ASSISTANT. By Themas
READ, Author of the "Practical Baker." And the second baker of the week of Cardiff In the we BREAD BAKER'S ASSISTANT. By Themas twelve miles north-west of Cardiff. In the year 1816 READ, Author of the "Practical Baker," &c., &c. there were only six houses, and one of them was a This book contains a description of the most approved methods, with practical directions for making ral opinion of this flourishing place is, that it will viously deposing on oath, that he neither had reall manner of plain and fancy biscuits, buns, cakes, soon be second to Birmingham. The market is held developed nor would accept the slightest renumeration here every Wednesday, and is considered the largest in the county of Glamorgan."

THE PRESENT Parliament can sit legally until liament was "appointed to meet" in October. NEW TITLE.—We perceive that the Aylesbury

Advertiser and Aylesbury News. DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE LUCIFER MANUFACTURE. -A case has occurred for the fourteenth time, in Nuremberg, of the removal of the lower jaw-bone, in of Dr. Ryan, Chemical Lesturer at the Royal Poly- consequence of disease, from persons working in lucifer-match manufacturies. The disease usually attacks girls who, for trifling wages (2s. per week), risk the loss of their health. The physicans have not hitherto been able to find any means of cure for succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of that countries to be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship of the truth of the report. this disease; when the jaw-bone is once attacked, however slightly, the malady is incurable, and the bone must be removed. In this last case the girl had left the factory above six months, during which time she had been at service in another town, before raw material, and other causes, the price of paper the jaw showed symptoms of disease. During the has been advanced one balfpenny per pound—an adoperation she suffered the extremest agony. Government ought to take this subject into its earnest consideration.—Hamburg Correspondenten.

FEMALE PRINTERS .- In the United States a conderble proportion of the printers are females. for obtaining a proprietary mill, that they may manufacture their own flour. Novel Clock.-A clock which will go for one year.

has been constructed by an ingenious mechanic of Charlestown, S.C., of the name of Stien. More Taxes. It is stated that the army is to be increased by fifteen regiments, or 12,000 men. THEATRE INTERDICT -The mayor of Clonmel has interdicted the performance of Jack Sheppard at the

theatre of that town. AMERICAN COAL .- The coal mines of Pennsylvania have this year produced 2,400,000 tons of coals. A Pasz.—In removing a stack of corn, last week,

near Penrith, a farmer killed 200 young, and 76 old Ridiculous.—The town of Orange has erected a

Jerusalem in 1096. half-penny English. FOR THE TEETH .- To four ounces of water, add | gars."]

one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning and evening, before on the 27th ult., some disturbances having taken breakfast and after supper. It will effectually desstroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove any offensive smell arising from those that are decayed.

COFFIN SENTIMENT. - The Russian coffins are generally brown, but children have pink, grown-up-mar- | ped dead. ried girls sky-blue, while other females are indulged with a violet colour. A REAL ROMBO.—It is said that Miss Susan Cush-

man, the celebrated Juliet to her sister's Romeo, polis. has found a real Romeo, in the person of a young gentleman of this town, to whom she will be shortly united .- Liverpool Times. PREVENTION OF FOOT-ROT IN SHED-PEEDING SHEEP -The foot-rot is easily prevented by carting a quan-

occasionally strewed small quantities of slaked lime, and that simple remedy has prevented the dis-IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CATTLE AT HULL.—The total imports of cattle into this port during the year

1846 up to Wednesday, amounted to 9,144 oxen. 4,782 sheep and pigs, and 291 calves .- Hull Advertizer. An Electrified Owl -The transmission of mes-

sages by the New York and Philadelphia electric telegraph was recently suspended for several hours by the following curious incident:—"A large owl was found suspended from the wires, with his talons when discovered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon the iron wire, and while in that position the other was blown against him, and a connection being thus formed, he received a shock of the electric fluid, which deprived him of life."

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning, an old man, named Fisher, suddenly fell down in Kensington ascertained immediately that life was extinct.

Council of Leeds elected Alderman George Goodman many. to fill the office of mayor of the borough for the retinued indisposition.

RARITIES OF THE SEASON .- On Saturday, in Covent-garden Market, there was a profusion of new ney, the price being Is, per pound; asparagus was cleanse themselves and apparel, plentiful at 10s. the bundle; rhubarb, 5s.; and oucumbers from 7s. to 15s. each; all being of English tain Adderley W. Sleigh, K.T.S., who was to have

350,000 lbs. LADY SALE has administered to the property in

demicus of the University of St. Andrew's have Herald.

unanimously conferred on the noble and learned lord the degree of LL.D. DEATH IN ST. GILES'S WORKHOUSE .- Saturday, information was forwarded to the Coroner's office of at Berkeley Castle, during the last few days. the death of Patrick Case, aged forty, late a pau-per of St. Giles's workhouse, under the following member, Mr. Bannerman, has received, or is about

unprofitable speculations, reduced almost to beggary, compelled to seek relief from the parish. He had Banner. only recently been admitted into the workhouse, and appeared to be in good health. On Friday evening steamer Ilibernia, Captain Alexander Ryrie, sailed he was suddenly seized in a fit, and expired in a few from Liverpool on Tuesday, with upwards of 100 INSURANCE AGAINST THEFT.—Amongst the novel-

ties in the shape of Joint Stock Companies to which suite. the present age of speculation has given birth is one for an insurance against theft; the Company, for a sion of Lord Byron's "Manfred." premium of 20s., undertaking to guarantee all loss from peculation to the amount of £50.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacques of Jarrow, who had been mar- manyilliers.

pressed that government will not at present move in pence.

STATISTICS OF CHINA .- In China Proper there are 367,000,000 inhabitants, and in the dependencies of Mantchounie, Mengolia, Turkestan, and Thibee, about 4,000,000 making a total of four hundred million people under one government! The population of the whole earth is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 millions. The number of inhabitants to each square mile is about the same as in England, and less than the number in Ireland. The most dense population is along the banks of the great rivers particularly near the great Zang-tze-Kiang, and the central districts of the country, where the waters furnish large on the 4th ult. supplies of food. The fecundity of the Chinese is STRANGE REA visible in every village. The area of China Proper is manufacturer was fined £10 for not boxing off a piece given at 1,297,090 square miles, or 830,829,1000 acres of machinery, by which a young man had lost his of which 140,000,0000 acres are in cultivation. Of hand. The magistrates refused to inflict a heavier the 18 provinces into which the empire is divided, penalty, "lest they should be offering a premium to 11 are inland, and the remaining 7 on the sea-coast men to put in (and lose) their hands!" — Liverpool The average population to each square mile is 283; Standard.

the total fixed revenue 35,000,000 tels (a tel is 6s) the army, 1,252,000.—Montgomery Martin... Price of Mair Liquons.—Within the last few Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble, and is said to days a general rise in the price of malt liquors has taken place in the metropolis. The prices now are generally porter, in your own jugs, 4d.; porter sent

cut, or in publicans pots, 41d.; perter drauk in-doors, 41d.; and ales in proportion. THE MODEL LONGING-HOUSE, Sr. GILES'S .- On Saturday this building attained its elevation, being six stories from the basement. The entire editive is connected. This monster climbs up very unfavoura- fireproof, and with the exception of the ground floor a question on which the public mind is as yet but too ble inclines with loads that entirely baffle engines of and basement, will be converted into dormitories espable of comfortably accommodating five kundred

and sixty nightly. LOUIS NAPOLEON. - The United Service Club has paid the compliment of electing Prince Louis Naing the dogs in the United States is said to be noleon, as one of its members although his Highness

FURTHER RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD .- Ca Saturday most of the bakers in the New Cut. Black-THE NESTOR OF MISSIONARIES.—The Univers states friers-road, and the leading thoroughfares on the that there exists at present in the foreign mission at Surrey side of the river, made an advance in the price of bread of the second quality of one halfpanny on the same ground and breathing the same air as | was born in the canton of St. Pol, and quitted his na- se that the 41b is now Sid. Household bread, var her coarse, and weighed to the purchaser, has also adpaired to Paris, where he took orders, and some vanced in price, and sells at 7 d. per 4th; country A considerable portion of the Domestic Monitor is devoted te medical subjects; and scientific and literary. He remained in India and China 75 years. Two per loaf. The best bread has risen in proportion, ary queries addressed to the editor meet with ready and satisfactory answers. We have much pleasure France, and at the age of 96 he undertook a journey 4b. Flour (the best) is 10d., and seconds 8d.,

> pared by the great philosopher, Jehn Locke, trial by jury was established in all the Courts; but the ofpublic-house; but now it contains more than three fice of hired or professional pleaders was disallowed thousand well-built houses, distinguished for their as a base and sordid occupation! and no man was for his services! ANOTHER ROYAL BIRTH .- . Letters from Constan-

> tinople are of the 17th ult. On the 11th a salue of October, 1848, as at the last general election Par- 21 guns announced the birth of another son of the sultan, who was named Mohamed Zia-ed-Dio. TYBANNICAL PUNISHMENT .- On the 11th of Docember a Court-martial was held at Malta on a private News has taken a county title, and is now the Bucks of her Majesty's 88th regiment, for having threatened

while intoxicated, to strike his superior officer. Sergeant Gallaghar. He was transported for fourteen RECALL OF LORD HARDINGE .- It is confinently stated in military circles and at the East India House-and we believe there is little, if indeed any,

try by the Marquis of Clanricarde. - United Service RISH IN THE PRICE OF PAPER. -- In consequence of the excitement in the Liverpool marker for the

dition which will be rather severely felt by the publishers of newspapers and printers generally. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIYS RAIL-WAY .- On Friday evening, about half-past six o'clock the afternoon down express train run down one of Co-operation .- Some of the artisans and labourers | the company's signal men at the Cheshunt station f Lincoln are said to contemplate starting a project on the above line, causing his immediate death. The man, whose name is George Piggott, appears to have been in the act of crossing the line with a signal lamp as the train was passing the station.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Menday afternoon, man having the appearance of a porter, succeeded in obtaining a suit of new clothes, and a necessary change of linen, from Mrs. Tombs, of Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, as well as thirteen shillings. under the false pretence that he had been sent by Mr. Tombs, who had fallen through the ice in the Serpentine, and was very nearly drowned. Mr. Tombs'soon after came home, and actually passed the fellow a few doors from his house with the bundle under his arm, but although an instant pursuit was made, he eluded it.

St. James's Park.—A large board has been monumental fountain to the memory of Raimband | placed at the entrance at St. James's Park, opposite III., Prince of Orange, who fought at the taking of the Horse Guards, stating that beggars, persons shabbily dressed, indecent in their appearance or con-Pinacr.—Bulwer's "Lucretia" is published at duct, or carrying large parcels, are not to be ad-New York for twenty-five cents, one shilling and a mitted within the enclosure. [Of course Prince Albert will be excluded with the rest of the "beg-

> place at Mareuil, in consequence of the dearth of provisions, the Deputy Mayor, M. Pasquier, repaired to the theatre of the riot, and had scarcely opened his lips to harangue the multitude, when he drop-

SUDDEN DEATH. - The Journal du Cher, states that

DESTITUTION IN THE METROPOLIS .- During the past week £917 ls. has been forwarded to the Association for the Relief of Destitution in the Metro-

THE GREAT SEA EAGLE .- One of the most perfect and full-grown specimens of this splendid hird was shot lately at Glengarry. Its dimensions were full three feet in length, and weighing fifteen pounds. The great size and muscular strength of its legs tity of earth, in the form of a mound, in the centre and talons showed at once how easy it could destroy beast, bird, or fish, equal in bulk with itself.

THE POPE'S TOE .- The Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slipper, commonly called "kissing the Pope's toe," and instead extends his hand to be kissed. A Noble Lecturer .- At Leicester, Lord Cour-

tenny delivered a lecture in the Literary lastitute, on the state of Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Courtenay presided. AN OLD Shor. - Mr. John Partridge, of Northaw-

ton, aged 81, killed in five successive shots three hares, a rabbit, and a woodcock. OATH-TAKING .- A letter from Berlin of the 25th alt. states, that by royal ordonnance, the long forentangled among them, the copper wire having been mula hitherto in use in courts of law, when in oath twisted round the iron cords. The owl was dead is taken, is to be replaced by the words, "I swear before God to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The witness is to hold up the thumb and the two first fingers perpendicularly, in sign of the Holy Trinity, the other fingers being bent down. During the taking of the outh all

persons in the court are to stand up. EARTHQUAKE .- A letter from Ulm of the 26th ult. Church during the performance of early service. States, that on the preceding day, a subterranean He was conveyed to the vestry-room, where it was by a slight shock of earthquake. This was also the New Mayor of Leeds .- On Friday the Town case at many towns and villages in that part of Ger-

NIGHTLY SHELTER FOR THE HOUSELESS .- A report mainder of the current year, upon the resignation of of the West-end Refuge, situate in Market street, Alderman Charles Gascoigne Maclea, owing to con- Edgware-road, states that, since the opening of the establishment on the 15th ult., 3,600 poor persons have received shelter, a supper of beef, soup, and bread, before retiring to rest, and a breakfast in the potatoes of the description called ash-leaved kid-morning, as well as abundance of soap and water to

GENERAL FLORES' EXPEDITION .- The trial of Capcommanded the naval arm of the expedition destined THE TEA TRADE, JANUARY 4 .- The deliveries of for South America, on a charge of infringing the tea last week were smaller, being only about Foreign Enlistment Act, is moved by writ of certiorari to the Court of Queen's Bench.

WITHDRAWAL OF COACHES. - On Tuesday week, in this country of her late husband Colonel Sir Robert | consequence of the opening of the rail, two coaches H. Sale, G.C.B., who died intestate. The personalty in England was estimated for duty at "Old Ipswich," driven for 37 years by that old fa-C6,000.

Vourite coachman, "Tom" Emmerson, and the Lord Campbell.—We learn that the Senatus Aca-other, "The Regulator," by Robert Sewell.—Bury

"BROTHER. BROTHER, WE ARE BOTH IN THE WHONG." -The Hon. Captain Berkeley and the Hon. Craven Berkeley have been on a visit to Earl Fitzhardinge,

circumstances:—It appears that the deceased, who to receive, an appointment of a permanent nature had been in excellent circumstances, became, from the government of Lord John Russell. This will of course vacate his seat for Aberdeen, which he and being wholly unable to obtain employment, was has held since the era of the Referm Bill .- Aberdeen DEPARTURE OF THE HIBERNIA.—The royal mail

passengers, amongst whom were Lord Elgin, the lately appointed Governor General of Cancia, and

A French composer intends setting to music a ver-Sport for Joinville -For want of a marine enemy, the Prince de Joinville has been making war upon FEARFUL DEATH OF A BRIDE .- On Saturday, as the boars and wolves in the forests of Crecy and Ar-

ried only five days, were proceeding along a coal Curious Calculation.—It has been calculated that railway, near to Newcastle, they came to an inclined a single penny put out at five per cent. compound inseven of them passed over her. She was immediately taken up and conveyed to the Newcastle Inmagnitude of the whole earth; whilst at simple inmagnitude of the whole earth; whilst at simple interest, the same sum in the same space of time NATIONAL FDUCATION .- Doubts having been ex- would only have produced seven shillings and six-

> Bulwer's Lucretia is published at New York for twenty five cents, one shilling and a halfpenny English.

WINTER IN GERMANY .- The German journals contain accounts of heavy falls of snow in that country. STARVATION. - Several deaths are reported to have occurred from want in Belgium. THE FIRST JEW RETURNED BY THE CITIZENS OF

London as Common Councilman .- Mr. B. S. Philips, of the firm of Faudel and Philips of Newgate-street, has been returned as a common councilman for the ward of Farringdon-within. PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE intends, it is said, to fix his permanent residence in this country.

The Archbishop of York entered on his 90th year

STRANGE REASON .- On Monday, at Stockport, a

OUGLAS JERROLD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. ENLARGEMENT OF ONE THIRD ON THE MEETING OF PAR | tenure, either by agreement or FAMILY custom 1 them as "men without conscience," and guilty of of the community. The wholesale destruction of Maria dear. Upon her head rests the blood shed in LIAMENT. In order to give ampler space for all the News of the Week, including the Debates in Parlialia liament...The Miscellaneous Occurrences...Law and Police Reports...Public Meetings...Foreign Intelligence-Li Literature-Corressondence-as well as for Original and various New Serial Articles, the Proprietor has determined to enlarge the Paper to the utmost limit allowed by the Stamp Law, and to add one third, or 24 columns making in the whole Thirry-two Poges, or Ninety-six Columns, thus rendering it equal to the Fullest and Largest Newspaper in the extent and variety of its News of the Week, and still retaining the large space heretofore devoted to to Original Articles by the Editor, and his Eminent Literary Colleagues. Price (as heretofore) Siepence. Order of al all Newsmen, Town or Country, from whom detailed Prospectuses can be had.

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3. The Insurrections of the Working Classes.

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Saturday, January 16th, to be continued weekly-

Contents-1. Louis Philippe. 2. Don Rodrigo, the

ilis Honour refused the application in toto.

chis Dorot. 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

application was made on the 22nd September, to

Vice-Chancellor of England, by Ar. Beard

rate of 19s. 6d. for every three months.

orts of the Markets of the day.

It is remarkable, that more than a century since there were ciphteen papers published in London, daily or three times a week-while now there are only fifteen! In the City of New York, more daily papers are published than

in all England, Scotland, and Ireland, put together.
What is the cause?—Price! That the pub ic know the advantage of having a Daily Paper is manifest, from the thousands who pay three-pence for a paper the day after publication. What, then, are the causes which maintain the high price ! Frst, the capital required to be invested. Next, the various talent, knowledge, and experience which must combine to produce the result The number or the requirements have, in truth, occasioned semething very like a monopoly-and monopoly always commands its own price. Thus, whilst carital and competition had been doing good service in all other things, nothing had been attempted for the political and social wants of three great nations; and a daily London Newspaper remained, until the establishment of The Daily News, a costly luxury, in which only

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labourer of the landlord is as the ivy-shoot, that grows and twines around the old BARONIAL HALL; his parish is his location, and, if driven from his hovel, he takes refuge in the BARONIAL dent!" SERVANTS' HALL.

The labourer of the TRADE LORD is as the exotic, imported for the owner's convenience, and THE DAILY NEWS is the same size as all other journals were within seven years; it is larger than many of the unheeded: no refuge from the mill of his capricious ticular of interest, it contains as much information as the master. Hence it is clear that the interest of the most successful amongst its contemporaries. "The Daily News" is expensive; and double sheets are given labourer inclined him to a preference for the responsible over the irresponsible master, while, Every News Agent will, we hope, supply the paper, by strange to say, the whole tendency of recent legislapost, at Threepence, "where payment is made in advance;" when credit is given, it is a matter of private tion has gone to convert the landlord class into a community of active speculators, likely, in future, able to guard against possible inconvenience, the pro-prietors will undertake to get all persons supplied who to be actuated by the very same motives that have influenced the trading class. There is scarcely a landlord, or LANDLADY, in England who has not abandoned the cold comfort of four per cent. secured on old rentals, for the prospect of seven, eight, nine, and ten per cent. promised upon railway or other speculations. There are few who, like the Irish landlords, have not sacrificed a portion of their legitimate control over their estates and their clients, to the Jew jobber and mortgagee, to secure the means of trafficking in the luring market of restrain MR. ESERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, rom taking Photographic Portions, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at one-half the clarge. speculation; and thus, while Sir Robert Peel was truly telling the world that the science of agriculture was only in its infancy, the landlords, the natural guardians of the infant, were abandoning the guardianship of their ward to the tender mercies of STEP FATHERS, who have no interest in its well being beyond the security of four per cent. upon the money advanced, and thus it requires but moderate foresight to predict, that the neglect and laches of the Saxon landorld will, at no distant period, lead to precisely the same results that similar

causes are producing in Ireland. The straightened speculating landlord will speedily lose all interest in the well-being of his mort gaged tenant; the tenant will naturally abandon the lahourer to his fate; poor rates, destitution, and want will increase in proportion to the tenant's inability to pay, the landlord will become a confirmed Malthusian economist, not satisfied with ten nor yet twelve hours' infant work, if infant sweat is necessary to oil the wheels of speculation. It is right the people should be prepared for a change which is sure to come, and it is prudent that the landlords should understand the penalty. To be "fore-warned is to be fore-armed," and we apprise the English landlords as, in vain, we apprised their Celtish brothren, that the inevitable result of the non-per formance of natural and social duties will be the demand for the restoration of the land to its legitimate purposes, and a more just application of the

The laud has not the tenuity of Indian rubber, it cannot be expanded beyond its fixed and immoveable boundaries and mearings, and, therefore, its will lecture at the Literary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy-square. Subject: "The only effective means of better application to our growing wants can only be secured by a better system of cultivation, and which or wrong to any class; and of establishing the liberties and can only be secured by the more immediate and permanent interest of the occupant who tills it for the system of laws upon LAND, CTRENCY, CREDIT and EXCHANGES, demanded by the real political and social reformers of the country and advocated in the "National his own sole use, behoof, and benefit. The great value of knowledge upon a social question, especially one only bounded by the confines of earth, is, that when the political mind would be otherwise at sea. The chair will be taken at half-past eight o'clock each and divided between, or distracted, by contending jugglers, of which artful men might take advantage, the social change demanded with one national accord, becomes the rallying point of public opinion

furnishes weekly reports of every movement going forward in the country of a co-operative character with original articles on education, and all social and mora questions involving the interests and happiness of the read the HAND-WRITING ON THE WALL-"RESTORE OF FORFEIT."

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Metternich, in claiming Cracow from the year of the "third partition," 1795, forgets to remind the world that before 1795 there was a Poland to which Cracow belonged. He affects not to remember that It may be, and appears to be, that the working Poland was a great and civilized nation when Aus portion of the community has not yet seen the tria was a contemptible duchy, and Russia an unor ganized land of savages. The princely robber has no effect that a total change in the views, prospects, recollection of who raised the siege of Vienna in 1603, when, but for John Sobieski, the fiery Turk would have worked as absolute ruin on the capital of the Kaisers, as ever was accomplished by Mede or Roman upon Babylon or Carthage.

It is true, that, in the first instance, the three powers had agreed amongst themselves by treaty. that the independence of Cracow should be recognised in preference to its appropriation by either of them: but it is also true that this agreement was subsequently introduced into the general compact of the 9th of June, 1815, known as the "treaty of Vienna." which treaty was signed by the representatives of England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden, as well as by the representatives of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Nothing is truer in history than the fact. that the Republic of Cracow was founded by the eight powers above named, and not merely by the usurping three. That the treaty itself proves. But robbers never yet hesitated to be liars, and Metternich is no exception to the rule.

to which pride and honour binds the lessor; the "ingratitude" to their "benevolent" and "compasoverseer of the trade lord has no tenure beyond the sionate" "protectors!" Through the Austrian Obrecommendation of tyranny. The house of the server, Metternich relates in horrific terms, that "in the course of ten years, no less than eight political murders have been committed in the streets of Cracow:" adding, in the same breath, that " three of the vic ims were recalled to life by the merest acci.

The five who did not get their recall are named, and it appears were political spies employed by Metternich to entrap victims for his dungeons and his removed from the conservatory when withered or | daggers. The wretches well earned their fate; it is only to be regretted that so few of their tribe meet their deserts. Metternich affects a holy horror at 'political murders" (!) and this the man who commanded the Gallician massacres! This hoary plotter against the freedom and happiness of mankind after covenanting with ruffians to torture and butcher men, women, and children to the number of many hundreds, is awfully shocked that any of his Judas tools should have got their quietus in return for their treachery. Perhaps Metternich believes that

"Princes are privileged to kill, And numbers sanctify the crime,"

If so, old as he is, we hope he will yet be taught

Hardly has the robbery of Cracow been consummated, when we find the spoiler busy at work in preparing a like doom for Greece. The glorious land, for whose redemption so much blood was shed, is to be Polandiscd! The people whose heroic struggles awoke the sympathies of all civilized na. tions, and commanded the aid of the noblest of earth's sons-our own Byron amongst the numberare to become the bond slaves of Sarmatia's murderers! It was the misfortune of Greece that, after she had achieved her independence, she was interferred with, and compelled to submit herself to, a ooby brute chosen for her king by the despotic go vernments of Europe. The mischievous idiot Otho has been the curse of Greece from the hour he set foot upon her soil. After a long career of falsehood and treachery, he was compelled by a sudden and glorious revolution, to forswear his insufferable despotism, and assent to the establishment of a constitution. The people, merciful in their might, forgave the past, and contented themselves with binding Otho to govern constitutionally for the future But king's yows are like dicer's oaths, regarded with as much fidelity; as a matter, of course, therefore, this precious compound of despot and fool has followed the usual kingly_rule, and unceasingly plotted against the Constitution he swore to uphold. By the aid of that unscrupulous traitor Coletti, Otho has contrived to render the constitution a dead letter. The consequence has been, and is, military rule, insecurity of life and property, and a state of things bordering on general anarchy. This, it appears, is

Austria proposes to abolish by force the new con stitution and instead to give the Greeks a form of Government similar to that of Bavaria and other German states. In order to effect this, eight thousand troops are to enter Greece and remain there for ten years. These troops to be reinforced by some additional thousands, if necessary,

made the pretext for Austrian interference.

It is said that the British Government is determined not to permit this intervention. We shall section of the Manchester Whigs won't have him at

But whatever part the Government of this country may take, we trust the Greeks will not hesitate as to the part they should take in the event of an Austrian force attempting to enter their country. Better that Greece should become a desert, or once more welcome back her Mussulman tyrants than bow submissive to the slaves of the blood-stained

Poland is no more: Switzerland, Italy and Greece are menaced with the like fate; and Guizot and Palmerston "protest"! Metternich has thrown down the gauntlet: he has avowed that force is the only law of right acknowledged by Austria. Good. It is "the beginning of the end!"

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The political world presents no new feature for comment. There is, in fact, a lull just before commencing action, though the respective parties are busy enough mustering their respective forces and deciding on their different courses previous to meeting in the fray. It is said that the rumoured ministerial measures for ameliorating the condition of Ire'and will meet with the most determined opposition from the ultra section of the Conservative party, and also that Lord Stanley's acceptance of t he leadership of the Protectionist peers is to be ascribed to an apprehension entertained by him, and shared in by them, that Lord John Russell contemplates the introduction of sweeping measures with reference to that country. We shall see in a few days whether any of these rumours are correct or not, but in the meantime we can only say with regard to any great measures from the Whigs, in the words of the old saw, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed.' We, at all events, are determined to be on the safe higher prices, are before us. side, and, if surprised at all, are certain to be so agreeably.

The same silence continues to be maintained by the ministerial press as to the Cabinet programme or the approaching Session, as we noticed last week. Is it because ministers have not yet agreed

There can be no doubt upon one subject, how ever, and that is, that, treat it as they may, the condition of Ireland is the first question which our Legislators must take up. There are symptoms that the representatives of that country will present a somewhat united front to the House, inasmuch as and "Austrian Observer," all affect to speak of concert measures for the relief of the island. To Cracow as an Austrian city restored to its rightful this scheme it is said that even the Conservative members have given their assent, though the proposition in the first place emanated from Mr. Ralph' Oshorne, a Liberal. It is one hopeful sign in that unhappy land, where party distinctions and religious differences lead to so much personal bitterness and alienation, that, at this critical and important juncture, men are laying aside their old animosities and becoming willing to co-operate with each other for present dark and stormy night of Irish misery. A nation cannot be made great by external assistance. From its own inherent virtues, and the enterprise of perity and greatness be evolved. England may help, but cannot create either. That must be done by but more effectually bring about the necessary change in the condition of their fellow-country men, than any other party.

> different policy than they have hitherto done. From whatever causes it has arisen, a social revolution is palpably and rapidly going on in Ireland. Every post brings more alarming and disastrous intelligence. Symptoms of political disorganization are frequent and increasing. Famine and pestilence are always subversive of the settled arrangements of society, and justly so, for they are incontestible indications that these arrangements have outlived their utility, if they ever possessed any, and that it

the potato crop has involved every class of the Irish population in ruin. That simple but awful fact is sufficient to show, that, if we would benefit Ireland at all, she must be placed at the very commencement in such a position as, that the failure of a single crop of one species of vegetable shall not be followed by such appalling and lamentable results. This cannot be done without the introduction of a new element into the social economy of Ireland. We see what the landlord and tenant system, as it has hitherto existed, can accomplish. If England is to give Ireland assistance, it should be given in such way as to leave the people in a more hopeful condition than they were at its commencement. To give it for the purpose of propping up a bankrupt system of landlordism-or merely to leave the landlord and tenant system as we found it. would be madness. We must abandon old theories of political economy, as well as old practices of political oppression. The reviving power of a new agent must be tried upon a body which the old medicines have brought to death's door. A new principl must be applied, in order to call forth new tenden cies, create a new class, and by such creation gene rate a host of new social influences in Ireland. In the introduction of the principle of a proprietary tenantry, in conjunction with a real Poor Law, and a good system of Education, by which knowledge would be brought to the door of all who desired it. do we see alone a way out of the present difficulties

of that unhappy country. On this side of the Channel there is little calling for notice. The advocates of the abolition of Capital Punishments are just now somewhat actively agitating that question, with the view of making it a Parliamentary question during the ensuing Session. Messrs. Oastler and Ferrand having returned from their Scotch tour of agitation on the Short Time Question, will, we understand, immediately agitate Lancashire on the same subject. We hope, with such success that it will achieve a legislative triumph before the present Parliament is dissolved.

In anticipation of that event the constituencies of several cities and towns are already engaged in the excitement of electioneering. Manchester has, for some weeks, been occupied by the rival claims of Lord Lincoln and John Bright. The Cotton Lords had set their hearts in the first place on Mr. Cobden, but from some mysterious cause or other they were thwarted in this object. The League Leader professed great attachment and gratitude to his Stockmetropolis of the world. We have heard other reasons assigned, such as, that John Bright's ambition and his wealth, which latter enabled him to assist mother and Phelim, of a summer's eve. His breast his quondam friend and colleague in a pecuniary was open, and his venerable white locks were unway, and afterwards to make such assistance the covered; he motioned me to him, and I sat by means of inducing Cobden to decline standing and his side. thus have the path clear for himself-such is the gossip. If it be true, however, Friend Bright ner) and jury is inside." reckoned without his host. A large and influential any price, and, by way of conciliating the support of the Conservative party, they invited Lord Lincoln to become a candidate, one of the "young men" who, as was facetionsly and aptly said by Mr. Duncombe, hand, pressed it to his lips, and with his soft blue Lord John "asked a loan of" from Peel. We should not wonder to see the Lord heat; at all events, the mill lord, as a determined opponent of the claims of labour and a bitter antagonist of the Ten Hours' Bill, has no claim whatever either on the thing?"

sympathy or assistance of the labouring classes. Westminster is also evincing some premonitory indications of the advent of a new Parliament, Come when a General Election may, it is certain that Mr. Leader, its absentee representative, will be sent to the right about. There is, therefore, certain to be one vacancy, at least, to fill up. Mr. Charles Cochrane, of "port opening" notoriety, has seized the occasion to throw himself into the field greatly to the discomfiture and annoyance of the "Westminster rump," who have so long dictated to the citizens and especially of Mr. Sydney Smith, of Anti-Corn Law League notoriety, who has pronounced Mr. Cochrane unfit to represent Westminster because his youth is not counterbalanced by a title. If he had been "a Lord" Mr. Smith could have tolerated his presumption. Being only plain "Mr." his offence least, that they are immeasurably greater that those the air this bitter day." of any of the Whiglings who are likely to be his opsymptoms are observable of the bustle of preparation my coat on." for a general election.

Trade continues bad, and provisions go on advancing, the severe pressure of these two circumstances is indicated in the greater number of cases of extreme distress recorded in the newspapers, and we fear long months of privation, suffering, and still

Acreian Review.

President Polk has been playing some curious pranks of late, and seems thereby to have roused the jealousy of the European Monarchs, who, fearing are not the men I take them for, they may be outwitted by their Yankee rival, are just now coming out strong in their old characters, assuring him that he need be under no apas we shall briefly show.

In the first place, Louis-Philippe has been enacting the solemn farce of assuring his precious "Peers." "Deputies," and the "Diplomatic Corps," that "Monarchy and Liberty" are gloriously united a meeting of the Irish Peers and Commoners is to in his person; hence France is so happy, and prebe held in Dublin, a week before the meeting of sents so glorious an example to other countries. Just Parliament, in order to form an Irish party and imagine the "artful dodger" of the Barricades, with his tongue in his cheek, uttering these lies with a solemn and self-satisfied air made up for the occasion; and then witness his worthy comrouges affecting the most honest enthusiasm, and shouting "Vive le Roi!" Of all pantomimes commend us to that you, we sailed together from Bristol?" annually performed on the Jour de l'An at the Tuileries.

That delectable bit of Royalty-Isabella of Spain, has been engaged delivering a "royal speech,"

the Cortes. Though notoriously forced to marry the good of their common country. If they do this her "august cousin," Don (key) d'ASS - is, sought refuge in conversation with the coroner, who in good earnest, a glorious dawn will rise upon the she, nevertheless, asks for "prayers" to was as little disposed as myself to acknowledge his speech worth extracting. We may add, that he Majesty utters some vauntings respecting the "vast its own people alone, can permanent and real pros- and free field of the Constitution," which field, however, is neither "vast" nor "free" enough to admit an obnoxious deputy to the new Cortes. trishmen alone. We shall watch anxiously and The celebrated Olozaga, who had to fly from Spain closely the bearing of the Irish members. If they in 1843, in consequence of that famous plot in are up to the mark they will not only carry English | which the charming Isaballa proved herself worthy public opinion, sympathy, and support with them, of her "illustrious" parents, has been elected to Hussars, and he deposed as follows:—"I received d the new Cortes. A few days ago he left France for Madrid with his passport duly signed; arrived a party of civic guards, and has been taken to the But in order to do this, they must pursue a very citadel of l'ampeluna. Here is a pretty illustration of "how they manage things" in constitutional Spain!

> gical picture of the results flowing from that blessed alliance of monarchy with liberty, so highly lauded by the "artful doger" of the Tuileries. There we see brother shedding the blood of brother, and a whole country given over to anarchy, death and mourning, through the determination of one headstrong brutal woman to rale as she pleases, in spits of the wants and wishes of people. The defeat of Bomfim does not de

this conflict, and we hope she will yet have her reward. We are averse to capital punishments, but if the judgment passed upon Charles 1st was 2 righteous judgment as we hold it was, Donna Maria may find in that judgment, a most uncomfortable precedent for monarchs who levy war against the people they should protect, not murder.

The King of Prussia is as usual very busy getting ready the "Constitution;" indeed, some say, it is ready, and has been seen. We confess we follow St. Thomas, we believe when we see; at present we must class the Prussian Constitution with the American sea-serpent," and the "Flying Dutchman." We have elsewhere commented on the doings of King Metternich.

"Liberty and Monarchy!" Alas! the records of the past, and the every-day events of the present. prove that " The history of kings is the martyrology of

By the arrival of the West Indian steamer, Clyde, we have news from Mexico. It is stated that Santa Anna had collected 25,000 troops at San Luis Potosi and a report was current in Vera Cruz that he had advanced against General Taylor with ten thousand men, and compelled him to fall back on Monterey, the American volunteers being in a state of insubordination. General Taylor has attempted to negociate with Santa Anna for peace, who replied that no terms could be listened to whilst an American soldier remained in arms on Mexican ground, or an American man-of-war blockaded a Mexican port, This is important news-if true. We wish our Yankee friends safe home again.

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR. NO. IX.

After I had unburthened myself to Mrs. Mahoney, the worthy dame insisted upon my taking "a strong oup of tea, and throwing myself upon the bed, till the Priest would come home." I did as I was requested, but the horrors of the previous night continued to hannt me. I felt the fatigues of excitament, and could not sleep. When I dozed for a moment, the bleeding corse of the murdered Phelim was before me, the anxious feeble call, the superhuman spring and frantic look of the poor mother, thrilled in my ear, or were present to my imagination; while the frenzied look, piteous sob, wild and melodious notes and fairy antics of the lovely Kathleen, haunted me, till at length, unable to rest, and anxious to hear of her and the O'Donnell, I started from my sleepless bed, and wended my way alone to the house of mourning. As I apport constituency and refused the manufacturing proached the house I saw the O'Donnell sitting under the eave, upon a large stone bench, where he told me Kathleen used to knit, and sing to her

> "Don't go in," said he, "for the crowner (coro-"The house is still," I observed?

"Yes," he replied, "thanks be to God, my only

child, now, is getting a sleep;" and he burst into a flood of tears. I endeavoured to soothe him, but in vain; he wept, and had his cry out, when he clasped my

eves, still suffused in tears, fixed upon me, he said ---"Stranger, if they should send my grey hairs to

the cowld grave, will you promise me one

"I will, I will," I replied, mingling my tears with his: "speak your wish, it shall be a solemn command, and religiously obeyed; speak it."

"Will you," said he, "see that they don't put Kathleen in the 'sylum, and drive her out of her mind, or hurt her when they're turning all out after the berring, for I'll never live to see my fine boy and his mother going from me; and thanks be to God the craythur lost her senses, as it would kill her; I ask this," he continued, "because I see you're a friend of that holy and blessed man."

"My friend," I replied, "your every wish shall be complied with, and as soon as she is well enough, when the sad ceremony is over, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell will, I have no doubt, receive her as a welcome guest under his hospitable roof, till you are sufficiis rank in the nostrils of this whileme railer against ently recovered to take charge of her;" adding, Lords! We pronounce no opinion here on Mr. " but let me entreat of you to come in : you are ex-Cochrane's claims but will not refrain from saying, at posing yourself to cold and sickness, by sitting in

"O as for that," he rejoined, "my blood is TOO ponents. In other parts of the country similar hot, I'm boiling all over, and its hardly I can bear

As he concluded, a number of persons came out of the house, followed by a very respectable-looking

person; "Who are those?" I asked. "Them is the crowner and the jury," he replied,

they're going to hould an inquest upon my poor

" Where?" said I.

"Below, at the cross, at the Red Cow, a house of

the villain's that murdered him," said he. "O Donnell," said I, "I'll go and see if justice

may not yet be done to your murdered son." "God help you," he replied, "he'll get no justice there, but he'll get justice, or else the O'Donnells

"I'll go," said I, however, and once more prehension for Kathleen's safety, I made my way for the cross as he directed me. When I entered the room where the inquest was to he held, the first person I saw was Captain Squeezetenant, who had been my companion in the steamboat from Bristol to Cork, he looked like a fiend, and, conscious of his guilt, he was auxious to be recognised by any one having the appearance of respectability, and, upon recognizing me he approached, and stretching out his blood-stained hand, he said, " I think I have the pleasure of knowing

"Yes! Murderer," I said in an audible voice, and with a feeling of pride and anger to which till that moment I was a stranger. All present looked amazed at my presumption, as he was the autocrat of the stuffed with the usual lies on the occasion of opening district, but the guilty man sunk under the just rebuke, his face became scarlet, and in vain he "Almighty God" to bless, her marriage. We re- acquaintance; such is ever the effect of a guilty fer to our Foreign news for the only points of the conscience, that the miscreant appeared for the first ime to feel the enormity of his sins.

When the court was opened, Mr. F. B., the ? coroner, a high Tory, but a gentleman of unexceptionable character and unblemished honour, called d over the names of the jury, when the first and only y witness called, was Cornet Spilsby, my other fellow a traveller. He gave his name, Eustace Killman n Savage Spilsby, Cornet in Her Majesty's - Royal al a written order from Captain Squeezetenant, Justice :e of Peace, yesterday, just as I had finished my lunch, h, within eleven leagues of Madrid, he was arrested by I presume about half-past two, to accompany him m with the squadron under my command, in the he absence of Lieutenaut Shot, and I immediately ly ordered the men to saddle. We proceeded to the he castle, where we were joined by Captain Squeeze- ze-The neighbouring kingdom presents a more tra tenant, who informed me that he was about to to execute a decree upon the lands of Crief, adding, that, at as that part of the country was in a very disturbed led state, and inhabited by persons disaffected towards rds Her Majesty's laws, that it would be necessary to to

> prime and load." "We placed the civil authorities in front, and co- covered them at a prudent distance, and proceeded to I to

take every precaution for the protection of the the

public peace. I accordingly ordered my men to to

N.B .- The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, 2. fline the Fashiors) be sent post free, by 1s. extra

tofore dominant class is likely to have upon society -nor is it wonderful that that class should be slow in discovering a fact which does not appear to have struck THEIR SUPER ORS. In contrasting the formerly occupied but now surrendered by the OLD LANDLORD, and in discussing the motives by disposal for good or evil, we have invariably con

which the latter was actuated, and the means at his Read and Co's new in inbitable System of Cutting, in tended, that, if inclined, he had it not in his power to use the same active oppression towards those depending upon him, whether as tenants or labourers, The landlord who oppresses his tenant, is the A Method of Carting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, EXCEPTION, the trade lord who coerces his over-

seer-who represents the tenant-is the RULE. If act in the shape of increased poor-rates and local exposure; if the trade lord oppresses his labourer

Ubsdell and Co., practical tailors, are now making scription, as may be seen by several London daily papess of last July, September, and November. 3d Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establish-

soil to the daily increasing wants of society.

and the bulwark of the national forces. Our warning to the landlords, then, is, that FREE TRADE meant, and means, and is, REVOLUTION, and when the next struggle comes it will be FOR THE LAND, for what excited public opinion may please to offer for it, while now it may be restored to its natural and legitimate purposes in the retail market at what the proprietors, in justice, or even in PANCY, may please to demand. England can boast of no more than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND landed proprietors; their monopoly, and INCONVE. NIENT DIVISION and HARSH CONDITIONS PRESSING HARDLY UPON THE MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE; while France, with not more than double England's population, can boast of FOUR MILLION proprietors; a change forced by a bloody and sanguinary revolution, and from such and its horrors GOOD LORD DELIVER US: a consequence, however, which our mad aristocracy are sure to bring upon their devoted heads, if, like their Irish brethren, they close their eyes to the signs of the times, and, clodpole-like, refuse to

The Legislative Assemblies of Great Britain and France are about to assemble, when the recent confiscation of Cracow cannot fail to excite earnest discussions, and Palmerston and Guizot will have to tax their ingenuity to find answers to the queries they are sure to be troubled with. In good time comes a new subject to add to the difficulties besetting the present order of things. A plot has been revealed which shows Austria to be actively engaged in preparing for new-born Greece the fate of

Metternich, by the pens of his wretched tools, has attempted to justify the seizure of Cracow. The manifesto of the Austrian Government, and the shameless, lying articles in the "Augsburg Gazette" sovereign: that the independence of Cracow was the gift and sole work of the three protecting powers: and that the dominions of the "three powers" were in constant danger from the revolutionary intrigues of which Cracow was the theatre. Such are the pretended reasons for the late act of robbery. But when was the wolf without plausible

It is true that the Cracovians have exhibited sym-

pathy for their countrymen when engaged in the is rather an object of class approval, than of local holy work of attempting the regeneration of their is time they were replaced by others more adequate reprobation. The tenant of the landlord has some native land; and for this Metternich denounces to the wants, and more consonant with the interests cide the struggle which may yet cost Douna

lughe lands of Crief, where the decree was to be categrated, and upon entering the grounds of de-Red resed, the bailiffs, in the most courteous manner, ocec, rocceded to distrain a cow, then driven by deceased, heret hereupon he resisted; the captain remonstrated in leave the house." emittemost friendly and benevolent language, pointing it then the inevitable result of his perseverance, but the appearance should lead to any commotion in the solution of deceased appeared strengthened by the house, I retraced my steps to the hospitable mansion thes further ance of the captain."

thito the civil authorities?"

ost most menacing, and his attitude and language an account of the story to Captain Burford, as

eathreathed the most determined defiance." C& Coroner.—" Yes; but did he use force—was he

mearmed?" W Witness.-" Yes, certainly."

Coconer .- "With what?"

W Witness.—" Why, he had a very large club." Coroner.-" Such as persons use to drive cattle."

W Witness .- "Yes, it may be used for that, cerin tainly; but it would also cause death." C Coroner .- "Well, sir, what happened then?"

Witness.-" Well, then, when the captain had em remonstrated in vain, and seeing an immense conou course of persons flocking from the hills in all fir directions, he gave me orders to fire, and I obeyed,

in and deceased fell, and that's all I know about it."

The Coroner asked if there were any other witthe the deceased were represented there, or had any 1043:--

"Gentlemen of the Jury,-It will be for you to ur, after the evidence you have heard, whether deeased came by his death lawfully, that is, whether, inappropriate materials. from the evidence of Mr. Spilsby, you believe the resistance offered, if such it can be called, was ufficient to warrant Captain Squeezetenant in ordering the military to fire, or whether unnecessary force

"Gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that the conclusion to which I have come is, that no sufficient cause for the taking away human life has been proved, but on the contrary, that there has been a most illegal, unconstitutional, and unjustifiable use of respect for his long and valuable services in the made of those great powers committed to the magis- cause of Democracy. It will also be seen that the tracy; and, gentlemen, whatever your verdict may be, | members of the Executive have given this sugges-I have no hesitation in saying that a jury of tion the stamp of their approbation, in terms which your countrymen would, upon the evidence of Mr. reflect honour upon them as well as Mr. West. We, Spisby-which, I must say upon so solemn and awful too, must record our approval of the scheme, and an occasion, has been given in a careless, off-hand manner, anything but creditable to that youth; and, as I was observing, I have no doubt but a jury of vour country would upon his evidence alone find a verdict of WILFUL MURDER against Captain Squeezetenant and his youthful accomplice; and further bear in mind, gentlemen, whatever your verdiet may be, it is still in the power of the friends of the deceased to seek justice by an open trial in court of law, and where they will be entitled to use the evidence of Mr. Spilsby against the accused. However, gentlemen, the case is now before you, and you will return a verdict according to your oath upon the evidence you have heard."

There was a moment's pause, when the Foreman, without consulting his fellow-jurors, took a scrap of paper from his pocket, and read the following

"We find that the disaised, Phelim O'Donnell, of Crieff, in the Barony of West Carberry, in the county of Cork, came by his death from gun-shot wounds, inflicted upon him while resisting Her Majesty's Forces, and the civil authorities, in the lawful execution of their duty."

The reading of the verdict was followed by unas it ashamed to look up.

After a short pause, the Coroner told the Foreman to hand him the verdict; and on receiving it, he examined it closely, and taking a note out of his pocket, the foreman, first turning down the name, if he was the writer of that note. He replied in the negative, when the Coroner observed-"Captain Squeezetenant, how is this? Will you

note purporting to come from you to me, and delivered by your servant, and calling upon me to hold in the same hand, and what is very remarkable is, that in both deceased is spelled DISAISED."

The Captain, however, at whose side sat Mr Grubb, declined giving any satisfaction, when the Coroner. addressing the foreman, asked him to be the working classes will give their pounds, their kind enough to write his name to the verdict, and he scrawled "John Simpson," in a hand scarcely

The Court broke up, Captain Squeezetenant, Cornet Spilsby, and Mr. Grubb taking their departure, escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's Royal Hussars; and I subsequently learned, that the foreman was the gardener, and the other jurors were all tenants in arrear to Squeezetenant, and were summoned by himself.

ran breathless to O'Donnell to communicate what stances are well known to you, and it is our intention to say, he replied,-

"Wisha, then, I'll engage we won't be up and down with the Saxon law;" adding, "sure, my God! in't that what they're for, to shoot and exterminate the poor ould Irish? Sure, isn't it often I hear Father O'Farrell tell how there was more reward for shooting a wolf than there was fine for killing an the West Testimonial Committee, Irishman; and it was MAYRUS HIBARNIGUTS, they u ed to call them. Sure, if we'd go to law, isn't it his friends and relations, and comrogues that would be on the jury? and sure, maybe half of them would have committed the same deed, or would be thinking of doing it. No, no," said he, " the Saxon laws wasn't made for us."

"Well, but," I observed, "I imagined you would seek some justice for your son."

"Never fear," he replied, "we'll have justice."

"Where," I asked, "if not from a jury of your

proudly; "and do you think even the Saxon laws would hang my poor boy for what he done?" "No," said I, " certainly not."

"Well, then," he rejoined, "why should they shoot him like a hare when he didn't desarve to be hung like a dog?" adding, "No, no; we'll have a juster judge and a juster jury nor the Saxon law would give us; and, take my word for it, that, dear as my son was to me and his relations, not a hair of the murderer's head will be touched, except by the laws of God, and on the clearest evidence. Sure, my boy wouldn't say an out-of-the-way word to the mainest child that ever walked; and, thanks be to God, he never wronged or injured man or woman; but in leed he was like an infant in the house; and but ply. to see his bright eye as he'de sit here, just where I'm sitting now, of a summer's evening, while the craythur that's out of her senses in there, would be

singing her little songs for him-but the thoughts of it is enough to break my owld heart within me." "It was now drawing towards evening, and I was strictly enjoined to attend to the following regulaabout to take leave of the brokenhearted old man,

and offered him my hand, which he clasped and parting from these rules in any case where they kissed. saying,-"I'm too bowld on your honour; but I has one

have request to make of you?" "Make it, O'Donnell," I replied.

"Well," said he, "my poor boy was always a him say how he'd like to have a dacent funeral; neur, maybe you'de condesind to come?"

" With pleasure-with sorrow, rather," said I correcting myself-" but willingly."

"Thank your honour kindly," said the old man, again grasping my hand, "to-morrow at twelve he'l

Not wishing to disturb Kathleen, and lest my of my host, who, however, had not yet returned Col Coroner.—"Did he offer any forcible resistance from his daily duties. Mrs. Mahoney welcomed me heartily, and after making anxious inquiries about quest of letters in which this rule is not observed. Wi Witness.—"Why, certainly, his gestures were the "craythurs," she asked me if I would not write Phelimeen was the one his honour would always take out with him when he'de go shooting, and coursing, and fishing, and if I did, not forget to give her best respects to the dear Captain."

About an hour after dark the Priest and his coadjutor came home: he made anxious enquiries after the O'Donnells, and thanked me most cordially for having visited them. Worn out and tired, from the day's toil and the previous night's excitement, the worthy Pastor retired to bed at an early hour. I followed his example, and rose up betimes to make must see the order properly stamped, and sure of keeping my word with the O'Donnell. I attended poor Phelim's remains to their last home, and, subsequently, by the kind interference of my frie nd Mrs. Mahoney, I succeeded in gaining admission (incognito, however), to the black list Jury, as asses to be examined, and whether the friends of and of whose proceedings, and the funeral, I shall acquaint the reader in my next communication; witnesses to produce, or observations to make, and satisfying myself, for the present, with merely statreceiving no reply, he addressed the Jury as fol- ing, that, in the whole course of my life, I never witnessed a more solemn affecting proceeding, and never contemplated the possibility of so just a tribunal being constituted out of such apparently

(To be continued.)

JOHN WEST. We give insertion in another column to a letter ddressed to the Chartist Executive, and the Executive's response thereto, from which it will be seen that the Chartists of Macclesfield suggest the raising of funds to present Mr. John West with a testimonial must express our thanks to the Macelesfield men for bringing this question before the democratic public. If ever there was a man who "deserved well of his country," that man is John West. In the dark Mr. Preedy hour, when persecution had consigned the majority Ashton of our good and clever men to dungeons and silence, and when humbugs and shams traversed the land. roaring for "cheap bread" to mislead the masses from the pursuit of their rights, John West manfully came forward and met the jugglers, teeth to teeth. His admirable speech on Corn-Law Repeal, first published, we believe, in the Champion, and Charles Tinham .. copied into this journal, called attention to his ex- Westminster traordinary abilities, and led to the Chartists per- George suading him to leave his home to work for them in Brighton, per Flower

the public arena. To our certain knowledge that George Dunham .. step was a fatal one for friend West, as far as do- Oxford mestic comforts were concerned; but as regards popularity, he at once won "golden opinions" from Hindley, per Cook the Chartist body. Our Sheffield friends well remember when he first visited their town (we have Mr. Freke, Shaftesbury not forgotten it) and "how he came, he saw, and Mr. B. Savage ... conquered" all hearts. Of all the men who ever Houghton Green, per Mr. Hough battled with the Free Trade humbugs, John West was the "man of men" whom they Notingham most feared to encounter. He never flinched broken silence, the other jurors hanging their heads whether knave or tyrant was the foc. On his trial at | Bury | W. Beaton, Buckhaven Derby on a trumped-up charge of sedition, he played Peter Campbell, do. the part of a fearless patriot, and his manliness and Kiederminster ability extorted compliments from his judge and accusers. We have known John West not only in Wolverhampton ... with which he compared the hand writing, he asked public but in private life—but few can have known Southampton him better, and knowing him well, we pronounce him | Warrington, per Hough 'every inch" a man. His late seclusion from public Hull life has been a sore misfortune to the cause of progress. Surely with agitations for a National Peti- Nuneaton tion, a National Co-operative Land plan, and have the goodness to explain this mystery? This Trades' schemes of regeneration, public employment might have been found for such a man. We know Manchester nothing of Mr. West's present wants and wishes, it this inquest, and the verdict of the jury, are written is the people we are considering, for they are the sufferers wanting his advocacy of their claims. The

> shall have our hearty support. TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL

proposition to present a national testimonial to John

West has our cordial approbation. If the middle-

class subscribe their thousands for Cobden, surely

shillings, and their pence, to a man who is infinitely

greater than Cobden. Let the Macclesfield friends

mature their plan and lay it before the country; it

CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Gentlemen.-I am instructed by the members of the Macclesfield Branch of the National Charter Association, to inform you that they have appointed a committee to assist in raising funds to present Mr. John West with a testimonial of respect for Unwilling to believe that the higher courts of jus- his long and valuable services in the cause tice could be as corrupt as the inferior tribunals, I of democracy. Mr. West's abilities and Circumran breathless to O'Donnell to communicate what to better his condition, provided we have your conthe Coroner had said, as a balm to the feelings of sent and co-operation to make it a national question. the afflicted father; and when he heard what I had Mr. West having long been employed as a lecturer in the Chartist Movement, and is well known to the principal localities in the kingdom, and is, no doubt, respected by the friends wherever he has been as an eloquent champion of the rights of Labour—I do not deem it necessary to say more than to request you to

give the subject a favourable consideration, and to J. C. Payne return an answer as soon as possible. return an answer as soon as possible. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, on behalf of Your obedient servant,

John Warben, Sec.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

Friends,-We feel upmingled pleasure in giving iblicity to the foregoing letter. In the object set forth therein we fully concur. The Chartists of Macclesfield, to whom Mr. West is most intimately known, have taken a step which, in our opinion does them much credit. The generosity of the Democrats of Britain has been frequently appealed to, but sever yet for a more laudable object than the presentation to Mr. West of a Testimonial, for his services n the cause of democracy.

by the Macclesfield friends, God speed! Our mites | Manchester "From God and the O'Donnells," he rejoined shall be most cheerfully cast in to honour sterling

Trusting that this subject will be taken up with becoming spirit, and that the result will be the raising of a Testimonlal worthy Mr. West's accep-

We remain, yours faithfully, PHILIP M'GRATH, THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Christopher Doyle, Secretary

Logic of Drunkenness .- A disciple of drunkenness, when charged before the magistrates with his favourite offence, made the following defence :- "If war drunk, and said I war not drunk, then I war !runk. But if I war drunk, and said I war drunk,

then I war not drunk." Sevene.- 'Doctor, why have I lost my teeth !

inquired a talkative female of a physician. 'You have worn them out with your tongue,' was the re-

NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS. All district Secretaries and Treasurers to the

Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are hereby tions in all transactions with the Directors. No circumstances will be admitted as a reason for deapply.

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 meetings, and receive the subscriptions. The Secretary shall, before the dissolving of each meeting. sum up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall immegreat one for attending berrins, and it's often I hard diately hand them over to the Tmasurer. He shall keep a check book against the Secretary and Treaand but, af I'm not making too free with your hobooks, and report to the shareholders as to their cor-

Second-Every branch shall appoint two auditors, whose term of office shall be six months; their duty shall be to examine the Branch books, and report thereon at the first meeting in every month. Third.—Letters enclosing money must distinctly

set forth the respective funds to which the whole Fourth.—In all letters requiring certificates it must be stated whether they are for members of the first, second, or third section. And whether the certificate required be the first or second, and if the second, the number of the first must be given. The certificates will not be sent to the re-

Fifth.-All communications, whether enclosing money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows: -"To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 83. Dean-street, Soho, London. All monies must be remitted in Post Office

Orders, or by Bank Order payable on demand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, one thousand General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, as none other will be acknowledged. Society. We met regularly every week, and at-The person's name applying to the local post tended to the work we chalked out to do. A depu-O'Connor. All letters containing money on the list of voters for members to serve in tend their general meeting, and on hearing their must be addressed as follows, for

"THE DIRECTORS, Land Office, 83, Dean Street. Soho. LONDON.

By Order of the Directors,

PHILIP M'GRATH,

Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE

LAND COMPANY.

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

Richard Sparrow. Thomas Moore ... Brighton, per Plower Worcéster Hindley, per Cook Hamilton Starybridge

SECTION No. 2. Kennilworth

George Martin Lynn, por Scott Glossop, per John Lewis Maidstone G. Allison, Westminster A. Wilson, Lincoln Norwich

Totnes Birmingham, Ship Inu Oldham

James Topp

TOTAL LAND FEND. Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 Mr. O'Conner, Section No. 2

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

192 19 0

The sum of £3 5s, 9d. announced last week from Man-

chester, in the 2nd Section should have been £1 15s. 6d., in the 1st, and £2 3s. 6d. in the 2nd Section. REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT

OF DEBT DUE BY DEFENCE FUND. Received at the "Northern Star" Office. Kirkcaldy, per J. Sime Ipswich, per J. Garrard
Ashton-under-Lyne, per J. Pilling

Newton, Montgomeryshire, per J. Griffiths Belper, per J. Goegory Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin Preston, per W. Liddle Preston, per W. Liddle
A few Chartists, Bomber Bridge, per W. Liddle
Mr. T. Whiteoak. Arthington ... Mr. M. Murphy, Waterford ... Mr. J. Kelly, Waterford ... Holbeck (Leeds), per J. Wilkinson

Received by Mr. T. M. Wheeler . Walker Cole John Auderson, Crewe Charles Barrett Thomas Barrett .. Old Shildon Stockton Atherstone Mr. Noakes .. Mr. Webb, Bromham Kichard Sparrow . Vestminster, John Sparrow Worcester Nottingham James Topp

Mr. Freke, Shaftesbury Per Mr. Christopher Doyle. We most cordially wish the good work commenced | Camberwell 0 10 0 Do., J. Key's Book Wigan, per Thos. Heaton Robert Gittins, Darlasten

4 11 U 0 18 0 Henry Anderson, Warrington FOR MES, JONES, Whittington and Cat lanchester, per Radfor

0 3

Hyde Bristol Mossley, per James Grimes FOR WILLLAMS AND JONES. John Clare, Warrington FOR MER. WILLIAMS. Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Self FOR PLECTING TWELVE CHARTIST MEMBERS.

Lane End, per Mr. Amison .. RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Bristol CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Secretary.

EBBATUM.—The 28. announced in a previous number of the "Star" from Mr. Bubb, for the "Veterans' and Or-phans' Pund," should have been from the Lambeth Council.

Tours furnish the most agreeable walks. Innumerable little paths lead in every direction through the fields and among the knolls and copses. These walks are, however, very unsociable, for they are only wide enough for one. But this was explained to me, by a French demoiselle, to be better; "because," said she, "If monoicur who is behind says a gallant thing, we may either hear or not as we please; and in case we blush, nobody sees it." I confessed that the reasoning was irresistible."-Inglis.

LICENSED TO CAMEY."-A woman's heart is licensed to carry not execeding one inside,'

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH TO POSSESS THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

At a meeting of the Central Election and General Registration Committee, held at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, January the 5th, Mr. John Milne in the chair. The President of the South London Registration

to notice, a synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts, also a letter prepared for the overseers of the parishes of England. He commenced by saying-The subject of registering the compound householders has occupied my mind and attention for three or four years past, and I am happy to say, that great success has attended my labors. Gentlemen, I contend that if you pursue the same course that I have done, you might cause that righteous document, the People's Charter, to be enacted in the space of three years. In the parish of St. Mary, Newington, the constituency has been doubled; and in the parish Office Orders must be made payable at the five hundred electors have been placed on the list of voters in one year. In the year 1845. I called together a few friends, we then formed a Registration tation attended the parish vestry, and referred the office for the order must be written at full parochial authorities then present to their duty, as it 1,000 employed in this port and its immediate vicilength at the top of the order, and who regards the placing of every compound householders nity, and it appears there are a great number of in the parish on the rate book; and every compound them who also are desirous of being connected with householder or occupier of property of the clear the National Association of United Trades. the order must be made payable to Feargus yearly value of not less than ten pounds per annum

> Commons House of Parliament. We also waited the parish, and informed them that a society was inceived, both at the vestry, and by the respective overseers with great courtesy, and at our suggestion they hononrably performed their duty as by law required and canvassed the whole of their parish, and placed the qualified persons on the list of voters, which passed the Revising Barristers Courts. We acted only partially on the parish of St. George's, and vet we thereby obtained the right for one thousand five hundred persons. . So you see Gentlememen, the plan is very simple, and also very efficient; if the prochial authorities neglect to do their duty, your next step is to arraign them before the Barristers Courts, and also before the Courts of Westminster wilful neglect." I would recommend the Ch rtist body earnestly to press the attention, and procure the energies of the Chartist Executive to lay themselves out whenever opportunity serves to carry out this most important movement. The speaker concluded by submitting the following cir-

Circular to the Sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association,

The Central Election and Registration Committee rould feel themselves guilty of a deriliction of duty were they not, at this juncture of political affairs, to make an appeal to the country for carrying the principles of the Charter into the Legislative Assembly of the Empire. The dissolution of parties, and the perplexities of class legislators, offer a fair field for contesting and carrying elections in favour of the Chartist interest, the committee therefore suggest to you, and the Chartist public, the propriety of adopting the following means without delay, in furtherance of this great and desirable object:-

I.—The formation of Election and Registration Committees in all Chartist localities, not only where the Election may be contested with a fair prospect of success, but even where it is not intended to attempt a trial of strength, since it is only through the cooperation of the entire Chartist force, (by way of contributions and otherwise,) that successful results can in any instance be obtained. Moreover it will be advisable to make a public stand, and to proceed as far as a show of hands, (even when a contest is community, and promulgate the principles of the

II .- The raising of Funds .- The Central Committee are in correspondence with several boroughs where the Chartist party possess sufficient elective power to ensure success, but are not possessed of commonsurate pecuniary resources for the legitimate expenses of a contest. Some such plans have col-lected large, but not adequate sums, and the sub committees will see the neo ssity of a general subscription to make available the local power of such

111 - The carrying the registration of compound householders and others into effect, thousands being deprived of the franchise, through the neglect of the parish officers. 'The Central Committee refer to the fact, that in the parish of St. Mary Newington, and St. George the Martyr, Southwark. Voters have been put upon the registration lists, who were hitherto distranchised, owing to the neglect of the Paro-

The local committees will be put to neither trouble nor expense, since the parish officers are bound under severe fines and pen Ities, to carry into effect the amended clauses of the Reform and Registration Acts, for the purpose of better enabling you to define the powers and provisions of which, a synopsis of the same in subjoined.

Enclosed you will receive a circular letter, which you are requested to send without delay to the parish officer, of your several locality.

To effect a careful revision of claims before the re vising barrister at his court, should an election not previously have occurred. The committee cannot conclude, without expressing their earnest hope that this appeal will be suitably responded to. Now is the time to prepare for

the general election, which will probably take place before the usual duration of Parliament has expired. It will soon be too late for adequate preparations. Again you are reminded, let the opponents find us not only willing but ready for the contest. THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELEC-TION COMMITTEE, 83, DEAN STREET,

SOHO, LONDON. PRESIDENT-THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, M.P. Vice President-Thomas Wakley, M.P. Secretary-James Grassby.

Local Registration and Election Committee

Committee Room.

To the Overseers of the parish of GENTLEMEN.-

I hereby inform you, that this above Committee was formed for the purpose of seeing the objects of the Reform Act and Registration Act carried into effect by the parochial authorities, in reference to placing the names of compound householders and others on the rate book, and on the list of voters for members to serve in Parliament.

I am further directed to inform you, that by the Reform Act and Registration Act, 6 Vic. c. 18, s. 13, the duty devolves on the overseers of every parish, (to perform under a high penalty of £5 before the Barrister, and £100 additional before Courts of Westminster), of causing to be made out an alphabetical list of all persons who may be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament, in respect of the occupation of premises of the clear yearly value of not less than £10, situate in the parish, and to perform this duty, they must necessarily place on the rate book the name of every occupier, as the foundation of such list.

By s. 57 of the last cited act, it is provided that all expences incurred by the overseers in executing such duties, shall be laid before the revising Barrister at the Court, where the list of voters shall be revised, that the Barrister is to certify the amount. and that it shall be lawful for the said overseers to receive the sum so certified to be due to them out £3 10 4 of the first monics thereafter to be collected for the relief of the poor in the said parish or town-

I am, gentlemen, on behalf of Committee, Sub-Secretary.

adopted, together with a synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts, (which we will give next week)the secretary was authorised to take the necessary steps to cause it to be inserted in as many papers as A letter was read from Colonel Thompson, to which a reply was ordered to be sent.

The circulars having been moved, seconded and

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday eve-

HUMANITY OF BRITISH SEAMEN. - Lately, whilst

her Majesty's steam-sloop Bloodhound was lying at

ning, January the 12th.

anchor in the Bosphorus, a Turkish caick or small skiff laden with pappucci, or slippers, was observed from on board the steamer to have capsized off the PUBLIC MEETING AND LECTURE AT THE Seraglio Point, and three men and a boy were seen buffetting with the current. Half a dozen British tars, as though with one accord, immediately plunged overboard to rescue these unfortunate beings from a watery grave. A stoker, of the name of Rowe, showed himself to be the most expert of the party, being the first to reach the spot, when he had the satisfaction of seizing two men by the hair, whom he contrived to keep affect until he reached the unable to obtain admittance. steamer. The third man was also saved, but the A REASON FOR NARROW WALES .- The environs of boy from his diminutive size, was lost sight of by taken by Mr. Seth Travir. the seamen in the water; not so, however, from the reached him at the very moment he was sinking into which it richly merited

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION tice was not done to the working classes, he had the FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-DUSTRY.

" Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of this "monster" Assoand Election Committee, brought forward, according ciation held their usual weekly meeting at their office, 30, Hyde S'rect, Bloomsbury, on Monday, were read and received, from which it appeared the week's income was over £75. Among a mass of correspondence was a letter addressed to the How President, of which the following is a copy:-

December 30th, 1846. Sin,-I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, which I do at the request of the Sawyers of this town, upwards of 200 in number whose request was expressed in a resolution passed at a general meeting held yesterday evening.

They are generally very desirous of uniting with the National Association of United Trades, and it the Ship Carpenters, of whom there are upwards of I was invited by a deputation of the Sawvers to at

wish expressed, I advised them at once to address upon and corresponded with the overseers of you, Sir, on the subject, as I felt confident you would cause the requisite information to be communicated stituted to watch their proceedings. We where re- to them, ultimately it was resolved, that I should write to you on their behalf. I have, therefore, most respectfully to request that you would be pleased to communicate, or cause to be communicated to me, for the information of the Sawyers and Ship Carpenters, the address of the public officers to whom they should apply for copies of such publication as contain the best account of the object and rules of the abovenamed institution, together with any other information you may consider expedient for them in the case of a dispute, they would be allowed support acformation of a branch of the association in this town. It may be necessary, also, for to mention if the parties on whose behalf I apply could obtain the If their average wages

> an considerable expense. The zealous interest you take in the cause of the producers of wealth, is, I am glad to see, observed and appreciated by many of the most intelligent and reflecting working men in this part of the country, and I feel confident that the present movement to effect their social and moral improvement will ultimately be crowned with success.

assistance of a lecturer without being subjected to

The order of working men generally are becoming more alive to their jown interest, and as they begin to reflect, vice and dissipation will decrease, and virtue and useful knowledge will spread; every working man of intelligent character has a degree of influence in his own sphere of life, and by such persons becoming advocates for the United Trades him they would pass a resolution to that effect. After Association throughout the country it will take root everywhere where labour and mechanics exist. after an address of two hours, amidst the most eathu-Whatever good result therefrom you will have the satisfaction to know that it has been in a great measure promoted by your exertions, which are equally patriotic towards your countrymen, and philanthro- adultion :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting, pic towards the improvement of the whole human race, if carried out to the universal extent of which the principles are capable.

I, for one, Sir, most respectfully and gratefully thank you for your zealous efforts to improve the condition of the working men, having been brought up a shoemaker. I have seen much of the disadvantages to which the working classes are subjected, and I hope I can and do appreciate the kindness, condes- Monday next, the 11th instant, at eight o'clock in cention, and disinterestedness of a gentleman in your the evening, to consist of two deput es from each rank in society devoting your time and talent for trade, to consider and adopt the best method of not contemplated,) thus to take the sense of the the benefit of those of your countrymen who so much carrying out the rules of the National Association of require your aid, and who are comparatively friend- United Trades for the Protection of Industry and less among the higher or wealthy classes, by whom the Employment of Labour," which was secon so many are employed.

Sawyers and Ship Carpenters on the subject above requested, addressed to me, will be thankfully combe, Esq., M. P., in his laudable endeavours to received, and faithfully handed to them, with any emancipate the working classes, and will assist him assistance to them which I can effect, I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

James Dunn. T. S. Dencombe, Esq. M.P.
A letter was read from Mr. Peel, missionary, stat-

ng that he waited upon the committee of Cotton Spinners, of Blackburn, and after a lengthened in ceedings. terview, they unnanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he also had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3.021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of their body on Monday evening; had an excellent meeting in the Temperance-hall, Burnley, when he was honoured by the presence of several mill owners, and after a very lengthy address, which was most enthusinstically cheered, the following resolution was carried unanimously:-

That this meeting having heard the principles and object of the National Association of United Trades, for the protection of Industry and the Employment of Labour fully explained, are of opinion that these associations, from their extensive organization and immense numbers, are better calculated to benefit the working classes than any isolated trade, however extensive, we confidence of the working men of Burnley, and pledge ourselves to use all our exertions, individually and colectively, to support the same.

After a vote of thanks to the Lecturer the meeting soparated. Information for the Trades connected with, or

desirous of joining the National United Trades Association :-. Trades desirous of joining the above association are required to remit one month's subscription of one hal penny per member, and one month's levy at twopence in the pound on their average earnings; such subscription and levy to be considered for the current month, to date their adhesion from the first of the said month. No trade will be enrolled on the books before sending such subscription and levies, after which these levies are to be transmitted monthly, or oftener, and their subscription quarterly. A quarterly running account will be kept with each trade, and as a more equitable way of taking the average

and pay accordingly. all their correspondence for the above associations sented, it was resolvedto their new offices, at No. 11, Tottenham-court the Bloomsbury post-office, to Thomas Barratt, ment, to do honour to the People's Parliamentary

numbers, the trades are to transmit at the end of

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ON LANDLORDS, LABOUR LORDS, AND LOAN LORDS.

'the servant of all." Man! the masterpiece and reputed lord of creation,

Whose would be greatest among you, let him become

hath been overwrought of his rights, and swindled of his property and just position by jumbling social and political arrangements, or, more properly speaking, derangements. Man, in the sense here used, is no longer lord; Howitt, Esq., and Mr. Ernest Jones." the unjust few, a small minority, are alone invested with [the power of that title, and with it more power, yea privileges, than they have any right to possess. great questions of moment, in the ensuing Session The three classes of lords at the head of this epistle

constitute the "few" that gather the sweets of the human bive, leaving the bitters, the dregs, to sustain the overburthened bees, during the dreary seasons of depression of trade and commerce, which they (the lords) for the the office of the National Co-operative Land Commost part produce. In order thoroughly to distinguish the of lords, it will be necessary to subdivide each class into parts, according to the wealth, influence, and power of operative Bodies throughout the metropolis, and at the several persons, which I purpose to do, and treat on the bar of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and it was in the following epistle, with a view to indelibly stamp resolvedon the mind of the operatives the road to wealth, and its accompaniments-influence and power,-by showing clearly the ladder on which these ascended that the workers may ascended it also, or, if needs be, trip it up before all future unjust aspirants, and erect a new one for themselves, framed in hones'y and honour. I may have to plead extenuating circumstances for the faults of hich a reply was ordered to be sent.

A strong appeal was made for funds to carry out malice," "but speak right on such things," that all shall Determined Suitable By Essential Cil. of Althe necessary operations, and secure the franchise to own are true. I will not be rash in words, nor seek to Monday Mir. Carttar held an inquest at set the labourer against the lord; but show the road to New Peckham, on the body of Mr. Charles Young, redemption for him, which, if he choose, he shall be free aged 36 years, who committed a determined act of and make profit of his toil.

WARRINGTON.

TOWN HALL. On Monday evening last, a very crowded meeting

He said it was with the greatest diffidence he rose a watery grave. This act of humanity was for to address so large and respectable an audience. He appeared that the bettle containing the fatal drug h several days the sole subject of conversation in the would proceed to lay down facts before them in a had been taken away from the surgery of his brother.

working classes depended upon mere local unions for the obtaining a "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," so long would their exertions be futile. Let them then rally round the National Association of United Trades, as the only means of accomplishing that desideratum. The speaker then proceeded at considerable length to show the inability of mere local unions to effect the object they had in view. January 4th. The minutes of the previous meeting and showed the large sums expended by various were read and confirmed. The financial accounts trades in strikes, conducted upon the old princile of paying men to walk about the streets in idleness, contrasting it with the present mode of comfucting them, where every man as far as possible and practicable were put to remunerative employment, showing that there is not a trade or occupation in the country but could be profitably employed, bounded only by these means, which the trades rhemselves, in cohsequence of their numbers, could rezuity supply. Mr. Lenegan then at considerable length, explained the workings of the two Associations, showing why in the outset two Associations were established. Sir James Graham stated in the House of Commons that trades unions in themselves were legal, but it would was stated at the general meeting yesterday evening not be prudent on the part of Government to give that the committee had been met by a deputation of them the protection of the law, hence the necessity for establishing two Associations, the one an Association for the Protection of Industry, the other, an Association for the Employment of Labour; the latter being registered as a Joint Stack Company, having all the protection of the law. The executive of the Association for the Protection of Industry, take shares from time to time in the Association for the Employment of Labour. Should any dispute arise between the employers and the r workmen, they being members of the Association for the Protection Industry, (all means of arbitration having failed), the Central Committee of the last named Institution. hand them over to the Board of Directors of the Sister Association, to be employed by them, thus preventing the enormous waste of money that has hitherto taken place in cases of strike, without calulating the greater chances of success under such a ystem. He then went on to show that in cases where it was not practicable to employ the men in

evidence of experience to show, that so long as the

colding to the following scale, viz. :-

rol themselves under the national banner, they needing such protection as much as the adult male, he went on to advocate the claim of the United Trades' Association as being superior to these of any merely local association, and said if the meeting thought with a few further observations, the lecturer sat down siastic cheering', which was continued for some time. After some discussion, the chairman called upon Mr. Hargreaves, shoemaker, who moved the following rethat the most efficient way to effect the social redemption of the working classes is, by joining the National Trades' Association for the Protection of Industry and the Employment of Labour." consied by Mr. Wood, file-cutter, which was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. James Oakes, fustian cutter, then moved.

'That a meeting be held at the Unio rn Inn, on

by Mr. John Tygoe, file cutter, and carried unani-Any communication for the information of the mously. It was then moved that the trades of Warrington pledge themseives to support T. S. Dunto further the cause of union, which was seconded and carried. After votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, the meeting then separated. This may be honestly stated to have been the largest meeting of the working classes that has assembled in this town for a number of years past, and the greaest order was observed throughout the whole pro-

NOTTINGHAM.

United Trades .- Framework Knitters .- The Three Counties Delegate Meeting in accordance with a previous announcement made in the Star, was held in the Assembly Room of the Black Herse Tavern, Stony Street, on Monday, January 4th.

There was a very numerous attendance of dele-Mr. Samuel Winters presided, when the following propositions were unanimously adopted :-That the document now presented by the Leicester

to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, praying that Honourable House to pass it as amendment of the present "Ticket Act," with amendment to the ther-fore deem these associations worthy the support and eleventh clause that one sixth be inserted, instead of one That the following he also added to the bill. That all hosiery goods, be stamped, with their ful value and such value certified with the initials of th

lelegates be adopted with a view to its being forwarded

penalties as the legislature shall direct. That the next Three Counties Meeting shall be held Loughboro, and that the Lo cester delegates be hereby empowered to convene such meeting. That a vote of thanks are eminently due, and are here

manufacturers name, any party neglecting, or refusing t

conform to this rule, shall be liable to such penalty, o

by given, to the chairman, for the able and strictly im partial manner, in which he has presided over this dele-

The meeting was then dissolved. THE COMING SESSION.

HONOUR TO T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P.

At a meeting held at the Assembly Rooms, S3,

each quarter the average numbers for that quarter, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, January the 6th, in which the Chartist Land, Trades, and The Trades are particularly requested to address Co-operative Bodies of the metropolis were repre. "That a public dinner be held on Monday,

Road, and to make the post-office orders payable at January the 18th, the eye of the meeting of Parlialeader, T. S. Dancombe. "That the dinner be provided at the White

Conduit House, Pentonville, and that to suit the convenience of working men it shall taken place at half-past six for seven o'clock. "That W. P. Roberts, Esq., the People's Attor ney-General be invited to preside. "That the following members of Parliament and

other friends of the people be invited to attend—Thomas Wakley. M.P., Dr. Bowring, M.P., W. Williams, M. P., W. S. Crawford, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., Chas. Hindley, M.P., John Fielden, M.P., Feargus O'Connor, E.q., Edward Miall, Esq., Douglas Jerrold, Esq., George Bird, Esq., William Mr. Duncombe will be present on the occasion, and state the course he will pursue as regards the

of Parliament. Mr. Charles Cochrane, the candidate for the representation of Westminster, will also be invited. It was announced that tickets would be on sale at pany, 83, Dean-street, Soho, at the Trades Office, merits and demerits of the parties constituting this body 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, and at an places of meeting of the Chartist, Trades, Luna and Co-

> Tickets2s, 6d. each. Double ditto, 4s. 6. A ball will take place in the room below. Ticket Is. each. Double ditto, Is. 6d.

> " That the public be admitted after dinner, at a charge of threepence each.' The meeting then adjourned.

indeed; if not, let him go on boasting or freedom whils: suicide. On Thursday evening last the deceased, he licks the dust from the feet of those that spurn him, who had formerly belonged to the Surrey theatre. S. M. and latterly held the situation of collector of one of the trust rates in the parish of Newington, entered the Bridge Tavern, and called for a rump steak and a pint of sherry, which were served in the coffeeroom. He partook heartily of the steak, and drank part of the wine; but seen after a strange hoise was heard, produced by a sort of gurgling of the throat, and the deceased was observed to be deadly pale. The landiold of the tavers and one or two gende-Town Hall of that place, to hear a lecture delivered men in the colice-room, rushed to the deceased's asby Mr. Lenegan, of Wigan, on the subject of the sistance, and it was at that believed that he was laboaring under the effects of a fit. This impression The room was crowded to excess long before the was, however, soon removed by one of the party time of commencing proceedings, and numbers were finding a small bottle, such as are usually kept in apothecary shops, with a label on, which left no doubt that it had contained essentia oil of almonds. and that its contents had been emptied into the wine-The Chairman commenced the business by read glass which he had been using, and drunk off by the vessel; Captain Phillips, seeing that there was not a moment to be lost, threw off his coat, instantly jumped overboard, and, making direct for the urchin, and was received with loud cheering. had drunk sufficient poison to kill four persons. It

of the trades of the above town, was held in the

National Association of United Trades.

On the motion of Mr. J. Oakes, the chair was

Tarkish capital; but, strange to say, his Highness straightforward, open, and henest manner. (Aplace of much less importance—did not the wealth of this country was most enormous, and mark, his sense of the allant act in the manner that the working men did not receive a fair and proper-like less with the intention, no doubt, with the intention of destroying himself. The jury ultimately returned remarks his sense of the allant act in the manner that working men did not receive a fair and proportion. ionate share of the wealth which they produced, jus. his loss.

Trades' Movements.

"TRADES UNIONS."

[We take the following extracts from an excellent article in "The Labourer," (reviewed in our third page). We carnestly recommend the entire article to our Trades readers.

We have ever looked upon the growth of Trades Unions as the healthiest shoot that springs from the democratic trunk. Whether we consider their increasing usefulness to society, or their increasing demand for knowledge and search of social improvement, the moving mind must attach paramount importance to the elements of greatness in this prodigious mass, and must look with corresponding interest to the application of its combined strength. There have been many partial trades movements in this country, but they have one and all lacked that powerful element which gives strength to the combined few-they have lacked concentration from the ignorant presumption, firstly, that the attempt would but tend to excite the wrath and strong resistance of the masters, and, secondly, that those of different callings had no interest in common.

We attribute this backwardness of the Trades to the want of concentration, and have looked with no small pleasure to the nucleus of combined atovement recently established by Mr. Duncombe; and our only wonder is that with such a head and such machinery as has been wisely collected from the working body, that that combination does not now number in its ranks every individual belonging to every trade throughout the empire. It would require but a very slight calculation to convince those who subscribe their pounds to a sectional movement, that their pence would confer greater and more lasting benefits, if subscribed to support a national combination.

We have admitted our delight at the new ground assumed by the Trades, but, nevertheless, it is meanly deficient as an element of combination. The Trades are now entitled to a representation of their own body; they are in possession of more wealth than belongs to their united oppressors: they are in possession of more intellect than belongs to their naited employers; they are consequently in possession of the main ingredients admitted to be within the pale of representation, but still though possessed of the material, of ample material, they have been lamentably deficient in its application. We : r aware that the democracy of trade has a hard contest in the struggle with its own aristocracy. We are aware that the perfumed mechanic prefers being the least among the little at the luring Athenæum, to being upon an equality in his own assembly-room with him, with whom he has toiled at the same bench, but not

screwed in the same vice. The Trades dandyism is not only pernicious to the ge neral body, but dehauching to those who indulge in it. We believe that the Trades, like the minister, must commence, de noro. That like good workmen, they must understand the materials, and out of the most fitting, manufacture the most suitable machinery; and having given the subject much thought, and in order to evercome the three great difficulties of disunion, dandyism, and comparative satisfaction, measured by the positive misery of others, and in order to make the Trades what they ought to be, to give them the influence in the Senate which they ought to have, and that power over their emplayers which justly belongs to them, we would suggest the following means of schieving those desirable objects, namely, a thorough representation of the concentrated power sitting permanently in London; a club-house upon a comfortable and commodious principle, divested of all luxury, and of which none, save those who labour, shall be members; a commodious and comfortable meeting-room, capable of accommodating 1500 persons seated respectably, fitted up in amphitheatrical form, with an elevated chair for the chairman, and enclosed space for the committee, reporters and speakers, and a tribuce abo e that and under the chairman's chair for the speaker; also, in connection with this establishment, a large, convenient, and well ventilated shop, for shoe makers on one side, and tailors at the other, those trades pro ucing the work most easy of transmission. That there shall be a public discussion on each Monday night during the sitting of Parliament, to which all parties shall be admitted free, and in which all classes shall be under the rule and governance of the chairman, who, we presume, will be

THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, his deputy presiding when he shall be unavoidably absent; and that upon other nights in the week, the meeting house, to be called the Trades House of Commons, to be let for public meetings for all purposes, but never for exhibitions or tomfoolers. That the clubhouse should be let to a competent person, removable upon the rote of a competent committee, and shall afford every comfort to the members at a much lower price than they can now procure them elsewhere; in short, that the principle of co-operation shall be carried out in its full integrity. That the tradesmen working upon the premises shall receive the highest rate of wages they are worth, and that the profit upon their produce shall go into the general Trades Exchequer. That there shall be no bed rooms, or no appearance of an hotel about the concern: that it shall consist of a spacious club room, reading room, library, kitchen, committee rooms, and the accessory apartments, all upon the ground floor.

We may be told that this would require a larger pre liminary expenditure than the body could meet. This we wholly deay, and propose the following easy and equitable plan by which the whole and more may be accomplished, namely, after the advantages are simply and unanswerably propounded to the Trades, the subscription of a shilling a man from 590,000 would realise the sum of £25,000, and which, if applied to the alteration of commodious premises in a convenient situation. rented in perpetuity, would go farther than £50,000 sunk in some out of the way place, with the first floor mortgaged before the second floor could be commenced.

Every man employed by the society should consent to be a full member paying two shillings a week, to be applied to the purchase of land for the location of the subscribers; or, if they please to sell, those who were willing to buy. These appliances, if properly worked, would soon develope the strength, the power, the value, and the knowledge of the Trades. Their House of Commons would present an attraction to the juvenile senstor, to the manufacturer, the aristocrat, and the shopkeeper: while their coffee house would be the resort of men who would find a wholesome check upon licentiousness; and the profits they would make, after the payment of generous wages, would speedi'y convince their

upon themselves. ciety might be the most flourishing in the kingdom; in two years they would have located some hundreds be repaid to the League at the rate of ten per cent. of the Mr. Boyd. upon their own land, thus relieving the market of its surp'us, and convincing all of the value of cooperation; in two years it might have its printing house, its morning paper, and magazine, for, let it be understood, that with a proper confederation, it is not a violent different parts of the empire, would be able to compet the landlord of their house of resort to take a single paself of five thousand daily. Such a body would soon of Northampton empty houses to let.

We cannot conclude our observations upon this head, couragement, from which it will not speedily recover.

DALKEITH SHOEMAKERS.

The Operatives Shoemakers here formed themselve into an Association about eighteen months ago, and in consequence, have twice succeeded in getting an advance of nages. Some sneaks amongst the men have refused to join the Union, and the union men have, therefore, refused to work with them. Another strike has been thus occasioned. All the masters have given in, except two, Stewart and Landen, but as trade is brisk, it is expected that they will do as the others have done, and employ none but union men.

TO THE FRAME-WORK KNITTERS OF THE MANSFIELD DISTRICT.

My Priexos,-If you will be at the trouble to turn over the pages of history, you will find that every instition of the condition of the working men, has ever been beset with a great amount of difficulty and danger. Many-very many of the disasters which the working classes have met with in bygone times, are traceable to their own folly and imprudence, the miscarriages, failures, dehave of late grown discontented, alleging as the cause that the executive has broken their promise in respect to purchasing frames and setting them to work, while other and better paid trades who have not been in the association near so long as as, and who made application for assistance subsequent to us, have had their request responded to. To the first part of this complaint, I can only say that when the central committee made that promise, it was upon the supposition that the associated trades would soon furnish them with the means to do so, but if the trades neglect their duty, that is, if they do not furnish them with funds, who is to blame them or the executive? Ay, but, say some, they have had funds to strike others,-why not us? To this I may reply, that the executive were placed in office by the late conferto show partiality to none, and I think any other trade executive having calmly and dispassionately canvassed the merits of the case, and having found it to be more

a proper time and place, to justify the steps taken. Others, cury for that week; but I was told that it could only ap- lutely necessary for the health of those employed in themthere are who object to the protest recently recommended pear as an advertisement, for which I would have to pay. by the executive fu case of an attempted reduction of wages I then hied myself off to the Times' office, where I thought should perkaps make one or two hundred dozens of then thought I would try the Tory office of the Intellistockings, and thus, in all probability, establish a re- gencer, their answer was a shade more liberal than the those in their employment. duction throughout the trade. Whereas, if the case was other two; but here also I was doomed to disappointtaken up with promptitude, it would be settled in a few ment, as they thought that those to whom the address bours or days at most. Still I conceive it would be was made were too remote to be of any interest in this most interesting and affecting; and you have responded very infurious, if not altogether destructive of the asso- neighbourhood. Since then, without any refusal, equi. to them by the expressions of your sympathy. It has cessful issue.

we may, there seems to be an evil connected with it, | voice of an insulted people. but the proper mode of procedure in such a case is to | If you can give the above a place in this week's paper propose a remedy for the consideration of next confer- you will still further oblige, ence, and this can be done by giving due notice of the same to the executive, and not, as some say, withhold their contribution, and wait a while, and see how the association progresses. Oh! you waiters-s-while--you obstructors of all social reform-you who would rather submit to the grinding exactions of the bagmen than subscribe 6d. a week to an institution so well adapted to remove the incubus that is pressing you to the earth, must we look for protection ! 1 say to your union, and what right have you to exect to derive a benefit from the to Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Roberts. Union enabled toil, energy, and other funds of men ! Remember that | you to defend the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow the awful state of destitution into which society is sunk, | cotton-spinuers; and union will enable you to successwas not the work of a day, a month, or a year, neither fully defend your brethren against the Newton tyrants. can it be removed in that time. The essentials neces. Mr. Duncombe will use his great influence in parliament sary to ensure success are patience, perseverance, forti- for your protection, and if Mr. Roberts is but properly tude, and untiring zeal. You who glory in singing of supported he will bring off our brethren victorious. the heroic deeds of your ancient sires, how they fought, Upon the extent of support you afford depends the issue bled, and conquered, in the cause of humanity, justice, and liberty, copy their glerious example, be energetic, act nobly, and posterity will regard you as their benefactors and deliverers.

I come now to consider very briefly the benefits this association proposes to confer upon its members. It is not a mere strike association; as the working classes are the producers of all the wealth, it is the object of this association to put them in possession of it, and by erecting factories and workshops, opening mines, and purchasing land, by which means the working man will be made to enjoy the fruits of his industry, and not as now have to pass through the hands of this profitmonger, and that speculator, of this gambler, and that a gent, of this makers, the Cradley nail makers, the framework knitters of Duffield, and the framework knitters of Nottingham. Let us not indulge in any petty jealous! feeling, because our case is not attended to so soon as we anticipated, but let us rather rejoice that the good work is commenced, and strengthen the hands of the Executive by furnishing the means, and I have not the least doubt that our case will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. Let us also disabuse our minds of the idea, that the Executive are actuated by motives of partiality towards any trade, for I am quite sure that the noble-minded, indefatigable, Duncombe is a sufficient

guarantee for you against any such improprieties. Up then I say and shake off your present impardonable apathy and indifference, rally round our own Duncombe and the Executive, and they will speedily become a terror to tyrants, and respected by those who do well.

I am, friends,

Your respectfully. WILLIAM FELRIN,

THE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

columns of your valuable paper, I am compelled to entitled to take part—the discussion to be conducted trouble you in order that the statement may be corrected. It is mentioned in your excellent journal that I said in the course of my remarks at a meeting held in the Temperance-hall, Watertloo-road, London, on Tuesday Dec. 22, that when Mr. Selsby was taken, his locks were broken, and his valuable papers taken, without any legal authority. Allow me, sir, to repeat what I did in reality say at the meeting. I said that when Mr. Selsby was made acquainted with the business of the police, he asked for permission to see his family, but owing to their being so little time to spare, as they wanted to go by the last train to Warrington, it was refused him; he then begged of them to allow him to write a note to his wife for his overcoat, and while he was writing the note, the officers took down from behind the door a notice paper, and afterwards searched the letter box, and the letter found in the box not having upon it any marks that would lead them to suppose that it had to do with the matter in question, was deposited again in the box, or handed over to Mr. Selsby without being opened, this being done without any legal authority, the officer only having a warrant of arrest, and not a warrant of search. False stated that Mr. Selaby was taken with keys upon him, and the parties put in authority in the room of Mr. Selsby had to get the locks picked, and those that could not be picked had to be broken open, in order to get some papers that were then wanted, and the letter referred to was found sealed up; this was on the Tuesday following.

By correcting the above you will oblige, Yours respectfully, THOMAS LANCASTER, l2. Slater-street, Oldham-road,

Manchester. P.S .- I should have wrote sooner but owing to my en

gagements I could not.

CO OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

The objects and plans of this body (noticed in our last) are set forth in the following extracts from their pros-

I .-- OBJECTS. The purchase or rental of land, and the erection of suitable buildings and machine: y thereon for the purpose of enabling members profitably to employ themselves, either in agricultural, mechanical, or other pursuits. The property to be indivisible and inalienable property of the League, and to be leased to individuals or companies | dering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of subscribers, in the proportion of not more than five of that measure. The hall was well filled by an audience fellows of their value to others, and induce them to look acres to one family; and at an average rent not exceeding composed of both sexes. Sir James Forrest occupied the community. After some other remarks to the same for that system of representation which would confer it five per cent. on the original cost. Tenants to be supplied with implements, seed, manufacturing machinery, In less than twelvemonths from this time, such a so. and other requisites. The cost of the same to bear Buchanan, Clason, and Duncan; the Rev. Mr. M'Crie, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and to Dr. Smytton, Mr. Whyttock, Mr. W. K. Johnston, and

principal per anunm. II .- MEANS. In order to raise a sufficient fund to carry out these previous meeting; showing the cruelty and oppression objects, each member shall subscribe one pound per annum, and the capital so raised shall be devoted solely assumption to presume that 200 trades in London and to the purchase of property. Each member shall also contribute one penny per week to meet expenses.

In order, therefore, to prove this plan practicable, and p:r, which, estimating the combined members of the to illustrate the manner of its operation, let us suppose trades at one million, would secure a circulation of it that a given number of persons—say, One Million, agree to contribute a Pound each per annum to a general command power; such an association would soon drive fund, one million sterling would thus beraised in a year; Muses and Son out of the market, and leave the masters | the half of which might be devoted to the purchase of land and buildings, and the other half to that of seed, implements, manufacturing machinery, and other requisites. Thus, from 20,000 to 25,000 acres of good land without reminding mechanics, and tradesgenerally, of would be secured, and at least 5,000 families be prothe conspiracy of the Newton masters against their men, vided for; while, in addition to the ordinary subscriptions and the necessity of arming the latter with the means of of members, £ 50,000 per annum would be added to the fighting the pitched battle; as labour defeated in that | income of the League, by rent of land, and interest of strurgle, will have received a heavy blow and great dis- money; and if we suppose these subscriptions to be continued for twenty years, and the produce of each year to applause, by recommending the Ten Hours' Bill, for be added to the interest of the preceding year, the gross ralue of the property so accumulated would be upwards of £82 000,000. Thus we can prove beyond a doubt, that the working classes can become the possessors of great

It is true, that all the members of the League could not be provided for at once; but all would receive immediate advantage from association. Such a body of indi-| child in the factory districts, having to earn their bread viduals could do much, even in the infancy of the undertaking, towards supporting each other, by mutual bond to demand, until they obtained, the Ten Hours employment, interchange of commodities, and the va. Bill. (Cheers.) They were backed in this movement by bers of this League to render to one another. And it Yorkshire, who were themselves impressed with the will be evident that as soon as any considerable quantity awful responsibility which rested on their heads while of land is obtained, such a combination could entirel they continued the present blood-stained system; and his support themselves, by the mutual exchange of produc friend Mr. Oastler and himself had been sent across the tution which has been formed, every movement which in such a community production could have no other the whole world. They had hoisted in Scotland the Monday evening. tions between the agriculturist and the manufacturer' | border by the largest cotton-spinner and manufacturer in has been set on foot, having for its object the ameliora- limit than that of the fertility of the soil; and as exould not depend, as at present, upon reward of the industrious would be certain.

in any of the branches of the manufactures of this feats, and the entire annihilation of their societies, have of the looms—Brussels and Scotch carpets, moussetown. To whatever cause it is owing, the products been occasioned in too many instances by their hasty, leine de laines and shawls, are as languid in demand race of men and women in the whole civilized world. Go guarded, and not drive our vessel against the rocks upon provisions—the want of full employment—and the and tell him a land whose population was so degraded, as yarns, bonnets, and shoes. The high rate of where they would, search the records of every country, lowness of wages, are in combination, pressing hardly so trampled upon, as the factory workers of England. on the lower classes, producing disease with an in- Look at what they have suffered for half a century. Ever creased mortality.

THE LIBERALITY OF THE STAR CONTRASTED WITH THE LEEDS PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MOETHERN STAR. Sir,-In a note which I sent you last week, with the mind of Great Britain, appealed to in vain, would send printed address which you kindly inserted in the Star of them back careless and unconcerned about the fate of the 2nd instant, and for which I return you my sincere their suffering fellow-countrymen! He knew he came until I arrived at Edinburgh. thanks in the name of the carpet weavers of Great upon a successful mission, and that he should return to thanks in the name of the carpet weavers of Great upon a successful mission, and that he should return to Britain. I there gave it as my cpinion, and I believe tell the poor factory workers that the people of Scotland grateful thanks to all those kind friends in Scotland, that I only gave the prevailing opinion of the working did indeed feel sympath; for them, and were prepared to classes of this country, when I stated that the liberality demand of Parliament that the working population of the of the Northern Star in representing the interests of the manufacturing districts should no longer be kept the ful,—but most to the faithful operatives, I never can ence, to promote the interest of the whole association, and working classes was without a parallel in the British degraded race they were, but that they should enjoy press. Sir, subsequent events have confirmed me in the those benefits of protection for their labour which the having applied for assistance subsequent to us, and the above opinion, as the following will plainly show: As rich enjoyed for their property. (Cheers.) Mr. Ferrand secretary for the Leeds carpet weavers, I received two continued to speak at some length, and recited many copies of the printed address referred to, from Scotland, melancholy cases of destitution in Yorkshire and Lanurgent and pressing, and not having sufficient funds at on Monday, December 28, one of which I sent off the same cashire, the principal seats of the cotton manufacture, command to meet both cases, I should say that they day to you, I then went with the remaining copy to the Mr. Cumming, seconded by Mr. M'FARLANE, both were quite right under such circumstances, at all evencs "Leeds Mercury" office-(not without misgivings)-and working men, moved a resolution to the effect that a

I have not the least doubt that they will be in a position, at | respectfully requested the editor to insert it in the Mer | reduction of the hours of labour in factories was abso the interests of the working classes, and to support the Let us view this question of working under protest as only paper the Star-which most faithfully echo's the

ge,
Yours, respectfully,
J. MILLER.

Leeds, Jan. 4, 1847. WARRINGTON "CONSPIRATORS" AND THEIR VICTIMS

A meckanic forwards us a long letter addressed to the Trades, the conclusion of which is as follows:-" Where of the struggle."

THE OPERATIVE BLOCK-PRINTERS OF SCOT. LAND.

"A Subscriber" belonging to this trade appeals to his fellow-operatives to bestir themselves for their own emancipation. The great evil affecting the trade is the vast number of unemployed hands; the supply of labour far exceeds the demand. This enables the employers to dictate wages, being always able to command workmen from the surplus hands. Nor is this all, owing to the great number of workmen, the employed hands have work for only about one-half of the year. "A Subscri-

ber" suggests the following remedy :-"I would suggest to you a means, which at least to the original earnings left for the ill-used workmen. Let me, appears capable of amending this state of things, viz, the locating so many annually upon the land, on the or utopian scheme, but a reality, one which the Executive co-operative system, as laid down by Mr. O'Connor. As are actively engaged in reducing to practice as far as their means will allow, as witness the London shoe would enable you to dispose of, say fifty, a hundred, or as many as you think proper, yearly, until you had removed the surplus labour, if you did not choose to go any further."

The writer concludes by an earnest appeal to the trade to take his suggestion into immediate and serious consideration.

MINERS PUBLIC DINNER.

William Hulton, Esq. and sons, near Bolton, having given their colliers the handsome sum of Five Guineas by way of a New Year's Gift, it was resolved by the men to appropriate the same to a public dinner. Accordingly, on Monday, the 4th instant, about 100 of the hardy sons of the mine sat down to a good substantial dinner at the house of Mr. John Marsh, Queen Ann Inn, Dean Church, near Bolton. provided, Mr. W. Daniells, Editor of the Miner's ment went merrily round, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

The workmen in this case appear to be quite con-

landlord, Mr. Marsh, generously gave the colliers a to be served up for supper, free of cost.

The following toasts and sentiments were enthusi-"The People-the source of all legitimate power."

"William Hutton, Esq. and sons, God bless them; may they and their families enjoy a happy and prosperous New Year." 'Success to the Coal Trade." "The Miners Association; may the noble objects

for which it was formed be speedily accomplished." "W. P. Roberts, Esq., the honest and talented Miners Attorney General. By the Vice Chairman :- "The Miners Advocate, may its future career be a prosperous one, and may

the miners generally give it their hearty support." "Mr. William Daniells, the Editor of the Miners Advocate, and the honest and independent portion of "The general officers of the Miners Association,

and the past and present officers of the Dean Church district.' By the Chairman :- "The Lecturers of the Asso-

cittion, and the health of Mr. M. Scott.' "The miners—their wives and sweethearts." "The worthy host and hostess, may they live long

"Mr. Oliver and the rest of the just and trustworthy agents of Squire Hulton's Colliery." Several addresses were delivered by Messrs. Daniells and Scott. The greatest harmony was kept up to a late hour, when the company separated.

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

FACTORIES. SECOND GREAT MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

On Monday evening a second public meeting of the nhabitants of Edinburgh was held in the Music Hall for Mr. Ferrand, M.P., on the Ten Hours' Bill, and of consithe chair; and on the platform beside him we observed. amongst others, the Rev. Drs. Candish, H. Grey, James

Mr. OASTLEE then, at great length entered into a history of the factory system, similar to what he gave at the exercised towards the factory apprentices prior to the introduction of the bill limiting the labour of children under thirteen years of age to six hours a-day. He proved, from the evidence adduced before the Purliamentary committee, that he had not over-stated their excessive toil, when he had set it down at fourteen and fifteen hours per day-the fact being, that in some instances it extended to seventeen and even nineteen hours a day. He referred to the little time afforded to the children by the present hours of labour for intellectual, meral, and religious improvement; and stated that, although these hours were only twelve by statute, yet from various circumstances they were nearer fourteen. He also noticed the effects of this excessive labour upon females; and after relating several interesting anecdotes bearing upon his own career, and exhibiting the attachment which was displayed towards him by those whose cause he had espoused, he concluded, amidst much which Saddler, Fielden, himself, and others, had so long struggled, to their serious consideration and regard. Mr. FERRAND, M.P., who was loudly cheered. commonced his address by observing, that the advocates of the Ten Hours' Bill had united the working men of the manufacturing districts in England; they were as one

man in favour of it. There was not a man, woman, or by factory labour, who was not united in an indissoluble rious kind offices which it will be the duty of the mem. a majority of the manufacturers of the West Riding of had yet been exhibited it had been hailed with gladness and with joy, with every demonstration of sympathy and KILMARNOCK TRADES.—There is not much doing devotion. (Cheers.) And why, he asked, were the working men of England so determined to have protection for their labour by a Ten Hours' Factory Bill ? Because they were at that moment the most distressed peaceable, ever loyal, ever asking the Parliament and Government of the country for protection, they had hitherto sued in vain. They had sent them to Scotland to proclaim their wrongs, which were so well known in England; and would it be said that the enlightened people of Edinburgh, that great city, said to contain the

The motion having been unanimously agreed to, a. person rese in the body of the hall, and made some or infringements of any kind made upon the rights of la- I should be more liberally treated; but blessed are they observations as to the cruelty of subjecting females tobour. This is a subject surrounded with a great deal of who expect nothing from sham liberals, for they shall factory labour at all. He also took the liberty of stating difficulty, for while working a fortnight under protest, we not be disappointed. I received a similar answer. I that the landed aristocracy were as much to blame as the manufacturers in regard to the way in which they treated

The Rev. Dr. HENRY GREY said-The facts that have

been brought before us this evening have been, indeed,

ciation, to give irresponsible power to each locality to vocation, or demand, you have kindly inserted it in the been impossible to listen to the narration without deep strike, and then apply to the executive for support, Star. The above facts, I think, speak trumpet-tongued sorrow and distress of mind, and without perhaps a feelas many trades might strike at one, and the same to the working men, who is, and who is not, their real ing of indignation. The circumstances to which the time, call upon the executive for assistance, when from friends in time of need. I call then, in conclusion, to poor, the labouring poor or operatives, have been retheir previous engagements with other trades, it would be the toiling millions, but to the carpet weavers especially, duced are altogether peculiar. England is considered old but true saying, that all the large fishes eat the little The Poor Law Commissioner receives a salary of £2,000; impossible to give it, thus causing confusion, disorder, to mark well their real friends, and support them as as the richest country in the world, yet nowhere, I beand anarchy on every hand. Parties who manage strikes such; the only direct way to do this (so far as we are lieve in the world, is so much abject poverty to be found. must know their extent, the amount of funds required, soncerned with the press) is to withdraw our support Lately, in travelling upon the Continent, I so doubt saw and every other information necessary to secure a suc- from that portion of the press which does not represent much poverty; but I never witnessed such degraded po- the small ones, or there would not be a sprat left in the annually. much poverty; but I have a large workhouses are described to be the most noble.

Verty as may be found even in the city; and from the ocean. As it is with fishes, so it is with men; one large The workhouses are described to be the most noble. verty as may be sound when he state of things accounts just given us by Mr. Perrand, the state of things accounts just give account given us by Mr. Perrand, the state of things accounts give account given us by Mr. Perrand, the state of things give account give acco accounts just given us by mr. through the manufacturing districts swallows them accordingly; fish eat fish, man eats man, style, and estimated to contain 92,860 paupers; but, in appears to be still worse in the manufacturing districts and thanks God for a bellyfull, and prays for a happy cases of emergency, this accommodation may be increased of England. And again, England to constitute where digestion. Whenever we turn our eyes throughout our from ten to twenty per cent., and the houses are built on do we find humanity reduced to such a wretched and unhappy country, we may see the truth of this analogy, plans with a view to their enlargement. The dress is a do we find humanity reduced to such a vice that and she is preyed upon by the autropophazi of class legisla- kind of prison uniform. There is no arrangement as to miserance state original and a state original and the state of ignorance, and the state of ignorance is a state of ignoran to the impossibility of anothing statement as introduced is the Ruler, who dispenses the laws which grind her to diet to the inmate as shall be worse than the diet comcontacted who, at the tender age of selection, and the dust, and claiming merit for mercy, where justice is monly obtained by the labourer in the immediate also present to us many of the hobiest specimens of Chris- denied. Then we have his minions in red coats and in neighbourhood. also present to us many of the hosterspectation of our tian character, yet nowhere do we find vice so rampant, green, ready to whet their weapons on the emaciated 1 now ask your Lordship when you expect that the 60. and exhibiting such revolting features. Surely, there- bodies of starving fellow creatures. Here we have the vernment will be repaid the immense sum granted on fore, there must be something wrong in the constitution gown and wig cannibals cutting and slicing and stew- loan? Your scheme was a gigantic and costly experiof things, or at least in the arrangements of society. I ing the savory pottage; and there we have the gown ment, and was introduced with all the usual ceremony, of things, or at least in the arrangements of selection of the land mitre epicures puriolining every bit of fat left in the no means being spared to render it successful. Was you immense difference found not in rank, not in honours, but in property, the immense disparity in respect to property that we discover in different classes of the community; that while a few are loaded with wealth, the great mass are sunk in the deepest destitution. I am happy to find that in this meeting the obligations of religion have been so distinctly acknowledged; and on look ing to the institutions of the Great Ruler of the worldon looking at the arrangements prescribed by Infinite Wisdom for the government of that nation, which in former ages it pleased God specially to distinguish with aspect, the last and the worst of astrophagi, in the shape Ireland is entirely attributable to Whig government. His favour, I have observed that provisions were made to prevent the excessive accumulation of property, and again for preventing the test of destitution. (Cheers.) I will just refer to that remarkable arrangement by which, at the commencement of every 50th, the year of jubilee, he who had been compelled by the pressure of circumstances to sell his inheritance was again put in possession of it. This law at once prevented a great accumulation at least of landed property, and provided relief for the destitution of the distressed, (Cheers.) An agrarian law was continually aimed at by the people of Rome. I speak not now in praise of such an arrangement. The thing is impossible. Property must, of necessity, be dispensed in very different allottments; still we must regret, not the comfort and happiness of the rich, but the legradation and misery of the poor. (Cheers.) I have listened with the deepest interest to our friends who have addressed us, and especially to the affecting speech with which this meeting was opened by Mr. Oastler. No parts of it were more refreshing to me than those which threw some little light on his own personal character and who would attempt to deny the first part of this proposiconduct. I had, like others, been led to think on some tion; and it is quite certain did they properly underoccasions that he was an agitator, and perhaps something stand the latter, and were in possession of it, the first worse. (Laughter and applause.) How delighted I am would be immediately achieved. Much time and energy to find him a witness for the truth, and almost a martyr | have been lost in instilling into the minds of the people for the truth! (Cherrs.) The resolution which I have doctrines which could only lead to their further debase. to propose to this meeting declares that children of thir- ment, and it is melancholy to reflect that you, reverend teen years of age and upwards are kept fourteen hours sirs, whom I believe to be sincere in your motives, should a day, meal time included, which is a great hardship; After ample justice had been done to the good things and that the hours of labour might be shortened by the use of additional machinery, which has arrived at great Advocate, was called to the chair, and Mr. W. Scott perfection, without any material injury to the employer. to the influence of the Tories; at another time it was laid to the vice chair, when the song, toast, and senti- (Applause.) Children of thirteen years of age! What to the account of the Whigs; but this seems to have been mun of humanity would permit a child of his own to be worked for fourteen hours out of the twenty-four ! It is the juggler would endeavour to cheat honest men out of altogether unreasonable. We ought to sympathise with | their senses, by laying the blame at the door of Divine of Gowrie, on the banks of the Tay, which are univertented with their employer, and the employer per- those poor creatures who are subjected to fourteen hours' Providence, merely because a failure has happened in the sally allowed to be the best wheat lands north of the feetly satisfied with the conduct of the men-both continuous occupation at that early period of life. (Ap- Potato Crop! striving to promote the welfare of each other. This plause.) And we must do the same as regards the females. Is it not melancholy to think, in this civilised We must not emit to mention that the worthy age and country, we are brought to this state, that the women and children are often the persons who, by their barrel of ale, and the meat left at dinner he caused labour, by their unseasonable, toilsome, and oppressive

labour, support their fathers and their husbands; and this, in many cases, not from the will of the men themastically drank during the evening by the chairman : | selves, but from the unnatural arrangements of the factory system ! (Applause.) Mr. M'CRIE seconded the resolution. Dr. CANDLISH then rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He said-I will not, at this hour, trespass on the patience of the meeting at any length. I appear here very gladly, at the request of several working men of Edinburgh, to receive the statements and communications of the gentlemen who have come from a distance to ddress us, and who, while I offer no expression of opinion on other subjects, I have no hesitation in welcoming as true philanthropists on this question. (Applause.) appear to express my entire concurrence in the object of this meeting, viz., for shortening the excessive hours of labour, especially in the case of women and children. Applause.) The resolution which I have to propose is That an abridgment of the hours of labour, especially n the case of women and children, is necessary to afford time for the religious, the moral, and the intellectual culture of the labourer, which, under the present system, is lamentably neglected." Now, I am very well aware that during late years some improvement has taken place in this department of society. I am well aware that some restrictions have been placed on the employment of children in particular; and I regard this as a stop in the right direction, the legislative enactment requiring that children of a certain age employed at work should be, during a certain period of the week. at school. I rejoice in this, as a step in the right direction; but it is a very, very small step indeed. (Applause.) I have a personal knowledge of some of the manufacturing dis-

tricts in the west, and of the working of that system, and I know how very little real education can be imparted to children hastily dismissed from work, without time for preparation at home. I can see no remedy for the great evil of children being employed so as to prevent their being educated, if it be not made a matter of absolute requirement that every person employed shall have learned to read and write; but upon this point I am not rethe purpose of hearing addresses from Mr. Oastler and | quired, according to the terms of my resolution, to enlarge. I am sure it must be evident to all, that an abridgment of the hours of labour is absolutely indispensable to the spiritual, moral, and intellectual culture of effect, Dr. Candlish read a letter signed " A Dress. maker's Assistant," and called attention to the wearisome toll and scanty earnings of this industrious class,

> of the Shirt." (Applause.) Mr. WHYTOCK seconded the resolution. It was then proposed and agreed to that a petition should be drawn up, in accordance with the resolutions, and after being signed by the Chairman, should be transmitted for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. On the motion of Mr. Oastler, seconded by Mr. Fer. rand, a vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

whose hard lot was truly d-picted in the immortal "Song

RICHARD OASTLER, ESQ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB. London, January 6, 1847. Sin,-Permit me to trouble you with a few words in reply to Mr. J. Macpherson's letter in your last. I did not "put myself in communication with

arrangements with Mr. Pitkethley, and followed his directions through**out.** ive notice for the meeting.

I was not aware that Mr. Pitkethley's letter had been delayed,—but, when I inquired for a conveyance

Finding myself locked up in Dundee, I wrote a letter to the chairman of the Dundee meeting, explaining the circumstances which hindered my arrival at that town, and shertly stating my views on the Ten Hours' Bill. Still I was anxious to reach Alerdeen, if possible,

and being informed by the Dundee Short Time Committee that the Aberdeen meeting would be held, I resolved to wait till the last moment, hoping that the road might be open, and that I should have the pleasure to address the inhabitants of Aberdeen on I waited three days in Dundee, and on Sunday night at twelve o'clock, left that town in the mail for

morning. I retired to rest, being very weary, and was very sorry to find that the snow had delayed Mr. Pitkethley's letter, and no meeting could be held. I was, however, delighted to meet Mr. James Macpherson and others, and I hope I payed the way for a future meeting; at all events, for petitions in favour of the Ten Hours' Bill to Parliament during

its next session. I was pressed to remain in Aberdeen a few days, that proper notice might be given and a meeting having that pleasure. Through Mr. James Macpherson's kindness I was

enabled to reach the packet the moment before she

who supported me in the glorious cause which it is forget their kind attentions. May I urge our friends in Scotland to finish the

good work by obtaining numerous petitions. I remain, Sir, Your's respectfully, RICHARD OASTLER.

notices with which you favoured us .- R.O.

P.S .- My thanks are tendered to you for the kind

Correspondence.

Aggressive parties having seized upon the possessions

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HEIRARCHY OF

RIGHT REV. AND REV. SIRS.

of their neighbours, it followed that those whom they robbed of their inheritance were cast upon the world as beggars, to become slaves or vagrants. They were rendered poor by violence, against which they could not suc- 1838. The avowed object of this act is distinctly stated, cessfully contend, and were therefore compelled to submit and the necessary steps were taken to ensure its success, to the conditions imposed upon them by their new The 130 workhouses erected were estimated to cost bemasters. What was gained by the sword was preserved tween £1,100,000 and £1,200 000; the money being lent by the sword, and the lash and the knout were intro- by Government, free of interest, for ten years, and to duced as auxiliaries in the war of aggression. It is an be repaid by annual instalments within twenty years, it that many of those large fish have small gullets, and ries of the clerk of each Union, the master and metron of nation. To-day we have the landlords working and starving seriously in earnest when you passed the law under distheir famished victims; and to-morrow we may see their cussion fif so, what is its evidence as to your ability to goagents hunting and driving them to destruction, and pre- vern Ireland ! Arethe poor more effectually relieved than mature and miserable deaths; and as if her bones were not they were in 1838 ! Let the present state of Ireland analready picked clean enough, next comes in all its hideous- swer. Men, women, and children dying of starvation; ness the "Youmaule" of the Caribs, as a middle man and a the workhouses filled to repletion, and a whole people in rack renter; his repast is sqeezed out of her vitals and her a state of mendicity. The Irish Poor Law was passed by tears, and hearts' blood furnish his sanguinary beverage | the political economists and Whigs. You are a Whig, and to render destruction still more complete, we have the | and--" By their fruits ye shall know them." carrion crow and vulture, birds of unholy and ominous I do not assert that the present impoverished state of of political traffickers, devouring with napacious energy, You no doubt affirm that the failure of the potatoe crop the few remaining remnants of Ireland's mangled corpse! was an unexpected calamity, of which you could have no No wonder, reverend sirs, that starvation is in the land- fore-knowledge. I grant the justice of your statement; that death is in the highways-that Erin receives her | but what does it prove !- the hollowness and utter inutichildren to her bosom coffinless !! But, bleased are the lity for good of the principles by which you and your martyred dead-the living claim our consideration, and friends, the Malthusian economists, attempt to govern a to their interests let us devote ourselves. Let us by una- nation. We have abundant crops of wheat, rye, oats, 'nimity, perseverance, and honesty, exert ourselves to re- barley, and every other necessary for food; but there is move the evils of the present, and provide blessings for a failure of a single root-one of the meanest of its class the future; let us lay down our prejudices, and like true philanthrophists, enlist ourselves in the cause of suffering succeeded law-reports printed-speeches made-politihumanity : let us labour like men and christians to place our fellow creatures in such a position, that hunger will affairs of a nation managed by the exercise of "great henceforth have no power to KILL-or might or monopoly to lock up the land which God declared should bring | better than chickweed for sparrows, fails, and behold the

forth abundantly to supply their want. In my last letter, I stated that the land for the people and political power to secure its possession and advantages, would be found the only true remedy for Irish grievances. I believe there is not one Irishmen in every ten thousand, have so long been the dupes of the political artifice of designing and self-interested individuals. Heretofore, it was fashionable to lay all the charge of Ireland's misery a pretence only, if we are to judge from results; but now

Do the impious and unhallowed lips which dare to libe the munificence of Heaven, ever feel the parching thirst pasturage; and so singularly combine fertility with firmwhich consumes the starving victims of man's injustice; or does his stomach ever feel the gnawing, and the seen rapidly fattening upon them in places where, in hankering, or the delirium, or the madness of kunger? Does the libeller ever see his children stretched on the print of a horse's foot. It is stated in Mr. Tighe's rebare ground starved, dying, and dead-"food for vermin!" marks on the soils of Ireland, that, "In Longford there or feel the awful certainty that his own dissolution is is a farm named Garnard-kill, which produced eight at hand? Oh No! He sits at "Belahazzar's feast, crops of potatoes without manure." where wine and oil, milk and honey are in abundance; he is dressed in "purple and fine linen," and his feet rest upon carpets, and the wails of widows, and the cries of orphans are drowned in the dulcet tone of vocal and instrumental music; he sits at the "Rich Man's Table pression and misrule have destroyed the taste of the where Lazarus is denied the crumbs which the dogs pick people for a higher order of food. Potatoes are grown up!,' Ah! Rev. Sirs, the message has gone forth from Heaven, and already the "Hand writing" is "on the punity, for HE does not visit one with hunger, and Treland that domestic culinary operations are only rewall." Divine Providence will not be libelled with imanother with plenty; but it is man who monopolises the quired onestep above the most savage state of barbarism, right to lock up and dispense at his pleasure the products of the earth for which he never laboured, and thereby youd his first desires; he kills game, it is his own, and is frustrated the intentions of Providence who has sent sufficient (even for the present,) to supply the wants of all his creatures. Providence has not taken the corn, and the cattle, and the pigs. Providence built no walls, or erected no chevaux de frise to exclude his children from the land which was to supply them with food; he built no castles or bastions to frown over the fair face of nature; the banners of the Almighty waved aloft amidst the clouds, -his fortress was the snow-capped summit of the eternal hills, and the valleys at his feet were stretched out in native beauty, teeming with life in all its various forms, that man, the "Lord of all," should take, and eat, and live! Providence made no landlords, but man made a lord of himself, and compels his equals to bow down before the "calf" which he set up as the object of their adoration, and this kind of idolatry has become so prevalent that we have calves of all kinds and classes, from the great calf who made a lord of himself down to the wretched "slink" who pockets the price of a dirty summons served upon some unfortunate wight whose means will not permit him to pay tribute to the particular idol he is bound to worship. The great lord (!) gourmandises turtle and wine on the continent or elsewhere; the lordling calf of a middle man apes the manners of his master, and griuds his tenants to procure luxuries to gratify his vanity and satiate his vulture appetite: the little lord of a landlord, who rents under the middle-man, aithough he works hard is obliged to be satisfied with buttermilk and salt herrings when he can get them, but the poor wretch who may be employed to labour for either of them dines in a ditch upon "lumpers," and would deem it a luxury to have the appendage of salt and water to dip his worst class of potatoe iu, but if this, bad as it is, fail him, if Providence denies this last resource, as at the present, he is left to starve! And why? Because the turtle must still be eat on the continent. | fresh in the recollection of a large portion of the in-Landlord Calf Dan, and Landlord Calf Noodle must have | telligent men of this country. At the commencement their hunters and their beagles (for beagles must eat of that war, it was asserted by those who made it, though christians should starve!); they must be gentle. that it would be of short duration, and that only a men and M.P.'s if possible, to enhance their dignity; and | moderate sum would be wanted. But before it had all the corn, and the pigs, and every available article progressed two years, government found it necesmust find their way to the "big house" to enable its sary to lay a heavy tax on every article consumed

patronage is bartered for liberty. The education of the people has heretofore been such so injuriously against their interests; but it is now time that such gross errors should be expunged from your parties in the towns of Soutland." I left all the national seminars. The quirks and the quibbles, and The road between Dundee and Aberdeen being men," must be the cry of "Every man who loves his bank in the country, except those in New England, impassable for several days, prevented Mr. Pitketh- country and would see her happy." You, Reverend Sirs, leys's letter reaching Aberdeen in sufficient time to are placed in a position in which you may render vast and important service; you possess the confidence of your flock, and they are ever willing to obey your commands: they give you credit for sincerity; and if you from Dundee to Aberdeen, I was told there was will candidly inform them that you have heretofore acted none, either by land or water, but that the mail bags in error in lending yourself to the Repeal agitation, they vernment securities at par, were ruined by the fall, were conveyed on horseback from Montrose to Aber- will believe you, and follow your advice, in all your future progress for national regeneration.

> so the sooner you dispel the delusion, the sooner will you gain for yourselves honour, and for your country, happiness. But what should be the basis of this education, you may ask? "It is moral, virtuous, and religious!" It is consistent with the principles of Christianity, and therefore, you cannot reasonably object to it. Nor will all the clamour in the world stifle its spirit of truth, even though the denouncer of "Godless colleges" should lend himself to the task of doing so. 1 like, Reverend Sirs, the doctrine of the Saviour,

O'Connell possesses their confidence by your suffrage :

which renders to "Casar the things which ARE Casar's;" butI would like to ask the Casar of Derrypane, Aberdeen, where I arrived at eight o'clock in the what things he possesses which are truly his? I would like to ask all the idle Cæsars who claim things as theirs, and use other people's substance, why they do not produce things of their own, instead of growling for the "lion's share" of everything, which belongs to industrious people only. I would certainly submit to the "powers that be."

teach a man that he should submit patiently, and die ple were seated on the grass in the curve, while the silently, under the influence of injury or injustice; and I opening gave access to the servants to bring in the submit that it will not be inconsistent with the sacred wine and spirits consumed on such occasions. It is held. My engagement in Edinburgh prevented m2 character of your office, if, instead of teaching your still the custom to hold these orgies occasionally in flocks to be meek beasts of burthen—"hewers of wood this sequestered spot, and many a fervid Gallie and drawers of water;" you teach them to look upon address and full quaich have been poured out to the themselves as men formed in the image of the Creator, memory of the various parties committed to the started, else, I might have been too late for the and possessed of a natural right to live and be happy on Edinburgh meeting. I did not receive Mr. James the earth; that all men are equal in the eye of God, and Macpherson's letter, addressed to me at Dundee, that rank and worldly distinctions are only emanations of the pride and corruption of human nature; if you strange scene. teach them that the laws which govern him should be made by all, and for the good of all; and that when they the wreeking of a vessel near the Narrows, says: tell him that labour has its rights, and that the people three-fourths of the cargo and she captain's wife the land which gave him birth, and which will receive back his ashes, and which was intended to furnish his war, 'Friend,' said an American Quaker in a seasubsistence, is his natural inheritance, but that it has been wrested from him by the ruthless hand of power; if you tell him that it is criminal to be a slave when free. dom is attainable; if you tell him this, you will have MEDICINE.—De Sevigne calls the science of medigiven him his first, best lesson; and if you will only now cine pompous non-ense; specious babbling; words

ciples to your countrymen, there will be no dange he result of your labours. I am, Right Reverend and Reverend Sire,

Your most obedient Servant. W. H. CLIFTON.

TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The "Act for the more effectual Relief of the destituta Poor in Ireland," received the Royal assent on July 1,

-and the effect is to shake the entire system. Law has cal economy discussed-true principles enforced-the facts"-when lo! a creeping, crawling root, not much result!-a nation bankrupt, and a people starving! and that, too, in a country, the soil and climate of which enables it to produce grain of every kind, equal, if not superior, to the most productive soils of England. Some idea of the productive powers of Ireland may be formed from the following statement by Sir William Jackson Hooker, which you will find by referring to the section Botany," in M'Culloch's statistical account of the Bri-

tish Empire. Sir William savs :--"We find many plants incapable of bearing the cold of more northern latitudes. Hence the strawberry tree adorning the woods of Killarney and Bantry, with its rich evergreen foliage, and its copious redberries, comes to such perfection that a trunk has been measured nine and a half feet in girth."

Ireland is, par excellence, the land of the daisy and cowslip-the region of fruits and flowers. Her worst soils are superior to the sharp gravels and hungry moulds of many parts of Scotland, while she is declared hy competent judges, to contain lands equal to the carse Tweed: while Roscommon, Galway, Limerick, Mayo, and other counties, are equal to any parts of England for ness, that bullocks of 100 or 105 stone weight, may be

I now ask why is it that any people living under so because they fill the stomach-not that they fatten the flesh; they are easily cooked, requiring only to be washed and boiled, and so little has civilization done for The savage cats the raw root, and he has no taste besavoury to his appetite. The Irish peasant is robbed of the flesh, and receives in its stend the boon of knowing

how to boil his roots.

The failure of the potato crop has opened the eyes of many to the rotten system of government under which naturally ask what would have been the fate of the Irish people if pototoes had never been planted on her shores? would they have been poorer than they now are! Such would have been impossible: on the contrary the peasant would have desired and possessed food of a superior kind; and as landlords, middlemen, merchants, &c., have taken all they possibly could from the labourer. I infer that the working classes would have had better food, and the other sections of course less profit from labour. Again, the failure of the accursed root shows that the rich cannot injure the poor with impunity : there seems to be a level in the affairs of men, and Ireland has reached it. The rich are poor because they have no \$ccurity that they will continue to possess their wealth. They have continued to take from the people until nature can afford no more, and the people are miserable because

they have been robbed of all. The meeting of Parliament is at hand, and your Lordship must grapple with the difficulties you have helped to create. Fine speeches, about "great principles;" soft words and fair promises will be but of little value-the people want food-all look to the government, all wait for your promises and their fulfilments; all say, "By

their fruits ye shall know them." A LEAF FROM THE ANNALS OF A SHORMAKER'S GARRET.

WAR AND TAXATION,-The New York Evening Express says :—The operations of the last war are still owner to sustain his respectability, and to enable him, if from abroad, to lay an excise on every gallon of he is a political pediar, to attend the auction mart where | whiskey made in this country, -and to impose an odious stamp tax. No man could draw a note, or execute a bond to be legal, without purchasing of the as so give sanction to the principle which now operates government a stamp. Every acre of land, every watch, and every other species of personal estate, was taxed to an enormous extent. Tax gatherers, in one shape or another, were almost as numerous the theorisms of interested pedagogues, must now give as the locusts of Egypt. Loans multiplied until they way before the principles of truth, and "Measures, not amounted to about 180,000,000 of dollars. Every suspended specie payments, and the government forced out to the people these Treasury notes, until they depreciated like continental money, to be worth only about 70 cents on the dollar. Government 6 per cents sold for about 60 per cent. on the dollar. Hundreds of capitalists, who commenced buying go-Such was the practical effect of the war we have alluded to. The government now owe 25,000,000, and this war has just commenced, judging by present appearances. It is now proposed to increase the debt to about 50,000,000; and no one can foresec what the amount will ultimately be.'

HIGHLAND FUNERALS. - There is at present a general movement throughout the towns and villages of the north to do away with the entertainment usually afforded on the occasion of funerals, so burdonsome to the humbler class of the people, and which often degenerate into excess. In the remote country parishes it will be more difficult to eradicate this custom, in consequence of the distance which many parties travel in order to be present solemnities. A striking menento of the old Highland funerals may still be seen a few miles from Coreach, near the western terminus of the Caledonian Canal. On the southern bank of the canal is an ancient burying ground, and besides it a curious green mound of earth in the shape of a horseshoe, which was constructed in that singular shape some centuries ago, in order to accomodate the atbut, notwithstanding, I hold it to be a bad doctrine to tendants at funerals. After the interment the peo-"narrow-house" in the adjourning resting place. The bagpipe, too, sometimes added the wild notes of a "lament," which heightened the effect of the AN OWNER. - A New York paper, announcing

> The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned A FRIEND OF PEACE.-During the revolutionary

fearlessly and honestly inculcat: those heaven-born prin. instead of reasons; and promises instead of results.

Foreign Mobements.

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

44 I think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will be the stronger."-Braon. S SOCIAL REFORM PARTIES IN AMERICA

We think a brief account of those sections of the progressive movement in the United States not comprogressive movement in the "National Reformers" Providence is a prised in the ranks of the prised in the ranks of th readers. The two sections we shall confine ourselves to are the "Communists," and the "Association-

When we have said that the Communists generally follow Robert Owen, or at least approximate in their views to his, we have said sufficient to give our readers an idea of their principles and aims. In the early part of 1845 we find one of the speakers of their party making the following statement :-

The One-Mentian farm of 800 acres is purchased and paid for; chartered by the State of Pennsylvania with a defined and published system, constitution and code of laws; and in the twenty months that this Community has been in operation there have been some forty acres cleared, a large log house built, and the saw mill is ready for operation; and when the spring opens a number of dwellings will be put up, and manufacturing in a small way carried on so as to make it self-supporting as

soon as possible. What has been the subsequent history of this Cemmunity we do not know. There is or was two or three other Communities but of their history we

cannot speak. In October 1845 a "World's Convention" was held at New York, Mr. Owen was the convener of the Convention and its chairman; amongst the delegates present was G. H. Evans, editor of Young America, and several leading "National Reformers." A variety of "plans" were submitted to the Convention, several of which were adopted. The following brief extract of the proceedings is from Young

The Convention was emphatically Mr. Owen's Convention. It is true that there was a few persons present from Europe, and a number from different parts of the Union; and it is true that all plans of reform presented were discussed and decided upon; but it is equally true that Mr Owen's plan was the beginning and end of the Convention, and that he considered that nothing short of his plan came legitimately within the meaning of the

The organization of the Convention was such that each session was in fact but a public meeting to deliberate on such plans as might be brought forward at the time. At two of the largest of these, two plans were adopted. (those of Bovay and Evans,) both of which embraced the restoration of the soil by political action, and several

Mr. Owen's plan also, adopted at the last meeting, is in brief, to establish communities by Incorporate Joint Stock Associations, the Communities to be built and let to the operatives by the Capitalists, and to have the right of redeeming the stock, which Mr. Owen thinks may be done in twenty years. The amount necessary to establish a community of three thousand persons, he when one shall be established as a model, they will soon become general.

We have not heard that Mr. Owen's "Joint Stock Communist Associations" have advanced beyond the resolution-voting of the convention, but we fancy they have not. It was resolved that an annual World's Convention" should be held on the 1st of October in each year, but we have not heard of any such Convention having taken place in October last. Recent American papers show, however, that Mr-Owen is yet indefatigable and undismayed in propagating his views. His addresses are somewhat curious, more particularly his praises of "democracy" as the great instrument for effecting social retorm! We may dismiss this portion of the subject in the words of the editor of Young America:- 'Com nunism may be the ultimate state of society, but a restoration of individual rights by political action, or otherwise, is a measure absolutely necessary to human progress."

THE ASSOCIATIONISTS, (Fourierites), seem to command more public attention, at least they are better represented in the press, having several organs of first-rate talent, and one-the New York Tribune possesses great influence. Recently this party published a lengthy statement of their principles and objects, from which we give the following extracts:-STATEMENT

Of the "American Union of Associationists," Observing with regret, though without surprise, that misconceptions, errors, and calumnies, are widely circulated in relation to the doctrines of Association-We the undersigned Officers of the " American Union of Associationists." feel bound once again to state to our

countrymen the real objects which we have in view. We are convinced that the Associative movement is a Providential one,-that it fulfils the promises so long announced through ages of conflict and suffering; that it opens a new era of justice and peace; that it practically embodies the Christian Law of Love, establishes the liberties and rights of citizens which have been sought in vain by legislators in ancient and modern times, and successfully completes the reforms which the philanthropists of all Christian and civilized lands are proclaiming. Therefore do we summon all men to hearken to our criticisms of existing outrages and miseries, to respand to our appeals for efficient efforts to remove these intolerable wrongs against Man,-to accept the principles of the Combined Order of Society, if they can see them as we do, to be just and wise, -and prac tically to apply them in hope and truth.

It is our conviction that the existing system of Society ealled Civilization is radically false and corrupt in several of its prominent institutions, and that a reform of this system is laid as a solemn duty upon every enlightened people. The institutions belonging as elements to present society, which we condemn as false, corrupting, brutalizing, or oppressive, and which can only be removed by an integral reform, are briefly the following :- War, or legal and honourable butchery, carried on by nations; Slavery, or the ownership of man by man; the system of Labour for Wages or the Slavery of Capital; the existing wasteful, complicated and fraudulent system of Commerce; free, or anarchial Competition, with its hatreds, jealousies, frauds and lies; the monopoly of the Soil, and of Machinery; Pauperism; Prostitution, and all approximations to it, such as mercenary marriages, and legalized impurity; the present defective methods of Education, and unequal opportunities of the same; the repugnant and degrading system of Labour, which lies at the foundation of slavery, idleness, physical debility and disease, and the general poverty in society; the universal Conflict of Interests and Hostility of

CLASSES.

In place of all these we aim to establish a new Social OLDER which shall create abundant riches, and distribute them according to the laws of Justice; which shall banish poverty and pauperism, and the miseries to which they give rise for ever from the earth; which shall assostate the interests of all classes, and destroy in their very source, the causes of selfishnees, and antagonism, fraud, litigation and crime; which shall secure to every child the benefits of a complete moral, intellectual and physical development; which shall break the chains of the slave and the fetters of want and starvation that bind the hireling; which shall banish idleness from seciety by so organising industry as to dignify it and render it attractive; which shall secure an honourable and congenial sphere of activity in industry, and the arts and sciences to women, together with pecuniary independence and the enjoyment of equal rights with man, which alone can remove prostitution and venal marriages effectually from the world; which shall render the health of the body, and a true development and harmonious action of all the faculties and passions of the soul, which constitute happiness, the general rule instead of the exception as they now are; which shall establish an enlightened and philanthropic public opinion that will honestly examine and accept new ideas, new discoveries and plans of improvement; and which in short shall base the prosperity, liberty and peace of nations upon a true and sure foundation.

Thus we propose to reform society, and lay earnest and resolute, though patient and conciliatory, hands on the barbarian institutions which civilised man has too long tolerated, and against which the conscience and judgment of Christendom cry aloud.

But there are other institutions of modern society which we leave untouched, whose beneficial influences we recognise, and whose tendencies to a higher good should be developed and perfected, while at the same time we are assured that if any radical changes are to take place in them they will be accomplished by other men than those of the present times; the chief of these institutions are the Christian Church, Marriage and Re-Presentative Government.

Thus in relation to the Church, we believe that the time is approaching when the scattered and hostile sects into which it is divided, will be brought into the same fold, and one Universal Church will be established on the earth. But we have, as a body, no idea whatever of undertaking the reform necessary to effect this result; that work lies out of our sphere; we leave it to the future. But still we do not hesitate to declare that it Cannot be brought about while discord and selfishne-s are the fundamental laws of society, and we call upon Christians of every sect to be true to their professions. "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how

Can he love God whom he hath not seen ?" And so with regard to Marriage; we hold that it is the most sacred and important of existing social ties, and thus that it is the pivot on which the order of society de-Pands. Accordingly, our position is that the existing institution is to be maintained in its greatest possible dignity and purity. We believe that with the establishment of Truth and Justice in the practical affairs of society; with the abolition of poverty, and with the guaranty of Pecuaiary independence to all persons, the most fatal temptations to debase and profane this relation will be

removed, and that mercenary marriages and other le-

habits which make society a hall, will disappear. But to Purer and nobler generations, more upright, honourable, and generous, we leave all legislation on this subject. It is for us to maintain the institution inviolable. Nevertheless, we shall not refrain from the duty of exposing in the strongest colours the meanness, the shameless in- usual congratulatory addresses from the Diplomatio this relation throughout society.

of the vital movement of the American Revolution, and apprehended from me. the application in practice of the morality of the Saviour, "Do ye unto others as ye would that they should daily assumes a more menacing character. de unto vou."

To this cause great and generous souls of all ages have devoted themselves, For the good of the Race they have says the Gazette de Berri, to be placed. They have given their lives in faithful thought or heroic action; not as yet been taken to Bourges as the buildings never doubting that the day of deliverance would come they have passed serenely from the stage, leaving for our instruction their sufferings, their deeds, and their words. To all these noble spirits we acknowledge our debt as members of the human family. We rever their memory and look in their teachings for indications of needful truth and of present duty.

Pre-eminent among these men in our view, is Charles Fourier, a genuis raised up in these modern times. Especially do we look upon him with gratitude and satisfaction, because, unlike many other thinkers, he descended from universal and abstract ideas into the sphere of pri mary, practical, necessities, the sphere of Labor.

The Organization of Labor in the associated township according to the Series, is briefly what we, as a body, accepted from his writings; and on the realization of this measure we are assured that the safety and progress of society now depend. As to Fourier's theories of Marriage, of Cosmogony, and the Immortality of the Soul, we do not accept them, * and this is the position which the As- will there see the ameliorations and economies which sociation School in this country and in Europe have always taken and never varied from.

The plan we propose, while it is strictly scientific, is at the same time peaceful and conservative. We wish to I desire. test our doctrines in the organisation of a single township. With a less number of persons than may be found in an ordinary township, we can make an experiment of We believe that we can so arrange manual and other industry as to render it all honourable and attractive, and abridge a multitude of repulsive, unwholesome, and degrading labours; that we can introduce a system of combined architecture, and effect vast economies in modes of guarantee congenial spheres of employment and a true in the different branches of the administration, and social position to every person; extend equal opportuestimates at three million of dollars, and he thinks that nities of education of all; bring about unity of interests ments in force relative to the press and to exceptional and general co-operation, and place the social relations of the people on a footing of truth, honour, justice, equa

rights, and active benevolence. Thus in one local, practical experiment, made scien tifically on a small scale and not affecting the general nterests of society as much as a single election in some of our cities, we propose a final proof ef our method of Provinces, Catalonia, Gallicia, the Maeztrazgo, and Association. If it succeeds on this scale, as all large political divisions are but the repetition of the township, there will be no difficulty in its universal application, to the unspeakable benefit of society and of every being

HORACE GREELEY, President. Jakes Kat. Jr. PELEG CLARKE.

> BENJAMIN URNEB, H. H. VAN AMBINGE, Vice-Presidents. W. H. CHANNING, Dom. Cor. Sec. PARKE GODWIN, For. Cor. Sec. JAMES T. FISHER, Rec. Sec. FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, Treasurer.

O. MACDANIEL. GRORGE RIPLEY, EDMUND TWEEDY. CHARLES A. DANA JOHN ALLEN, ALBERT BRISBANE.

We learn from the Tribune that there have been not less than twenty attempts to realize Industrial Associations on the plan of Fourier, of which ten are still in progress. We believe the most important of these societies is the Brook Farm Phalanx in the state of Massachusetts. We have no information as to the progress and prospects of these societies.

Some time ago, the Associationists and National Reformers had some smartish controversies concerning the merits of their respective plans. The Associationists admit and contend for the right of the and surrendering, or being slaughtered to a man, whole human race to the whole of the earth's soil; but they consider that the most effectual means for restoring this right is, by forming industrial societies, which uniting capital and labour shall enable the members to gradually and peacefully acquire their long lost rights, and secure to them those rights an account of what had taken place to Count das when gained. They are for achieving their aims by social not political means.

The National Reformers, on the other hand, whilst agreeing with the Associationists as to the natural right of the race to the soil, think that political means are indispensable for the obtainment of great social changes; therefore, by influencing the national and state legislatures, they would-lst .- secure to actual settlers, the free and exclusive use of the public lands in limited allotments; 2nd .- Limit the quantity of land to all holders after the present generation; and, 3rd .- Secure the homestead of each family from being taken out of its possession through any future debt or mortgage. The National Reformers, though not adopting Association principles as a party contain in their ranks many, who believe in "Association," but who deem the restoration of individual rights to be first essential: the Land first and Association (if desireable) afterwards.

We should correct what we have said above as to the Associonists eschewing political means, we believe that this is true of the party, but some of their most talented leaders are wiser. Messrs. Greeley means. The above-named individuals all advocate the freedom of the Public Lands. M. Ryckman is a leading member of the Reform Association, so is Mr. Van Amringe, and we see he is about to become the travelling lecturer for the society; as to Albert Brisbane, he has delivered some of the most eloquent orations yet uttered in advance of the Agrarian cause, and gives his vote for the National Reform candidates, and we have friend Evans's testimony, that "he (A. Brisbane) is a host in himself; 2 devoted, a self-scrificing reformer, without vanity or of 260 cavalry, under the command of Bomfin, sallied pretension; and the more deserving of credit, if out from Santarem, taking the road to Torres Vedras; there be any credit in doing one's duty, because he various were the reports affoat in regard to this started for the Bolloon River, has succeeded in comnever felt except by sympathy the evils which he aims to remove.

Before we close this article, we should say that a short time factory agitation," has long commanded the attention of the working classes in Massachusetts and other manufacturing states and localities. The triumph of the good cause in this country, which cannot be far off, must have a mighty and beneficial The weather was most tempestuous, and the heavy effect for the cause of our oppressed fellow-workers, flooding rains had rendered the roads almost imin America. Surely Republican America will not allow Monarchial England to outstrip her in the race of humanity! Factory slaves of America look

Had time and space permitted, which they do not, we should like to have offered some observations upon the Reform press of the States; we must, however, merely confine ourselves to a few passing remarks. With the merits of Young America and the Anti-Renter our readers are pretty well acquainted; the specimens we have from time to time given of the contents of those journals is their best praise. The New York Tribune, the principal (New York) organ of the "Associationists" is, in many respects, an admirable journal, though, of course, we dissent from its Whig politics. Of the Subterranean, the Voice of Industry, the Harbinger, the Regenerator, forces had to retire, and the absence of medical at- was of very great breadth, and the country on its clothing, the whole having been parted with to meet after dissolution the bodies are quietly deposited in and the Alphadelphia Tocsin, we have only seen one tendance to extract the ball from his breast, increased abundance of barley, grass, grass which, however, appear to be all able and energetic champions of appear to be all able and energetic champions of a proper to be all able and energetic champions of a proper to be all able and energetic champions of a proper to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day, of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing day of his perilous state, he appear to be all able and energetic champions of the fellowing description. There was the description. There was the crayings of hunger. In the house next door four the crayings of hunger. In the house next door four the crayings of hunger. In the house next door four the crayings of hunger, and the craying the craying of hunger. In the house next door four the craying progress. We should be glad to have a more intimate acquaintance with the above-named papers, and some others (we see occasionally noticed in Young America) published in Pennsylvania, Illinois,

and Ohio. We hold it to be a solemn duty to do what lies in our power to promote a veritable brotherhood between the people of this country and the people of America, and with that view we are anxious to make known to our readers every movement on the other side of the Atlantic, having for its object the progression, veritable freedom and happiness of mankind. In this spirit we wish our American friends union and success, and good speed in all their labours.

* Strictly speaking, our general position on all these subjects is this: We leave them aside. As individuals each is at liberty to accept or reject any thing aside from the subject of Industrial Reform and Organisation, as truth and human good shall dictate to his own mind.

Our next number will contain the commencement of some most astounding revelations of the crimes of the infamous Austrian despotism.

GLASGOW is at present inundated with destitute galised prostitution, with the loathsome dens and stews Irish families, who are daily arriving under an that are tolerated in the midst of the most virtuous and impression that there is work for them on some feligique communities, and the degrading and brutish railway.

Foreian Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On New-Year's day Louis-Philippe received the iquity and corruption on the one hand, and the bitter, corps, and other bodies. The ceremony was of the life-consuming sorrows on the other, which prevail in usual fraudulent character, enriched by an additional dash of spicey lying on the part of Louis Philippe, The system of Representative Government, it is hardly | who, in reply to the felicitations of the Peers, said : necessary to say, we regard as the greatest step of mo- - ' As you have said, the problem to be solved was dern political improvement. We believe that it em- the alliance of monarchy and liberty; it was to make bodies a part at least of the idea of human liberty, and nations feel that liberty has need of monarchy, and that it is one of the chief instrumentalities by which to prove to kings and princes that monarchy has of 1846, It is an awful visitation, and the misery Providence is working out its purposes of good in the need of liberty. It is from having misapprehended this principle—it is from having believed, or. the So far from alming at the destruction of either of one hand, that liberty was incompatible with mothese institutions, we regard their preservation as an inarchy, and on the other that monarchy was incom-Indispensable condition of the reform to which we are patible with liberty, that France has been dragged devoted. Our work consists in the Organization of in- into revolutionary storms. May God preserve other dustry upon true principles, so as to bring about a great | nations from the like! May our example convince increase of production or real wealth, and to distribute states and kings that monarchy and liberty may live it with exact justice; in the establishment of an econo- and prosper together, but that they cannot do so exmical and equitable system of Commerce; and in the cept at the price of mutual confidence. If the guaranty to every human being of the essential and in- national will has raised me to the throne, it is alienable rights of Man, which are, the right to Integral | because the tenour of all my life presaged that all Education, the right to Labour, and the right to the my efforts would tend to ensure the triumph of this fruit thereof. This work we claim to be the completion principle, and that there was no secret thought to be

Bread is still rising in price, and the searcity Upwards of 1,200 pieces of cannon and howziters destined for the fortifications of Paris, are ready, preparing there to receive them will not be ready until next summer.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF THE CORTES. The Cortes was opened on the 31st ult. by the Queen in person. 'The "speech" is rather lengthy, out presents no points worthy of notice save the following paragraphs :--

"I have contracted a marriage with my august cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis Maria de Bourbon. agreeably to my intention announced to the preced ing Cortes. I trust that Heaven will bless this union, and that you, also, gentlemen, will unite your prayers with mine to almighty Ged. The marriage of my beloved sister has also taken place in the way which has been already explained to the Cortes.

" My Government will present you with the budget of receipts and expenses for the year 1847. You it has been possible to make. I regret that past troubles, and the very reforms themselves which must afterwards produce good results, do not permit of my making at present all the reductions which

" A fixed and fitting endowment for religious purposes and the clergy is a positive and urgent need, as essential to the welfare of religion as it is for our views, in the establishment of a Model Association. | that of the state. My Government will present you shortly with a law on this important matter.

"Besides these, other laws will be proposed in the course of this session; some with the view to protect the increase of wealth by curbing the abuses which accompany the first impulse of its developeliving: that we can establish a just division of profits; ment, others with a view to introduce ameliorations others, finally, with a view to regulate the arrangeprofessions.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION is on the increase. According to the Espanol, the parts more particularly threatened by the partisans of the Count de Montemolin ("who will present himself with the Constitution of 1837 in his hand") are Navarre, the Basque the Balearic islands.

PORTUGAL.

THE CIVIL WAR. DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS. - ORKAT SLAUGHTER OF THE

QUEEN'S TROOPS. deback an f taining intelligence of an action between the Queen's of a foreign armed force—the reversal of all that had body mutilated. troops and the insurgents at Torres Vedras, in which, the latter sustained a very decisive reverse. The action was fought on the 22nd, Saldanha command. | even if it should stand alone amongst the Governing the Queen's troops, the insurgents being under the command of Bomfim. The loss on both sides in killed and wounded was considerable. A great many prisoners were made including Bomfim. The loss on the Queen's side is stated to have been 386 (including 38 officers) in killed, wounded, and missing; but other accounts state it at a much greater number. The casualties on the insurgents side were fewer, as during a great part of the action they fought from behind stone walls and barricades. Even after the Queen's troops had forced their way into the town, the issue was very doubtful, as the insurgents retired into the castle: but three companies of the 2nd infantry, who had charge of Fort Forca, went over in a body to the enemy, and that post-the key of the position—lost, the castle became untenable, was the only choice left. The insurgents were allowed to march out with some of the honours of war-the officers with their swords and the men with their knapsacks. During the night of the 22nd the direction of Coimbra, to join the irregular forces there under the command of the Marquis of Loule fary against their enemies.

Bomfim and his staff were taken to Lisbon on the Austrian frontier. 24th, and are prisoners on board the Diana, Portuguese frigate, off Belem, where it is said they are treated with more than necessary severity. Count Bomfim has forwarded a letter to Sir W. Parker, urging him to use his influence in order to procure a mitigation of their sufferings. Should the Septembrists and Miguelites heartily coalese the prospects (editor of the Tribune), Godwin. Ryckman, Brisbane, of Donna Maria's government will soon be gloomy Van Amringe, and the Rev. W. H. Channing are enough. The two insurgent parties are now actuforemost amongst the great intellects at the head of ally negotiating an arrangement of some sort. Each the Associationists, and they do not reject political has an ambassador at the camp of the other; Captain Mendez Leite on the one side, and the Miguelite General Macdonell on the other.

> FURTHER PARTICULARS It was hardly to be expected that the two contending armies could remain for a greator length of time in the inactive attitudes each had assumed. Antas, therefore, commenced by making a feint, sending a column to the south side of the Tagus to attract, if possible, the attention of Saldanha, while another force, consisting of about 3,200 infantry, and upwards movement. On the morning, however, of the 20th inst., the new battalions in Lisbon were all ordered te the lines, and joined afterwards by a small brigade which was detached from the army of Saldanha, as it was expected that Bomfin's intention was to approach the capital. Saldanha, on the 19th, broke up at Cartaxo, taking the route to the Caldas da Rainha. passable. Antas also had marched from Santarem. to operate in conjunction with Bomfin as circumstances might require. It was destined otherwise. It is said that a courier, with a letter from the former to Bomfin, was intercepted, which induced Saldanha

to come to an immediate engagement. Mousinho de Albuquerque, late minister of marine. died at Torres Vedras of his wounds. He has left a large and helpless family. He is reported to have Bomfin, and from that moment he ceased to manifest that ardour and presence of mind which he displayed them and all the tribes in the neighbourhood. in the early part of the action. The exposure of escaped the consequences of it.

The Diario of December 30, contains a royal de dition, conspiracy, incendiarism, &c., &c.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE MIGUELITES. On the 26th of December, an encounter took place prisoners, by Casal's orders, were slaughtered in cold blood. Casal was supposed to be making towards Oporto.

GERMANY.

Silesia are breaking out in riots. Prussia is lost if and is ultimately deposited in some hollow log, she does not gain the goodwill of the middle class by Numbers of these stages are to be found on Bolloon. some popular measure.

GREAT FLOODS AT ROME.—Dec. 11.—For the last imaginable, rain, rain, day and night, and as might encamped at a noble reach called 'To ondi.' be expected, the city is in a deplorable condition, and boats are plying in the Corso. The Babruno, and all the lower streets, the Pansheon, the Arches of Septimius Severus, and Janus, and the excavated ruins in general are sott' asqua, and the river continues to rise. Should it do so to the height of two feet more, the Piazza di Spagna will be submerged, and the flood of the year 1805, the most disastrous within the memory of man, will be forgotten in that entailed upon thousands of the wretched inhabitants of the inundated streets, is beyond conception.

The Frankfort Journal of the 29th ult. publishes a letter from Vienna of the 22nd, which states that days. the most complete anarchy prevails in Galicia. All to them of the ten commandments. They exclaimed. "We have no occasion for so many laws." across the stream, which was only half covered with Land, and thus became aware of his not being more thin ice, over which the carriage was to be drawn tham 70 miles from Fort Bourke; and certain of the open river. The ice close to the shore was deemed sufficiently strong to render it unnecessary Bourke the second day. At the first halting-place to cover it with boards, and the Emperor was per- he was attacked by the blacks, who hovered about suaded to remain in the carriage, with Count Or- | during the whole night, but no accident occurred. steep banks, the wheels instantly cut the ice, and the temporary stock-yard, erected by Major Mitchell the carriage began to sink rapidly. The Emperor, in 1835, was almost as secure as when crected. to avoid being drowned by the water which was rushing in, was compelled to get upon the coachbox. From thence he was extricated by one of his officers, who waded through the water, which was up to his breast, with the Emperor on his shoulders, to the shore.

GREECE.

THREATENED AUSTRIAN INTERVENTION. Correspondence from Athens of the 20th uit. ated by the publication in the Athenian newspaper, prisoners who happen to fall into his hands, the Elpis, of a document forwarded to the editor: from Munich, in which it is asserted that the Court

troops. tion in any shape. The following is said to be the outline of the scheme proposed by Austria:-

1. Greece is to have a constitution similar to those of Bavaria and other German states. 2. That in order to sustain the monarchy, and to stiffe, if need be, any revolutionary attempt against

force, receiving from the Greek Treasury nothing body. iary corps. As to the regular army of Greece, it is were mutilated. to be incorporated with the auxiliary troops. 3. In case circumstances should render it necessary to send a reinforcement of troops, such reinforce-

government. The force so supplied shall be sent bac**k as so**on as practicable. The Brit sh Government is said to have replied to ing to seduce men to abandon his cause. the Cabinet of Vienna in the most positive manner A Brazillian subject, who was forced to serve, was that it would never permit and especia lly by means been settled by the National Assembly of Greece,

ments of Europe, it would unchangeably persevere in its resolution. It is added, that in pursuance of this announceguese station, has received orders, with the excep-At the same time, a considerable force is to be con- Barrios. centrated in the Ionian Islands, to be in readiness

TURKEY. Constantinople, Dec. 19. - It was stated some time back that a revolutionary movement had been get up in the district of Banalunko, in Bosnia, by the chief agency, and at the instigation of Austria. and distressing character as those we have had the The instrument used on this occasion was an Alba- sad and painful duty of publishing for many months 500 followers, gave himself up to pillage and acts of extreme cases of destitution, disease and death. origandage, and for a long while was the terror of Count Bomfim contrived to send off a despatch with nately, all who resisted him. About the middle of 3,000 regulars and 500 armed civilians, and who on to accede to his imperious demands, he tortured and add to the difficulty of obtaining it, a new regulation receipt of it immediately commenced his retreat in murdered the several primates and three mollahs. has been entered into by the Board of Works, by The audacity of this chief finally rose to such a which the poor creatures on the road are to receive cluding about 100 cavalry, acquainting him with that a battle was fought at Dobrina, between the while in his house, witnessed scenes that would appa what had happened, and leaving it to his own dis- Bosnacs and the troops, in which the former were the stoutest heart. The door of the house was litecretion either to defend the place or fall back upon completely routed, leaving 100 killed, and 300 pri- rally besieged with persons demanding relief, some red. It is alleged that the news of the disaster that Several of their most influential chiefs were seized while others were clamorous for medical relief for insurgents, seemed to inspire them with increased the capital to be incarcerated in the Bagnio for life. state from diseases brought on by want and priva-

The Americans have been unsuccessful in an attempt**i**to enter into commercial arrangements with the Government of Japan. Commodore Biddle, in the 80-gun ship Columbus, accompanied by the corvette Vincennes, recently visited Jeddo. ships were at once surrounded by hundreds of armed boats, and not only were they for bid to communicate with the shore, but they were not permitted to communicate with each other. A letter from the President of the United States to the King was taken, and received by the officials, who visited the Commodore to ascertain what he wanted; but no answer was returned, it being merely intimated to the strangers that they were to go, and on no account to

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN AUSTRA-

The son of Major Mitchell, who a short time ago pleting the exploration of the unknown country between New England and Fort Bourke.

"The party started from Mr. Pearce's station considering its position in the midst of an almost i terminable flat. It consisted of gravelly undulations abounding with grass, and watered with small springs. That at which the party halted was called Naudo, and had evidently been for centuries a favourite camping place for the natives, who, with their usual improvidence, had used it for purposes which rendered it unfit for drinking at the time of our arrival; but, by completely clearing it out, we obtained some delicious water, the supply being, how ever insufficient for the horses.

"On the morning of the 4th of November, when travelling due west, the party came upon five wild relief for his family. I then visited about fifty houses

and wet in the uncovered place to which Bomfin's its origin in the Bolloon. Above that spot the river of sustenance. They had reither furniture nor hunger, disease, and death, that within a few hours instantly ordered a consultation of surgeons, and not on it bush or tree upon which cattle did not would be shortly carried off. We next proceeded to raid. every attention to be paid him. His poor wife had thrive. A tribe of natives, who, on hearing dis- a house in Chapel-street, and on entering the door the melancholy consolation of attending him during charges of fire arms, had concealed themselves in the first objects that attracted our attention were 3 the demand for fire-arms is increasing throughout his last days of suffering. The ball was extracted bush, were with difficulty by means of the interprefrom his breast, but mortification speedily ensued. ter, induced to return and receive their fish and turf fire, with three or four women nearly in as implements of destruction are unable to keep pace That night of exposure in the unroofed chapel at- nets, which were found on the river bank. They wretched a condition, while on a table lay the corpse with the influx of custom, and auctioneers find it tached to the castle was the cause of death to many a were much alarmed, having never seen white men, brave poor fellow. Few of the seriously wounded and had decorated themselves with green boughs,

symbols of peaceful intentions. "The habits of all the natives of his river are of cree, countersigned by all the ministers, which sus- the most disgusting character, involving a refinepends trial by jury for certain crimes until that de- ment upon cannibalism absolutely sickening. Suffracture or permanent injury, robbery, rebellion, se- a party dies, a stage is immediately erected, consistupon this, and an opossum cloak being closely wrapped round the upper portion of it, small fires when the former were routed, many killed, and the bones and skin are closely wrapped in an opossum The Frankfort correspondent of the Morning Ad- cloak, and then rolled in a sheet of freshly stripped vertiser says :- While a communist plot has been dis- bark. The whole, coved with net-work, is then covered at Berlin, the manufacturing districts of carried about by the tribe for a considerable time,

and high up the Mooni Creek.

Week we have had the most miserable weather the country becoming hourly more at "iking. They corroborating the above account from the reporter of

"The natives again encamped with the party

Young Nick has Old Nick's luck and his own too; he found the first hill he had seen for many hundred What happiness his escape affords us! The accident others, distant about 40 miles, E.S.E., with tabuoccurred at Korono. Planks of wood had been laid lated summits, which he recognised as Oxley's Table by men, as far as the barge, which was stationed in the identity of the Darling and Barwin rivers. he mounted his men upon fresh horses, and made Fort loft. But as the carriage rolled rapidly down the The Forte he found almost entirely burnt down, but "The next day Mr. Mitchell returned to Mohanna.

THE WAR IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES .- Accounts have been received from Mount V des to the 11th of October. That city is still beseiged by the ruffian Oribe, who is, as usual, signalising himself by the commission states that extraordinary excitement had been cre- of the most fiendish atrocities toward the unhappy We give the following samples:-

Lieutenant Carasa, an officer who has served under of Vienna has proposed to the three protecting General Oribe throughout the desolating wars of the Ar-Powers of Greece, England, France, and Russia, to gentine provinces, (on which Oribe was sent by Rosas as replace the present constitution by a charter similar the novitiate to the invasion of his native country,) was to that of Bavaria, and to occupy Greece for ten amongst the prisoners taken by Rivera in Mercedes, in years with an auxiliary corps of 8,000 Austrian June last. He was carried to Martin Garcia, whence, after some time, he made his escape and proceeded to The publication of this document caused the great. Oribe's camp at the Cerrito, having then two brothers est alarm to the Greek Government, and the Pro- serving in the army, one of them married. His mind had curear du Roi gave order to seize this number of the been for a long time bent on abandoning Oribe's service, clusively depend nt on fishing pursuits for the means paper at the Post-office, and to suppress its circula- but fears for the fate of his family prevented his attempting to do so until he should be able to rescue them also. He and they have at length succeeded; and it is from these men, who for years have served in Oribe's army, that the declaration of barbarous executions, witnessed by themselves, has proceeded.

Colonel Enestroza, made prisoner after the fatal battle the new order of things, a corps of 8,000 Austrian of Arroyo Grande, with promise of his life being spared, troops shall enter Greece and remain there for ten was executed by order of the victorious general. His years. With a view to avoid oppressing Greece by hands were cut off by the wrists, the skin peeled from his additional expenses, Austria will take upon itself to skull, his throat cut, he was castrated, and, finally, ble. The mortality has fearfully increased in the lofurnish pay, clothing, and provisions to this auxiliary maneas (fetters for horses' legs) made of the skin of his

port of the corps of frontier guards, who are to be soners on the same occasion, under the promise of their tilled, the peasantry have not means to sow the seed, disbanded immediately on the arrival of the auxil- lives being spared. They were executed and their bodies nor time to devote to that purpose, the home supply Two officers, Costa and Arrismendi, were made pri-

soners, and were the only ones whose names were known to Carasa of the infinite number who were so sacriment shall take place under an understanding be- ficed; they underwent the same inhuman death and mutween the Allies and at the expense of the Greek tilation. A lady of Montevideo, Donna Teresa de T---, was

assassinated at Oribe's camp, on pretence of her attemptseized in the act of escaping; his throat was cu'.

An Italian, taken wounded at Tres Cruces (near Monand solemnly recognised by England; adding that, tevideo) by Don Jorge Carreras, was trailed at the heels peated by all the journals of the district—those of of the latter's horse, his throat cut, his legs and hands severed, he was castrated and flayed, his heart torn out.

Accounts arrived yesterday from Maldonado, confirmment the English squadron cruising on the Portu- ing a report of the last few days, that another blane, butchery had taken place in that department. Colonel tion of one division, to sail immediately for the Ar- Portunato Silva and 20 of his comrades have been chipelago, under the command of Admiral Parker. murdered in cold blood by Oribe's party, commanded by

IRELAND.

roasted and eaten.

The accounts continue to be of the same gloomy

nian of Rike, named Mahmoud, who, with some past. We confine our selection to a few of the most SKIBBEREEN, Dec. 30.—Since my former visit to the whole province, attacking villages, forcibly this locality, I find that the circumstances of the visions are daily increasing in price and scarcity, an account of what had taken place to Count das September, he attached and laid a heavy fine on the flour being 4s. a stone, and Indian meal 2s. 4d., Antas, whom it found at Rio Maior, at the head of city of Trikora, and on the refusal of the inhabitants bread of the coarsest description 24d. per lb., and, to pitch that the immediate attention of the Govern- but sixpence a day subsistence money, until the road ment was required, and Halil Kiamil Pacha, at the on which they are employed is completed. On head of 3,000 Albanian troops, advanced against yesterday evening, after arriving in town, I waited him. The Porte has now received the intelligence on the dispensary physician, Dr. Donovan, and, doctor was waited upon by a man from Windmillhill, who requested him to visit his step-daughter, who was unwell. He complied, and when he went he found the girl stretched on a miserable sop of straw, alonside a corpse which was green from prutrescence, and her hands wrapped in rags. He asked her if she had fits, as he feared she might have fallen into the fire while in that state, and burned herself, when she replied that she had not, but that she was lying for two days alongside the corpse, and that she found it so cold she had got up to warm herself, but being weak she fell on the fire, and before she could rise, her hands were burned as he saw them. But this melancholy business did not end here, for the unhappy step-father had to take his wife on his back to the Abbey graveyard, where he left her stretched on a tomb-stone. not having sufficient strength to dig a grave for her, and she was buried next day by a poor labouring man who accidentally passed by. The step father returned to his miserable home, and being determined that his step-daughter at least should be attended to, he also took her on his back, and left her at the door of the Fever Hospital, when she was taken in and died in half an hour after her reception. These are not isolated cases of distress, for the whole town and surrounding country teems with similar examples of the awfully wretched condition of the people. Ac-(Gnoolomata) in a N.W. direction, and in 30 miles cording to arrangement, I this morning waited on reached a country possessing peculiar characteristics, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who kindly promised to in during the week was £20 1s. 4d.; remaining untake me through the habitations of some of those poor creatures. On arriving at his house, it was against the house, £37 0s. 7d. with the utmost difficulty I obtained admission, through the crowd of destitute men, women, and children who beset the door. The Rev. Mr. Fitz-

> looking out of the crowd, he tottered into the hall where he stated he had two children, and was just recovered from fever. Upon inquiry I found that he and three others had been confined to the same bed, that the other three aied, and that he himself

patrick having called one of the most miserable

quiry, we are informed had been employed under the or market. Last week a travelling hawker appeared Board of Works, and had died from hardship and in the market of Dromere with a carth ad of guns, cold, not having clothes to cover him from the in- blunderbusses, pistols of various sizes, builet moulds, elemency of the weather. On the Windmill-hill and caps, with all the necessary materials for slaughthere are 23 small houses, and since the first of De-ter, which he soon disposed of to the lower orders of cree be altered or revoked by the legislative body. fice it to say, that this tribe of blacks carried with cember eighteen deaths took place in them, from the people, among whom the competition ran high The crimes which are not to have the benefit of trial by jury are those that produce death, wounding with consumed what is termed the adipose matter. When deaths took place since the commencement of the The gun merchants in this town state that they find month from hunger also. In passing through the it exceedingly difficult to keep up a regular supply ing of a sheet of bark, drilled with holes, like a streets I remarked that all the dogs had disappeared of the various articles in the trade.—Tyrone Constisieve, fixed upon three posts. The body is placed which the poor people were so fond of having about tution. which the poor people were so fond of having about tution, their houses, and on making inquiry as to what had tion—but from the reluctant manner in which they answered the question, I would almost infer that one underneath it. A large 'coulaman' receives the matter thus extracted by the heat, and the tribes close round and greedily consume, and rub their person, with this horrible extract. After this the tality is great in the town and neighbourhood, it is directions to have temporary buildings if sheds or equally so in the workhouse, if not to a more fearful tents can be so called—prepared for the reception extent. There are 974 persons at present in that of the numerous patients for whom there is no acbuilding of whom 302 are in the hospital and 188

> December. under the heading "Diary of a Dispensary Phy- ceeding at an equal pace.

"On the 7th November the party proceeded a sician," after describing the scenes of misery which considerable distance up the river, the character of he witnessed at the dispensary on the 28th ult, and

that paper, says :--"I now will wind up my diary of the 26th with here; and in crossing from the opposite bank, there the stastics of disease in Bridgetown: in a single seemed to be the greatest alarm least a ny of their lane in this town there are 85 c ses of fever, out of mummied corpses, of which they have ave, should a population of about three hundred persons, Betouch the water, and the most religious care was fore concluding, I must, however, give my preface to taken to prevent such an occurrence. Three men my diary of the 27th. I was told this day by the were seen engaged in holding up one of them. The police that a man had been for days unbarried in a party was here, as everywhere, supplied with fish house on the Windmill; there one of the most rein abundance, and shown the most friendly fealing. | volting scenes I ever witnessed was before, me. In a "The information received by Mr. Mitchell from mook in this miserable cabin lay, upon a wad of the various aberigines he had fallen in with, tended straw, a green and ghastly corpse that had been i er to show that two white men had been killed up the five days dead, and that was already emitting the in-Bolloon, and one on the Birie; but, being compelled tolerable exhalations of putrefaction. At the ent of to return, he reached Mr. Pearce's station on the lithe decomposing body lay a girl groaning with pain, 13th November, having been absent from it eight and by its side was a boy frantic in fever. The wife of the deceased sat upon the filthy floor stupified from "It then became necessary for Mr. Mitchell to wantand affliction. I asked her in the name of the peasants of one village quitted their parish survey the located portions of the Borwin river, Heaven, why she did not get, her husband buried? church in a body, because the clergyman had spoken setting the bounaries of the runs, &c., for a distance Heranswer was, she had no coffin. I inquired why of nearly 300 miles, downwards, until he arrived at she did not go out to look for one? Decency would Mohanna, a station of Mr. Nelson Lawson's. Here notallow her, for she was naked: the few rags that she had after the fever had rotted off fand she hoped that he was recently nearly drowned, but not quite. miles; and from the top of it he perceived two a coffin would be her next drown. The children have been removed to the Fever Hospital, and are now recovering,"

The state of Roscommon, and the rapid increase of disease and mortality, are described as most deplorable and heartrending. From other counties the accounts are equally afflicting :—

COUNTY OF GALWAY. -State of the Claddagh Fishermen .- On Thursday last the soup-kitchen, which has been so benevolently established at the West Convent for the relief of the destitute poor of Claddagh, was opened When the soup was prepared the Very Rev. Mr. Folan, and the Rev. Mr. Rush distributed a sample of the potage with a biscuit, to each of a few orphans. These immediately gave the word through Claddagh, when, lo! hundreds of poor creatures rushed in with mugs, &c., in their hands, to put in their claim. The rev. gentlemen gave it gratuitously to all who applied. The wretched people don't know how to labour at anything but their fishing avocations; and such has been their miscry that their nets, spillards, clothing, bedding, in fact every article that could be either sold or pledged, are all parted with; so that they have no other resource but to starve, unless a generous public lend a helping hand in the present emergency; and until it be seen whether the government may not be induced to do something to place them in a condition, now that the fishing season has arrived, to fellow their ordinary pursuits. There is a vast mine of wealth and employment in the bay and deep-rea fishery in this district-we believe to a greater extent than in any on the coast of Ireland-yet not one single exertion is of livelihood, and thousands of whom must inevitably perish unless promptly placed in a way for efficiently following their ordinary avocations - Galway Vindi-

COUNTY OF KERRY. - TRALES. - No less than eight sudden deaths have occurred within the last week in this district: half of which have been attributed to the effects of destitution .- Trales Chronicle. County of Silgo -Silgo, Jan. 2.—The condition cality of Sligo, and this increase is solely attributabeyond the sum appropriated at present to the sup- Two sergeants, Sanchez and Yarza, were taken pri- but at the beginning of the horrors; the land is unof grain is fast diminishing; the supply brought frem foreign countries is wholly inadequate to meet the demand, the price of food is hourly increasing, and judging from the aspect of things, we have not one.

but many years of famine before us. - Sligo Cham-

STATE OF THE NORTH-WEST OF IRRLAND .- The Londonderry Journal states that the destitution which prevails throughout the whole of the north-west district is deplorable in the extreme. There is scarcely a parish which there are not hundreds of families who are in writhing in the agonies of famine. The same unvarying tale of unmitigated misery is re-Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Armagh, and Omagh. Even in this city there occur, as the members of the Relief Committee can attest, the most harrowing scenes, arising from want of food. The whole disrict, in short—though it may not include a Skibbereen or a Castlebar—appears to be suffering fully as much as those which are further south.

OUTBREAK IN KILKENNY.

The Kilkenny Journal contains the following ac-

count of a formidable disturbance at the workhouse. KILKENNY, JAN 2.- RIOTS AT THE POORHOUSE.-On Thursday, during the sitting of the board, some very serious disturbances, and which threatened to have a fatal result, took place at the poorhouse. The crush was so great at the time the externs were being admitted to dinner, that one woman was very seriously injured, and was only saved from being crushed to death by Alderman Smithwick and some others of the guardians. At five o'clock a large number of men, about three or four hundred, most of whom were labourers, and persons not entitled to relief, asraising contributions, and mardering, indiscrimi- people have materially altered for the worse. Pro- sembled at the gate, and clamorously demanded admission. They were told that they could receive no dinner, as the hour was past, but the gate having been opened to allow egress to some women who had been delivering milk, they rushed in in a body, but were prevented from entering the front door until it was secured. Four shots were, thereupon, fired within the poorhouse ground; the head constable hastened to the spot from whence the smoke proceeded, but did not succeed in seizing the perpetrators, though he saw one man escape over the wall. During this interval the mob succeeded in forcing open the door of the porter's lodge, and subsequently Coimbra, the latter of which courses he has prefer- soners lin the hands of the Turkish commander, requiring tood to satisfy their immediate necessities, coeding further by the gallant resistance of the that of the dining hall, but were prevented from probefel Bomfim, instead of discouraging the rest of the and shot, and the prisoners are now on their way to some members of their family, who were in a dying with a bayonet—and, much to their credit, of some master, armed with a stick-of the porter, armed of the pauper inmates of the house. Intelligence of A great number of the fugitives took refuge on the tions of every description. Some few days ago the this having been brought to head constable Lynn, he hastened in, and the combined force, notwithstanding a violent shower of stones, which continued without intermission for some minutes, charged the mob, and put them to the route at the point of the sword, bayonet, and shillelagh, forcing them over the inner yard walls, and finally succeeded in expelling them from the premises, and securing the outer gate. A tremendous volley of stones was then poured in from the road by the mob, and they left, vociferating that they would sack the town. Coming down John Street, they called at some houses, but we have not heard of any damage done. At Mr. Dunphy's, in High Street, they called a halt, and clamoured for broad, but, as we understand, were deterred from violence by the sight of Mr. Dunphy's blunderbuss. Mr. Winslow was soon on the spot, with the police force; but before his arrival the mob had dispersed. On the previous night a similar mob made a violent entry into the poorhouse, and succeeded in forcing dinner. To make this matter the more outrageous, they were people principally in employment, and not fit objects for gratuitous relief, for all the holders of

tickets had regularly been feed each day. The number of inmates in the house last Saturday veck was 1,426 Discharged during the week, 66; died, 9; admitted during the same period. 176. There were in the hospital 250, of which upwards of 100 were fever cases. This number admitted this day was 100; rejected 10. The amount of rent paid collected, £962 13s. 4d. : talance in bank pass-book

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION .- We had no idea, prior to the last ten days, of the destitute situation of the county of Leitrim. The poor classes, generally meaking, are in such a state of destitution, that death every day seizes its victim. In some few cases—comparatively very few—inquests have been held. On the 18th instant, an inquest was held on the remains of Thomas Kiernan, who resided near while in a raging fever had left his bed to solicit Leitrim. Verdict-" Died for want of nourishbeen a skilful engineer officer, and a brave man. His blacks encamped at a lagoon. They at first made a on Windmill-hill, Chapel-lane, High-street, Distil- food from the 14th, except a little stirabout. On the ment." fall during the engagement quite unnerved, it is said, rush to escape, but were induced to remain by the levy-lane, and that neighbourhood, and to the hour 19th ult. an inquest was held near Drumsna, on the interpreter, a Bolloon black, who was familiar with of my death I will never forget the misery I there body of James Byrne. It appeared that the deceased witnessed. In the first house, or rather hovel, I en- had only once tasted food for the last three days. "On the morning of the 6th November, the party tered, there were two persons, one of whom was Our correspondent adds, that the people who are Mousinho de Albuquerque during the night to cold crossed over to the Culgoa, and traced it upwards to sick, and two others had already died from the want living in remote places are now so familiarised with

DEMAND FOR FIRE-ARMS .- We regret to state that of what had been an able-bodied man, who, on en- an easy matter to dispose of whole chests at a tair

SPREAD OF DISKASE.

building, of whom 302 are in the hospital, and 185 commedation within doors.

deaths took place there from the first to the 28th of The state of the Meath and Richmond hospitals is equally deplorable, and the accounts from all parts Dr. Donnovan, in a letter to the Cork Reporter, of the country represent disease and destitution pro-

BALE OF EXCUMBERED ESTATES. The landed proprietors of Sligo, including Colonel Knox Gore, the lientenant of the county, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Mr. John Wynne (one of the Devon Commissioners,) Mr. Edward Cooper, of Markree, and Mr. Charles O'Hara, have, by resolutions agreed to at a meeting held on the 23rd ult. recorded their tuanks to Her Majesty's Ministers for the liberal propositions embodied in the Treasury Tilomas. The complainant, a young woman of mild Minute of the 1st December, and declared their intention to avail themselves without delay of its salutary provisions. And they further resolved, that they considered it absolutely necessary that increased facilities should be afforded to the owners, of estates encumbered with debt of selling portions of her friends, taken out an assault warrant against her of their property with as little delay as possiole.

TOLUNTARY RELIEF. Although the number of persons employed ea the public works are greatly increased since the return published four or five weeks since, and although the labourers from the road-work. Some of the labourers might be absorbed upon the adjoining estates in thorough drainage or general forming work; but the Commissioners were constrained to resume a portion of those works, or commence new ones, as the only alternative to preserve the destitute labourers from starvation.

And even still meetings are held, urgently demanding an extension of public works.

In the east half barony of Innishowen, Clonmany, and Donagh, county Donegal, the relief committee fever and dysentery are beginning to prevail." In "called the particular attention of the commissioners to the state of the district."

THE FLORES EXPEDITION.

Captain Johnstone.

state of the Equadore, and alleged to be the head of | pared for anything the law can do. It can't make me an expedition which was said to be lately fitting out give up my children. Mr. Hardwick-But the law can from this country for South America, was charged, compelyou to restrain your brutal temper; and I will at the instance of Inspector Evans of the Thames take care that its power is exercised. Look at that Police, with a violation of the 2nd section of the Fo- young woman's face, and say whether the unmanly brureign Enlis:ment Act, 59th of George III., cap. 69. Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, and Mr. Shaw, of Furnival's-inn, attended for the defence, whilst Mr. | your wife, I will fine you as far as the law will allow for Petbury, from the office of the selicitor to the Customs, conducted the prosecution.

plied that he should receive the appointment of her, from feelings of misplaced affection, to overlook the Lieutenant Colonel. Witness asked what was general misconduct of her husband. He was determined to be the pay; to which Colonel Wright replied that such a man should not entirely escape from justice. £20 a month. Witness observed that was very The wife was too good for him, and that was the fact. 8 mail, but the Colonel told him that at Quito all the articles of consumption were exceedingly cheap, the articles of consumption were exceedingly cheap, and that a few shillings would be sufficient to provide and the assault with intent to violate. The husband account unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. and that a few shillings would be sufficient to provide that was very small, but the Colonel told him that at Quito all without fee or reward at the present, or prospective account unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. was then released on paying a trifling fine.

The husband's brother consented to enter into an object he without fee or reward at the present, or prospective account unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. was then released on paying a trifling fine.

Witness observed that was very small, did not warrant nim in preferring a not better, Madam come and take a seat on the without fee or reward at the present, or prospective account unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. was then released on paying a trifling fine.

Witness observed that was very small and on the other an assault on one day, not better, Madam come and take a seat on the without fee or reward at the present, or prospective account unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. was then released on paying a trifling fine.

Witness observed that was very small and on the other an assault on one day, not better, Madam come and take a seat on the prospective and on the other an assault with intent to violate. She were a really think and on the other an assault with intent to violate. She was then released on paying a trifling fine.

Witness observed that a constant nim in preferring a which, he said, did not warrant nim in preferring a count unsettled for post orders, rent of room, dc. was then released on paying a trifling fine.

We have a count nime in the other an assault with intent to violate. She without fee or reward at the present, or prospective and on the other an assault on one day, or prospective and small, but the Colonel told him that at Quito all | The husband's brother consented to enter into an purpose by the commissioners.

Mr. Yardley: What did you understand by the commissioners ?-Witness: I understood him to refer to some Spanish commission which had charge

Mr. Yardley: Under what government did you suppose you were to act?-Witness: I understood under the Spanish, and not under the English government. Colonel Wright told me that I should like General Flores very much; that he (the general) had been in a hundred actions, in all of which he had proved victorious, I asked the nature of the command I should have, when the colonel to d me that 1,200 men had been raised in Ireland, was the only person bolding the rank of lieutenantco one; goin out upon the expedition.

Air. Yardley: Do you know General Flores? Witness: 1 understand he is by birth a Venezeulan, and ex-president of the Equador.

To Mr. Potbary: I inquired as to the uniform, and Colonel Wright told me it was to be similar to the English Light Infantry uniform, with bright yellow facings, which was the Spanish national colour, cocked hats, and plumes, and epaulettes of a with the marks G. Del Pres. Here one of the buttons was handed in by Mr.

ness what he understood those marks to mean?

On the 29th of October 1 spoke to Colonel Wright as to the a trance which was to be mare, and on the he was therefore himself compelled to force them aside. next day he gave me a cheque for £50, being The instant he had done so, however, the complainant

times, and Colonel Wright said that an order had described, but if he felt himself aggrieved his proper been sent out of rockets, 56 pounders, and 40,000 stand of arms. The witness then proceeded to state that to avoid all military appearances the men were the unwarrantable manner he had done. The assault ranked under the tollowing heads :- Overseers forc- had been clearly established, and he should order him to men, labourers, and youths. The overseers were to | pay a penalty of 60s., or in default be committed for one receive each £1 bounty on entering, the foremen

17s. 6., the labourers 15s., and the youths 10s. 6d. I proceeded on board the Glenelg on the 20th of December, where I f and 220 men; they were in a dreadful state of destitution and making a tremendous uproar. I promised them, on my honour, relying on Colonel Wright's word, that they should have money next day, and according to my instructions from the Colonel they were divided into watches, and in every respect treate las soldiers, and regularly paraded as such. Un the 15th of D.cember, by the told him how we had been compelled to leave, asked what were his further orders? He replied, we were perfectly free to co where we pleased, as he had no further occasion for our services. I replied that the efficers were without money, had been put to great expense in the purchase of uniforms, and that it would be most unjust to dismiss them without some turtuer compensation. In the afternoon of the same ony Clonel Wright sent down by Sir James Hay £2. for each officer.

sir. Ballantine: I presume I may take it, Captain Tucke t, that you are the informer in this case ?-

Mr. Ballantine: And became so because you could not get £65?-No, I claimed it on my own behalf, and that of the other officers.

Mr. Bailantine: You say you were a captain in the 11th Hussars?-Witness: Yes, about eleven years

the city.
Mr. Ballantine: What merchant?—An East India

Mr. Ballantine: In what commodities did you

deal?—In every thing that you could name, (loud laughter). Mr. Ballantine: Then you are what is called a general dealer ?-No; I was an East India agent,

and furnished the messes with wine, plate, and other commodities Mr. Ballantine: Oh, that is what you call an East India merchant. I believe you failed in that capa-

air. Ballantine: Was not your lady lodged and boarded in the vessel ?- She was.

Mr. Ballantine: That lady I presume was your wife?-She is not-she passes as my wife. After some further questions, Mr. Ballantine put in two documents, the one an answer to some news- the £20 note he had illegally detained, and, in default Brown, was with her. His watch had not been found paper paragraphs, the other a petition addressed to of doing so before the court closed, to pay in addition The gentleman above alluded to exhibited to the magis. the Lords of the Treasury; in both documents the a penalty of £10. The prisoner refused to comply with trate a scar on his temple, resulting from a wound here. parties on board the Glenelg, professed to be "emi- the order, and Mr. Yardley, after stating that the case ceived from Kerfe, so desperate was the blow he received grants in the strictest sense of the word," and sent for h their anxious desire to be allowed to proceed ou their voyage. Captain Tuckett, on being close labour, which was the maximum punishment awarded questioned, admitted that he had been a party to by the set. the getting up of both documents, though he knew the statements contained in them to be false. Mr. Ballantine strongly commented on the conduct of the witness, and claimed the liberation of his client. The three children, one a boy 10 years old, a girl 6, and an magistrate, however, decided as remanding the case, infaut in a sickly state in her arms, entered the Court calling on the defendant to put in bail, himself in and applied to Mr. Combe for assistance. She said her seph Callaghan, three powerful-looking young fellows, weak. £400, and two sureties of £200 each. The securities husband was a soldier named Thorton. A short time well-known thieres, were placed at the bar before Mr.

manded for a week.

Police Intelligence.

MONDAY. MA REBOROUGH STREET .- BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A HU-Jiand. - Harry Thomas, music publisher, No. 29. Rat nbone-place, was summoned before Mr. Hardwick for having beaten and otherwise ill-treated his wife, Julia viaquers and prepossessing appearance, with a tremendone black eye, stated that the continued ill-usage she received at the hands of her husband, had at last induced her to seek for a separation. As the readlest means of effecting this object, she had, at the suggestion husband, although she had no wish to punish him for the personal injuries he had inflicted on her. She had three children, the eldest six years of age, the youngest a

year and nine months. It was her wish to have an allowance from her husband in order to assist in keeping | service of a tradesman in Mile-end, was charged with draining and other productive works are beginning the children, which she earnestly desired to have charge the following daring robbery. Miss Ann Burnell, of No. to afford a new and far better scurce of employment, of. Mr. Hardwick asked the husband, a young man, S, Hartland-terrace, said she was crossing from Foleystill the destitution has so radialy extended, and the whether he would listen to the proposal of his wife! place on Saturday afternoon last, when the prisoner demands for more employment are so urgent, that Husband-I'm come here to answer a charge of assault, suddenly came in front of her, snatched a parcel out of the Commissioners of the Board of Works find it Mr. Hardwick—Who gave your wife that black eye! her hand, and ran off. She pursued and called "stop exceedingly difficult—nay, impossible—to draw off Husband (in a surly tone)—Why, I did. Mr. Hardwick thief," and, in a short time, the prisoner was stopped -What for ? Husband-Oh, I could say if I chose, but | The parcel contained some cloth of little value. She public works had been stepped in the hope that the I don't choose. Wife-I do not make any complaint was positive that the prisoner was the person who against my husband for the assault. Blows from him snatched the parcel from her hand. A piece of brown have been too customary for me to think anything fur- paper was found in the prisoner's pocket immediately ther of them than the disgraceful marks they leave. If after he was apprehended, witness, to the best of her beblows were all I had to complain of I should never have lief, declared to be the paper in which the cloth was appeared in this Court. It is his shocking language to wrapped. The prisoner, who treated the whole affair me that wounds me far more deeply. It may be pre- with perfect indifference, said he should defer his desumption in me to say it, but I have been a good wife to fence. He was committed. One of the witnesses, White, him and a good mother to his children. Let him, if he applied to Mr. Long for protection against the friends can, say one word against me. Mr Hardwick-You and relatives of the prisoner. While in Court, the par

hear what your wife says. Do you mean to let her have | ties had conducted themselves in a menacing manner toassembled some days since and forwarded a memorial the children and to make her a reasonable allowance for wards him, and anticipated further annoyonce from to the Lord-Lieutenant, complaining of delay on the their support? Husband-I come her about an assault, them Mry Long said, if any one molested him, to come part of the Board of Works, and declaring that "if a and don't intend to say anything about what I mean to the Court, and he would take care that any one so speedy remedy be not afforded, we shall shortly see to do with the children, except not to let my wife have misconducting himself should be properly punished. the frightful scenes which famine and pestilence are them. I am able to maintain them. Wife-If my husproducing in the south of the kingdom, for already band will only let me have my children I will take them without any allowance at all, I have worked before and reply to this memorial, Mr. Redington, the under-secretary, states that the Lord-Lieutenant has sharing up the children. You may go away if you like, but you shall not have the children. I shall put them out to nurse somewhere. Wife-I hope your worship will order my children to be given up to me, for (bursting into tears), who can take care of them or look after them like a mother. Mr. Hardwick-Your wife The Thames police-court was on Tuesday the wishes to part from you on account of your continued illtheatre of one of the most exciting scenes which has treatment. She is justified in refusing to live with you ever been enacted in it since the memorable case o on those grounds. If, therefore, you do not come to some terms with her, I shall certainly put the law in

Colonel Richard Wright, Consul-general for the force. Husband-Oh, I know all about that. I'm pre compelyou to restrain your brutal temper; and I will tality you have exercised on her can admit of excuse. If you do not give up the children and make terms with the assault. Husband-I sha'nt give up the children. Mr. Hardwick-At all events, the youngest being an in-The first witness called was Mr. Harvey Garnett fant must not be separated from the wife, I fine you Phipps Tuckett. He described himself as having £5, or two months imprisonment for the assault, and if, been some time since a captain in the 11th Hussars. after yau come out of prison, you do not support your He had retired from that service, and about the wife and child, upon an application from the parish, l month of October last, hearing of an intended expe- will send you again to prison. The husband was then dition to the Equadore, he called upon Colonel Wright, removed, and a few minutes afterwards the wife came to whom he handed a letter, which that gentleman into Court, and implored, in the most earnest manner, having read, he asked witness whether he was de- the magistrate to release her husband. Rather than see strous of joining in the enterprise? To which he, him sent to prison, she would consent to him keeping all Tuckett, replied that it would all depend upon the rank the children. Mr. Hardwick said the wife was treating which was offered him: to which the defendant re- her husband too well. He could not, however, allow

South America it was intended to proceed to: to Richard King, a merchant, residing in Warren street, Her father immediately took her away, had the girl exawhich the defennant replied—to the Equador. Witness asked if there was to be any advance; to which having committed a violent and unprovoked assault upon Colonel Wright replied there would be an advance of Mr. Jabez Woods, an engineer in Bucklersbury. The two months. Witness observed that that was too complainant, a member of the Society of Friends, affirmed 1. ttle to defray preliminary ex enses. Colonel "ri ht that at nine o'clock on the preceding evening he got into seplied that that was the sum appropriated for the an omnibus at Stoke Newington, where he had been dining with a party of friends, and shortly afterwards the defendant and a lady entered the vehicle, and seated themselves directly in front of him. In order to sit more commodiously, as the omnibus was crowded with passengers, he found it necessary to stretch out his legs, at which the defendant expressed his dissatisfaction, and desired him to remove them. Witness insisted upon his right to retain them in that position, and the defendant hereupon seized hold of one of his legs, and violently thrust it aside. Feeling indignant at such treatment, witness raised his foot and kicked the defendant, upon which the latter instantly struck him a violent blow upon the temple with an umbrella, and caused a severe would from which the blood flowed in such profusion as to satuand that they should be under my commands, as I rate his dress. One of the passengers immediately wrested the umbrella from the defendant, and on reaching the turnpike where the vehicle stopped, he was given into custody. The complainant exhibited his handkerchief and various articles of dress he had worn upon the occasion, all of which were stained with blood. Mr. R. Messer, a gentlemen residing in Throgmorton Street, and a master builder named Binning, fully corroborated the complainant's evidence, and stated that they observed nothing whatever in the conduct or demeanour of the iatter to justify such an attack on the part of the Spanish fashion. At a later period Colonel Wright | defendant, who acted quite spontaneously, and without directed me to go to Mr. Gurney, a tailor in St any complaint having been made by the lady in his com-James's street, who had buttons cast purposely for pany that she was subjected to annoyance or inconvethe service. I procured some, and found they had nience. In answer to the charge, the defendant said, that the word Equador marked upon them, together after taking his seat in the omnibus, his attention was first attracted to the improper conduct of the complainant by an uneasy feeling exhibited by his wife, who was Potbury, upon which the magistrate asked the wit- sitting next to him, and who at length told him that the complainant was insulting her by stretching out his legs, Witness: I understood them to be the title of the and pressing her knees in a most offensive manner. He troop I was to command, viz., "The President's accordingly put down his hand, and finding the complainant's legs in a position his wife had described, requested him to remove them, but he refused to do so, and two months and a half's pay which was cashed at raised his feet and dealt him a violent kick in the stothe house of Gyn, Hallifax, and Co., after a little mach; he certainly struck him with his umbrella, and hest ation. Witness then proceeded to procure an considered himself perfectly justified in reserting to such a course of retaliation. Mr. Broughton said he had no Mr. Yardley: Was anything said about arms or doubt that the defendant had acted under the erroneous equipments ?-Yes, we talked on the subject several impression that his wife had been insulted in the manner

course was to remove the lady and appeal to the con-

ductor, instead of taking the law into his own hands in

mouth to the House of Correction. The fine was imme-

diately paid and the defendant liberated.

THAMES,-Robbery.-A well-dressed man, named Peter Raitt, about 40 years of age who was formerly mate of a ship, was charged with stealing a £20 Bank of England note belonging to Henry Lloyd, aseaman. The prosecutor is a native of Aberdeen, where he had formerly known the prisoner. On Thursday afternoon Lloyd and six other mariners, who had been discharged at Whitehaven from the ship Acasto, which had made order of the officers of Customs I quitted the Gle- a successful guano voyage, arrived in London by the neig, and on the 16th I called upon Colonel Wright railway, and proceeded to the Aberdeen steam wharf for with the officers under my command, and having City of London steam-ship, which was to sail on Satur. life. The poor man appeared to be half imbecile, half the purpose of engaging a passage to Scotland in the day. Lloyd met his countryman Raitt on the wharf, and the recognition was a joyful one on both sides. The pro. about four o'clock the previous afternoon, while passing the recognition was a joyful one on both sides. The pro- about four o'clock the previous atternoon, while passing secutor asked Raitt if he could recommend him and his over Blackfriars Bridge, she observed the prisoner sit. Campbell." shipmates to a lodging for a couple of nights until the ting with one leg over the parapet, to all appearance ensteamer sailed! The prisoners assured the sailors he gaged in prayer. Presently she saw him put the other would take them to a safe harbour, where they would leg over, and he was in the act of throwing himself off, have a snug berth and good treatment, and accompanied when she rushed forward, and catching hold of him, de-£10 for them, juntil he could consider the question of them all to a lodging-house, No. 2, Smith's court, tained him until two gentlemen came to her assistance, Wapping. Soon after the men were housed, the prisoner and got him over on to the pathway, after which he was asked Lioyd if he had got any money, and advised him given into custody. John Webb, 345, said that, finding to be very careful, as there were plenty of land-sharks a letter in the prisoner's pocket, he went to his residence about. Lloyd said he had a £20 note which he had re- Thomas-street, Grosvenor-square, and there found his ceived of his captain, and the prisoner advised him to wife, an old woman, in the greatest distress, unable to deliver it into his charge until the steamer sailed. get up, and evidently near her dissolution. The woman's Lloyd accordingly handed the note to the prisoner, who sister was in attendance on her, but she said, as her only locked it up in his presence. On Saturday morning | means of subsistence was by deing a little charing, she Lloyd asked the prisoner for his note. Raitt unlocked should be compelled to go out and do something, and the box and feigued the greatest astonishment on find- consequently to leave her dyidg sister by herself. Aldering it empty. He said the note was gone; that he had man Hooper said that, if that was the case, it was rebeen robbed of it; and that Lloyd must put up with the quisite that prompt steps should be immediately taken been robbed of it; and that Lloyd must put up with the springers of the auditors being given in, Mr. Godof Viness: No; I was a merchant in

been robbed of it; and that Lloyd must put up with the puisite that prompt steps should be immediately taken of Vine-street Police-station, on Sunday morning.

The report of the auditors being given in, Mr. Godof Viness: No; I was a merchant in

business passing in wheat was at an advance on the curconcept of the auditors being given in, Mr. Godof Vine-street Police-station, on Sunday morning.

The report of the auditors being given in, Mr. Godatom the received of this day se'nuight of 6d to 9d on the curconcept of the auditors being given in, Mr. Godand gave the prisoner into the custody of a Thamesatom to the cells
of Vine-street Police-station, on Sunday morning.

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The police constable. That officer gave a bad account of attention of the officers to the destitute state of the poo the prisoner; said he had been leading a dissipated life, ers had been lodging. Mr. Yardley asked the prisoner what he had done with the £20 note? The prisoner suid, he left the note in a box on his mantelshelf, and it it wes stolen during his absence from home .- Mr. Yardley : I don't believe a word you say. Will you give respectably-dressed females, named Mary Keefe and up the note !- The Prisoner: I cannot do so. I have not got it .- Mr. Yardley: I believe you have appro- were committed for having stolen a purse, containing printed the note to your own use; and if it is not restored I have the power of punishing you severely. The the person of a gentleman named Gooding, they were prisoner having Persisted that he could give no information about the note, Mr. Yardley said, he should gentleman holding a situation in the Stamp Office, and enforce the provisions of a very useful act of Parliament, that one night in September, 1845, he was attacked by the 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 116, - being, "An Aet for two temales near London Bridge, and robbed of a valua-

TUESDAY.

CLERKENWEL! .- Dierress .- A poor widow with

ance and comfort through the poor box, and that they food, clothing and lodging.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- DARING ROBBERY .-William Cooper, who described himself as a clerk in the

MARYLEBONE. THE NEW TWOPENNY OMNIBUS CON. VEYANCE,-Richard Prior, Thomas Hobbs, and James Clarke, drivers of omnibuses belonging to the Metropolitan Joint Stock Conveyance Company, and whose carriages convey passengers for the small charge of 2d. from the Star and Garter, Edgeware-road, to Hungerford Market, a distance of two miles and a half, appeared before Mr. Rawlinson upon summonses obtained by lu- implicated, he would remand them for a week to give the spector Hunt, of the D division, charging them with officers an opportunity of apprehending them. having stopped in certain thoroughfares, viz:-The Edgeware-road, for a longer period than was necessary for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers. Police constable 95 D, gave evidence in support of the several complainants, and two of the defendans were fined 5s. each. The summons against the third party was dismissed. Mr. Crawford, the manager of the Company's vehicles, complained that the pelice did not act impartially, inasmuch as summonses were continually issued against the new company, whilst the proprietors of the original 6d. omnibuses were left unmolested by the Police, although they were daily act ing in opposition to the law to a much greater extent than their less favoured rivals were, The fines inflicted were immediately paid, and after the case was thus finally disposed of. Mr. Grawford resentered the Court. and was about to set forth to Mr. Rawlinson the shameful and unjust means resorted to by the old company, with the view of putting down the low priced vehicles, when he was told by the magistrate that the cases brought be fore him had been disposed of, and that he was of course at liberty to indict any parties for a conspiracy if he thought proper.

her on the 16th and 17th ultimo. Mr. Wontner appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix, and Mr. Humphreys for the defendant, a warehouseman in Wood-street. Cheapside. Mr. Wontner gave an outline of the case, which, he said, did not warrant him in preferring a mined by a surgeon on the following Monday, and preferred this charge on the next day. Sarah Marks stated that she is over 14 years, and had been in the ser. vice of Mrs. Tubbs, as nursery maid, five weeks. Her master had three children, the youngest being still in ing many lives. On Monday night he went down arms. On the 16th her master came into the nursery at to moor a boat, or alter her position, and he was no ten o'clock at night to see if the children were in bed, and more seen alive. A watchman heard a splash in the into bed, and put his hand up her clothes, She told him that was very improper. On the next day he came into the nursery at dinner time to wash his hands. He then threw her on the bed and effected his purpose. He told her if she made any noise she would loose her place. Two of the children were playing in the passage, and running in and out of the room, and the room door was boom to get his boat he slipped and fell into the river. ajar. The child was in her arms, when he put her in the Verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned, bed. She laid it by her side and tried to get away. Mr. Humphreys cross-examined the witness at great length but quietly, so as not to perplex her. She said she had not received notice to quit, nor had her master and mistress been continually finding fault with her. Her mistress found fault with her one day. Do not recollect on the children. She once brought wrong change from the public-house, and her mistress found fault with her: the evidence of the surgeon, and the girls statement em-

varicated so much, that he could not trust to her eyi-

dence. He must dismiss the charge. WEDNESDAY GUILDHALL,-Suicide PREVENTED BY A WOMAN,-An old man, 70 years of age, named Edward Stuart, was blind, and in great distress. Harriet Mars, stated that

ently unsoncious of all that was going ou in the Court. SOUTHWARK .- FEMALE HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- TWO Elizabeth Brown, the former with an infant in her arms, eleven sovereigns, a pair of gloves, and some silver from also charged with the following highway robbecy :- A the Protection of Seamen entering on board Merchant ble gold watch. He identified Keefe as the female who ships;" and make an order on the prisoner to restore knocked him down, and he believed that the prisoner. They were committed for trial.

was a very bad one, sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six calendar months, and be kept to hard GENERAL FLORE'S EXPEDITION .- Four squalid-looking young men covered with filth, who formed a part of General Flore's expedition, were charged yesterday, with having troken some windows in St. George's workhouse. They were committed to prison for 14 days each.

THURSDAY.

SOUTHWARK. - Denuis Sullivan, John Muir, and Joago he died at Canterbury, leaving her and her family in secker, charged with two others not in custody in respence, stamped copies threepence, to be obtained at the conformity with the directions of the Board of Management; were immediately entered into, and the case was re- | ago he died at Canterbury, leaving her and her family in | Secker, charged with two others not in custody in res.

ing no means of subsistence she resolved on tramping | smashing a policeman's head in with brick-bats, besides with her children to her native place. She had applied dreadfully injuring several others. It appeared from the to a parish for assistance, but they refused her, and she evidence that on Sunday evening one of the prisoners' was advised to make this appeal to his worship. The companions named Witty (who has since been tranpoor creatures were quite exhausted, with scarce any sported for seven years) stole a quantity of cigars from covering, and had evidently undergone great fatigue a shop in Gravel lane, Southwark. He was taken into and want. The woman was closely questioned, and custody a short time after the robbery in the Red House she answered in a manner that gave the face of pro- public-house, when he was rescued by the prisoners and bubility and truth to her story. Mr. Combe ordered his associates. After Witty was rescued, a mob of two that the family should receive every immediate assist- or three hundred persons surrounded the police mostly thieves and bad characters, and commenced, should be provided for until the case might be properly throwing brick-bats and stones at them. Richards, 44 investigated, for which purpose they were placed under M, perceiving Muir throwing a brick-bat, and knowing freehold by purchase, at a certain price, by instalthe direction of Mr. Duke, the Chief Usher of the him to be one who rescued the other prisoner, caught ments, whenever you had the pecuniary ability so to Court. They appeared grateful for the kindness shown hold of him, when he was kicked by several persons betowards them, and they were instantly supplied with hind, and was struck in the forehead with a brick-bat, which rendered him insensible. He was carried in that state to Guy's Hospital, when it was ascertained that his left eye was cut, and that a portion of the bone above had been forced in. So frightful was the wound that his eyesight was despaired of, and he was ordered to remain in the hospital, Police-constable 134 M was struck with a brick-bat on the head while assisting the last witness. He also received several kicks on the lower part of the body, rendering him incapable of performing his duty. Police sergeant 7 M said that when he was informed of the riot he proceeded to Gravel-lane and found upwards of 200 persons surrounding the constables. As soon as harbinger of the emancipation of the millions. But he arrived they attacked him, and while he had Muir | this beautiful prospect is not without its gloom; this | he arrived they attacked him, and while he had Muir this beautiful prospect is not without a cloud, and it is with day next, the 10th of January, 1847, on business of intense pain that my duty imperatively impells me great importance. Chair to be taken at 60 to 1. tended for him), and rendered him insensible. Witness was compelled to convey him to a surgeon's to restore him to his sensos. The other prisoners and those who escaped were the wors. William Morgan, a lad and the neglect I deplore is as grave as it is general, about ten years of age, said that he saw bricks thrown In all towns, in all villages, there are local officers. about from all parts. Sullivan threw a large one at varying with the population, from Mayors with Cor-Richards, who instantly dropped down like a dead man. He saw the prisoners and the others who escaped throw stones and kick the police. In answer to the charge the part by the election of the residents or parishioners becoming members, prisoners said they knew that Witty was not guilty of the offence they charged him with, and that was the ress in tration before they can be exercised, and these qualioffence they charged him with, and that was the reason tration before they can be exercised, and these quantity of they rescued him. They did not deny committing the fications the major part of you possess, and can with Nichol's Coffee house, Rosemary Street, every hone day evening at 8 o'clock. They are specially they rescued him. They did not deny committing the incurious the major part of you possess, and can use day evening at 8 o'clock. They are specially respected to attend regularly assault, but they did it a self-defence. It was stated ease, by registration, possess yourselves of the power day evening at 8 o'clock. They are specially re by one of the constables that the prisoners were most desperate characters, and had been frequently in custody | your ignorance of this power which has prevented for felony and other offences. Mr. Secker said, that it you? No, it is not .- It has been dinned in your was a most diabolical and brutal outrage on the police. The officer was in such a state that the loss of his eye was expected from their brutality towards him. He should commit them for trial, but as other men were

A Bull.-Was there ever a better bull perpetrated

than the following one ?-"A new stove had been invented, and a gentleman soliciting order for its was praising its comfortable and economical qualities, in the highest terms to Mr. U'Shaughnassey, who listened with the greatest attention. As a climax to his eulogium, the interested party declared that the use of one of the said stoves would save the purchaser one half the quantity of fuel he at present consumed.

"'Do you mane to say,' earnestly inquired Mr. O'Shaughnassey, 'that one of the stoves would save half my fuel ?"

Most decidedly I do. I will answer for it. "Then give me your hand, my friend,' said he, delighted, 'and I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll have

Trans-Arlantic Contempt of Court .- A learned justice was supported on his right and left by his worthy associates, when Mrs. P. was called upon to GUILDHALL.— False Accusation.—Mr. Richard give evidence. "Take offyour bonnet, Madam," "I yet contemplated, even in his dreams, a plan so in the dreams are dreams. assemblies, Sir, women generally cover their heads. Such I am sure is the custom elsewhere; and therefore, I will not take off my bonnet." "Do you hear suaded, another man to be found possessing equal members who are in arrears for local and general that, gentlemen? She pretends to know more about moral and physical powers for carrying it out to its expenses, are particularly requested to attend and these matters than the Judge himself? Had you

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A MERITORIOUS WATER-MAN .- An inquest was held on Monday at Rotherhithe, on the body of Thomas Cornish, aged 28. The deceased was a waterman, and plied at the King it is the will and not the amount. The divine has been opened at the house of M. Jude, towards water about the time the deceased went after the boat, but the night being dark he could not see what it was. The deceased was not missed till the next day, and as it was found he had not been home, it was feared he had caused the splash the watchman heard. His body was subsequently found near the stairs, and it is supposed that in passing along a but without evidence to show by what means."

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL BY HER MISTRESS. On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of Mary Ann Campbell, aged 14, who, it was alleged, died from ill usage she received from her what it was for. It was for not putting clean drawers mistress, Mrs. Ann Levy, fruiterer, of North-row. Covent-garden. Ann Campbell of 19, Church-court, said, that the deceased, her daughter, had been in you have many opportunities of judging. I have been o'clock, at the house of Mr. William Smith, Those were the only occasions on which she found fault the service of Mrs. Levy, in Covent-garden for the with her. Sheremembered another disagreement about last eleven weeks. On Wednesday, December 16th. friend of Cartwright, Hardy, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, the "Northern Star" from the above Association is with her. Sheremembered another disagreement about last eleven weeks. On we unesuay, December 1001, 1001, change. Her mistress said she could not tell what look change. Her mistress said she could not tell what witness had done with it. There was another occasion came and told witness that the deceased was being whom none remain but myself and my junior friend, of O'Connorville, whether they will want a coloured whom none remain but myself and my junior friend. Or plain conv. Any person desirous of taking the about 3d, wrong in change for some potatoes. Her mistress, and to interfere the venerable Mr. Thomas Preston; and I trust I or plain copy. Any person desirous of taking the may be allowed to say, without the censure of egotism, "Labourer," can have it by sending their order to and mistress had frequently complained of her being ness went, and found the deceased in the shop, dirty. Did not hear her master insist upon her getting screaming. She asked what was the matter, when path of democracy, nor have severed from principle Liverpool.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. dirty. Did not hear her master insist upon ner getting screaming. She asked what was the matter, while rid of her. Heard her mistress tell her brother, on the the deceased answered that her mistress had kicked during that long period, and I have received the usual reward of slander, of obloquy, of persecution, on Sunday and I have received the usual reward of slander, of obloquy, of persecution, on Sunday and I have received the usual reward of slander, of obloquy, of persecution. father occupies two rooms on the same floor with the under the grate, and burnt her forehead; she showed nursery, and her master sleeps in another room, but her witness the ashes still on her hair. Witness went up tion of the briber on more occasions than one or two, mistress was down stairs in the parlour on the night of stairs to Mrs Levy, and asked what the girl had done the 16th. She supposed her mistrees's father was in his rooms. He was in his rooms the next day when her she (deceased) would not clean the place, and that proving conscience, and my consolation, when I demaster assaulted her. Further evidence was adduced to "she had not been treated bad enough." As her prove the shuffling and fencing way in which the charge mistress promised not to beat her again, she went had been got up, after which Mr. Hunter of Milner- away, leaving the deceased; but at twelve o'clock square, Islington, surgeon, said he examined the girl on that night she ran home to witness, and immediately the 28th December. There were then no symptoms of upon entering the room fell down in a fit. After reviolence, nor means of determining whether any intimacy had taken place or not. What was regarded the size of her hand. Her back and shoulders were as a test had no existence in some cases. Mr. quite red and black with bruises. Deceased remained Humphreys addressed the magistrate at considerable in bed for several days following, attended by Mr. length, contending that the motive which prompted the Brooks, the parish surgeon, and on Wednesday last girl to make the charge was the fear of being dismissed was taken to King's College Hospital, in which she and sent home, her father being out of work; and she died the next day. Mrs. Eleanor Hughes, fruiterer therefore framed an excuse for leaving without blame on said she resided next door to the deceased, in Coventher part. He dwelt upon her prevarication, and the improbability that a man would behave in the way alleged while his children were playing in the passage, and run-while his children were playing in the passage. ning in and out of the room. He fortunately had wit- use of the most horrible language. Mr. Walter Gill nesses to show that his client did not dine at home on the house physician of King's College Hospital, said, the 17th. Mr. Alderman Hughes Hughes said he would save deceased was admitted on Wednesday last. He found him the trouble. The charge was totally unsupported by a yellowish mark upon her back, the effect of a bruise. She was then too weak to allow of an examination. braced such extreme improbabilities, and she had pre- and kept gradually sinking until the next day, when at one o'clock she died. No post mortem examination had been made. The Coroner said it was absolutely necessary that the cause of death should be proved by a post mortem examination, and adjourned the inin pursuance of directions which appeared in the Queen Street, chair to be taken at eight o'clock preresumed, when medical evidence was tendered, upon charged with having attempted to threw himself off which the jury, after a long deliberation returned a Blackfriars Bridge, with the intention of destroying his verdict of "Died from disease of the lungs and heart," with the following remark :- "And we are of opinion that there was great cruelty on the part of

Bankrupts.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 5.] M. C. Johnstone, Lamb's Conduit-street, draper—W. Richards, Old-street, retailer of beer—E. Snowden, Alton, Sonthampton, painter, plumber, and glazer—J. Terry Wych-street, Strand, licensed victualler. — J. Davis, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, haberdasher.—H. Green, Riemingham hutton manufacturer. Birmingham, button manufacturer.

Sudden Death in a Police Cell .- An awful instance of the above kind occurred in one of the cells woman. In the meantime the husband should be re- cation. He was locked up in one of the cells, and manded until Saturday, and be taken care of until it visited by the jailor every half hour during the and colabiting with a woman of loose character at a manded until Saturday, and obtaining with a woman of loose character at a manded until Saturday, and obtained by the jailor of ited him for the last time, he found him dancing and to do. singing, and told him to be quiet. The deceased made use of an indecent expression, and turning made use of an indecent expression, and turning round towards the jailor, fell to the ground with great with the projected National Land and Labour this day's market from the interior and from consting arrivals.

Newcastle Corn Market.—We had a good show of this day's market from the interior and from consting arrivals, for which holders demanded an advance of is per constant.

> the opposite side a Frenchman, just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume-" My son! look there! if ever you forget God and his prophet, you may come to look like that!"

NATIONAL LAND AND BUILDING ASSO-CIATIONS. Central Office, No. 2, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn_Hill.

A special meeting of the members will be held on an early day, (of which each member will have due notice), for the purpose of examining into and rebutting the calumneous misrepresentations contained in an advergences." isement, signed T. W. Muskett, when that person will be invited to attend, and substantiate his charges. Mean-time further information will be found in The Common-

London.

Chartist Land Company.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CHAR-TIST LAND COMPANY, IN THE LEICES-TER DISTRICT. BRETHREN,-

There is one more point upon which the late Conference have decided, to which I wish to direct your especial attention. In the original plan it was protected on the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, to wind upon the affairs connected therewith. posed to convey the Land to you as leasehold, with the affairs connected therewith. the right reserved to you of converting the same into do. This was certainly a great advantage, and a powerful spur to industry and sobriety; but during this period the collar of slavery was rivetted round your necks; the foul brand was upon your shoulders. Sensual comforts you might enjoy, but still you were Sensual comforts you might enjoy, but still you were o'clock, when the following subject will be discussed. This close them thanks to the wisdom of Mr. "The people's rights and the means by which at Sensual comforts you might enjoy, but still you were strong the people's rights and the means by which they serfs. This clog then, thanks to the wisdom of Mr. are to be obtained." The members of the Company to the co o'Connor, is to be taken at once from your ancles; are to be obtained." The members of the Co-ope of O'Connor, is to be taken at once from your ancies, rative Land Company will meet every Tuesda the Land is to be conveyed to you at once in fee. rative Land Company will meet every Tuesda simple, with a reserved rent to cover the outlay; the evening at 7 o'clock. right of the Vote is at once conferred upon you, and you enter each of you into your paradise UN- every member of the Land Company, will attend a SHAKELLED AND FREE! It is the foundation meeting on Tuesday evening next, at the Nager Chartist principle, the Head Inn, at half-past seven. right of the Vote is at once conferred upon you, and intense pain, that my duty imperatively impells me great importance. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock in the evening. the wealth producing operatives, alas! too generally, porations, down to petty Constable Overseers and proposed to form a second section, to give those per sons who have made applications an appointed for the most sons who have made applications an appointed for the most sons who have made applications an appointed for the most sons who have made applications an appointed for the most sons who have made applications are appointed for the most sons who have made applications are appointed for the most sons who have made applications are applications. Headberoughs; and these are appointed for the most sons who have made applications an opportunity of possessing certain qualifications, which require registo exercise. And have you done this? No-Is it quested to attend regularly. gou? No, it is not.—It has been difficult in your sound the large hall, Haywood Street, Aneoats, on Tues. repetition becomes nauseous. Your mouths are ever day evening, January 12th, 1847, to commence at 8 repetition becomes nauseous. Lour moutus are ever only o'clock; for the passing of the accounts, and the electhese petty upstarts, and the newspapers crammed tion of a new Board of Directors for the ensuing with horrifying instances of cruelty and brutality, year. from Andover Union upwards and downwards, while from Andover Union upwards and downwards, while you whine and crawl at the feet of your oppressors lecture here at six o'clock in the evening, on the future, and can augur nothing but from the past and of the National Chartist Association will be held in the present, and I ask you, with saduess at heart, their room, at half-past two in the afternoon, when what can your most ardent friends hope when your every member is particularly requested to attend as full rights are obtained for you, when they see with there is business of importance to be brought before what neglect those already in your power are treated? them. Once more then, for the sake of Heaven and of Earth, despise not the warning; rouse yourselves ven Stars, will commemorate the birth-day of The from the effects of this Lethean opiate, which has benumned your energies, and stultified your under information can be obtained on application being standing: rise again in your moral dignity, renovate made at the bar of the aforesaid house. A meeting

I have another duty to perform, which I cannot by Buay.—The members of the first and second sec any means omit; it is to bring before you the situa- tion of the Land Company, are requested to attend tion of Mr. O'Connor. To recapitulate what he, our to the yearly meeting, on Sunday, at five o'clock more than Father, has done for the millions who toil, the evening, at the house of Martin Ireland, Hornby would be to doubt your memories, or depreciate your street, Bury. understanding. It is sufficient to say, that no philanthropist of the past or present time, has never of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are rebenefit and never ending advantages of the operative appointing two auditors for the ensuing six months classes of this empire; nor is there, I am well per- and to appoint a scrutineer for the month. The completion: and this, let it be ever remembered, pay their arrears, for the local treasurer has a long call upon us. And for what? Not for a pecuniary local levy of 6d. each member will be commenced on account. It is not the gift of gratitude, but the demand of Justice. And shall this appeal be in vain? A thousand times NO. Let me not hear of inability; it is the will and not the amount. The divine founder of our religion preferred the mite of the widow to the treasures of the rich. It is not personal, but principle. For my own part, I am as poor as the peorest amongst you, and I have never received a pecuniary benefit from him to the amount of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of one shilling, yet such is my feeling of his invaluation of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and Haslop's Temperance Hotel, Manchester-street, Oldham, at 2 o'clock, P.M. A lecture will be delivered to the secondarial of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and Haslop's Temperance Hotel, Manchester-street, Oldham, at 2 o'clock, P.M. A lecture will be delivered in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and the surrounding towns, will be held at Mr Leonard than, at 2 o'clock, P.M. A lecture will be delivered in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and the surrounding towns, will be held at Mr Leonard than, at 2 o'clock, P.M. A lecture will be delivered in the school-room of the Working Man's Hall of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and the surrounding towns, will be held at Mr Leonard than a school of the friends of Dr. M'Douall, in Oldham and the surrounding towns, will be held at Mr Leonard the surrounding towns. be acceptable, I would cheerfully present him with a in the school-room of the Working Man's IIall, at moiety of my last penny; divide with him my last six o'clock in the evening, by a friend. The Land potatoe, and share with him the bason of gruel, Company meet at two o'clock in the afternoon, which so often forms my midday and evening meal. every Sunday, to enrol new members and receive You have received equal benefits from his exertions, subscriptions. 'Go ye and do likewise."

in the camp of your enemies.

In concluding my address to you, I feel bound to present to you my thanks for the confidence which tist Co-operative Land Company has been formed, induced you to elect me your representative to the late Meetings will be held every Sunday morning, at ten Conference, where matters the most important to your o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. David interests were discussed and settled; and it is more Wilson, Booth Town. pleasing, as I am a personal stranger to the greater portion of you, and must have arisen from your apand pecuniary loss. These things I do not regret, ance Hotel, No. 4, Cazneau-street. Chair to be and I say with pride, that I have resisted the tempta- taken at seven o'clock. proving conscience, and my consolation, when I depart, that I have endeavoured to leave the world better than I found it. I close with the ardent wish to all that they may find the forthcoming year better Hall, Bull Close Lane, Halifax. To commence at than the expired one, and to my brother Chartists that half-past twelve o'clock. their perseverance and zeal may add millions more to

I subscribe myself as before, Your faithful Servant, 36, Sanney Gate, Leicester, BILSTON.

The Bilston branch of the Land Company met on Sunday last, January 3, when a committee, auditors, scrutineer, treasurer, and secretary were appointed for the ensuing six months. The committee will meet every Sunday and Tuesday evening for the enrolment of members, &c.

BATH.

The members of the Land plan here have agreed to conduct their business in future at No. 1, Margaret's other gentlemen. filall; and at adjourned meeting held at the said place on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, Mr. Nicholls in the chair, auditors and a scrutineer were appointed Star; also a sub-treasurer and sub-secretary. It was cisely. agreee that a meeting should take place there every Monday evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of Paine, will be celebrated by a soirce in the Hall of business of the locality. A reading room was also commenced, and classes are forming for educational Bethnal Green.—

SHEFFIELD.

On Tuesday, December 29th, a general meeting of clock. the members of the Land Company, was held in the Democratic Temperrnce Room, 33, Queen Street, for the purpose of passing the accounts, and electing auditors, scrutineers, and arbitrators. On the motion of Mr. Paules, Mr. Samuel Taylor was unanimously called to the chair. After a few observations from the Chairman, the

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

Mr. T. Clark lectured in support of the above company, at the Hall of Zethus, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday evening, January the 5th, and pointed out the great advantages likely to ensue violence. The jailor picked him up, and placing him on one of the seats, was alarmed to find that the man was dead. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced that death had taken place during a fit of apoplexy.

Bank would afford in propelling on that desirable object. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered, and at the close a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to him.

CHELTENHAM.

CHELTENHAM.

CHELTENHAM.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Co
Round sturday's rates, but the business transactive was of a limited extent.

Binxingham Corn Exchange. — During the present week English wheat has realised an advance of 2s to 3s per qr., fine red having been sold at 26s 6d per 9 st. 10 fts.;

White, 27s.

Rull Corn Market.—At this day's market we had a good supply of wheat from the farmers, who were ask

School-room, on Monday evening, January 4th, 1847, quote 2s per gr. advance. Mr. Willey in the chair, it was resolved :-"That Messrs. Adams and Kingdon b this branch for six months."

this month." "That Mr. Kelley fill the office of sub-treasurer."

"That every shareholder in this branch pay a levy of 1s. per quarter in advance, to de ay the local

BIRMINGHAM. At the weekly meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, held at 111, No. 19, which will be issued early next week, price two- Rea Street, the following officers were appointed, in

Charles Goodwin, in place of Walter Thorn, who leaving town; Scrutineer, John Chapman; Audite Benjamin Shorkes and Edward Norton. Benjamin Shorkes and Edward Moreous.

The meetings will be held as usual, at Walter Thorn's, 111, Rea Street, were the Northern Star.

Chaptist Publications may be held. and all other Chartist Publications may be had. As some of the Tea Party Committee were pra-

Treasurer, William Henry Redhale; Secreta

Forthcoming Meetings

Kidderminster.—It is earnestly requested that

BOLTON.—A general members' meeting of the Chartist and Land Association, will be held on Sun.

Iluddersfield.—A meeting of the Chartist Co. operative Land Company in the Huddersfield district, will be held at Turner's, Temperance Hotel, Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the 12th of January, when it is

The Chartists of Bristol are informed that the weekly meeting of the association is held at Mr.

MANCHESTER PROPER'S INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held in

STOCKPORT.—Mr. D. Donovan of Manchester, will

Northnous. - The Chartists' meeting, at the Si the hopes of those who love and care for you, and add of the Land Company will be held at the above to the consternation and dismay which already reign house on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock pre

BOOTH Town.—The inhabitants of Booth Town are respectfully informed that a branch of the Char-

SUNDERLAND .- A general meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will be

BIRMINGHAM .- A general meeting of the members

THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be

HALIFAX. - Mr. Alderson will lecture here on

Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock,

Lancashire Miners.—The general delegate meeting of Lancachire miners will be held on Monday next, January the 11th, 1847, at the sign of the Legs of Man Iun, Market-place, Wigan, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The half yearly Conference of the general association will conference of the general delegate meeting of the second conference of the general delegate meeting of the second conference of the general delegate meeting of the second conference of the second conferenc yearly Conference of the general association will commence immediately after the termination of the county business, at the above mentioned house, and continue sitting each successive day, till the propositions sent from the different localities are discussed and decided. All communications for the Conference, must be addressed to Mr. John Hall, Legs of Man Inn, Market-place, Wigan. There will be several public meetings during the sitting of the Conference, which will be addressed by W. P. Robers, Esq., and

Sheffield.—The adjourned discussion on Co-peration will be resumed, on Sunday evening, January

Science, Rockingham-street, Sheffield, on Tuesday, BETHALL GREEN. - Mr. T. Clark, director of the Land Company, will lecture, at the Whitting on and Cat, Church row, on Sunday evening, at eight

Market Intelligence.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

After a few observations from the Chairman, the Secretary read the quarterly accounts.

On the motion of Messrs. Goddard and Owen, Mr. John Cooper and Mr. Henry Taylor were duly elected auditors for the ensuing six months.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Leevsley, seconded by Mr. Joseph Taylor. Mr. Henry Richardson was by Mr. Joseph Taylor. Mr. Henry Richardson was auditors for the ensuing six months.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Leevsley, seconded by Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. Henry Richardson was the cleated sorutinear for the ensuing six months.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Leevsley, seconded by Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. Henry Richardson was the confidence was exhibited by factors, and the business massing in wheat was at an advance on the curbusiness passing in wheat was at an advance on the curper sack; and foreign at 2s ger bushel.

WARKINGTON CORN MARKET.—We have had a moderate attendance of farmers at the market, with a fair quantity of wheat offering, which was freely bought by the millers at an advance of 6d to 10d per bushel. RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET.—We had a

good supply of grain in our market to day.—Wheat sold from,7s to 9s 3d: oats, 3s to 4s 6d; barley, 4s 3d to 4s 3d; beans, 5s 3d to 6s per bushel.

Newcastle Corn Market.—We had a good show of

operative Land Company, held in the Unitarian ing very extreme prices; our millers being free buyers, we LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. - During the past week conto siderable transactions have taken place in wheat and his branch for six months."

"That Mr. Willey fill the office of scrutineer for the month."

"That Mr. Kelley fill the office of sub-treasurer"

"That Mr. Kelley fill the office of sub-treasurer."

"That Mr. Leach continue to hold the office of sub-secretary, with a vote of thanks for his past sel-

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Enturday, January 9 184