

as theories were shunted into the back ground by the weight and bulk of facts ; as soon as the French court of the French people could in practice no longer

Forthcoming Meetings

they will be speedily sent into the interior. Saumer, Châteauroux, and Leches are stated to be the towns fixed on for their residence. 'This journal states that most of the refugees are young men of the working class.

SPAIN.

The agitation against the new system of taxation goes on increasing, and bids fair to bring about a speedy and universal explosion. Letters from Bilbao of the 13th of October state that a disturbance occurred in that city on the previous day, which, at one time threatened to become a general riot.

WERE afraid of imprisoning and bringing to judgment the party, although they had every legal pretence; they were satisfied with driving them away.

SWITZERLAND.—The Democratic Government of the Pays de Vaud has expelled from the canton Mr. A. Becker, a talented German Communist writer, as well as Mr. S. Schmidt and Dr. Kuhlmann, belonging to the same party, and dissolved the German League in the canton. The Swiss Government of Zurich has likewise expelled Dr. Putschmann, editor of the above-named *Kühnlist Anzeiger*, and belonging, too, to the Communist party. [A German friend informs us that the above announcement, as regards the expulsion of Mr. S. Schmidt, is premature. That, as yet, Mr. Schmidt has not

At Attock, on the Indus, and his other bea-
tants against him. He has been joined by Tej S
the well-known successor of General Aitavale, as
Governor of Peshawar, who is disgusted with the treat-
ment which he and his relatives and friends have re-
ceived from the government at Lahore. The wily
old chief, Ghoolab Singh, has contrived to get away
on leave from Lahore, and has retreated to Jamroo
in order to watching the course of events, and
regulating the water of the future of the
future advancement. The new intrigues for
Afghanistan is conflicting; some representing Dost
Mahomed as embarrassed in his finances
and unwilling to make war, while others contend
that the notorious Achbar Khan, his son and Wuzer

family of six children. Great satisfaction is expressed at the choice. It is feared that the bone-crushing will be resumed, as in the three towns of union on the union, some recently brought in. There is the union nearly two hundred inmates; twenty-two children yesterday—ten women, eight men, and four small children.

morning, in the Chartist Association Room, Mill street, Rochdale.

AMMURY, NEAR LEEDS.—This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meets in the house of Mr. Oates, shoemaker, Thwengate, every Monday evening, at seven and nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving contributions and enrolling new members.

BARNLEY.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet at Mr. Thomas Acland's, on Monday evening, Oct. 27th, on business relative to the forthcoming conference.—The friends of equality in Barnsley contemplate holding a public meeting on the subject of the Chartist Convention, Nov. 10th (instead of Thursday, the 6th), in honour of that "man of men," Monday evening.

eight o'clock precisely. A branch of the 'Patriots' Benefit and Provident Society

born on Tuesday evening next, October 28th, 1842, at the house of Mrs. Walmsey, Old Dog Inn, Church street, Preston.

MR. GUY.—The members of the City district are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday next, 26th inst., at five o'clock, on business of importance, and also to take into consideration the objects of the ensuing Conference.

MR. DOYLE will visit the following places on his route to London—Sunday, 27th instant, Macclesfield, on Tuesday 28th, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries and Tuesday morning.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—**MR. J. R. HALL**, of Leicester, will lecture in Carpenter's Hall on Sunday (to-morrow), in the afternoon, at two o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six. **MR. Henry Dorman** will lecture in the same place on Sunday Nov. 2nd, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on "Rationalism," and in the evening, at half-past six, on "Social and political commotion of nations working for the millions a purer and happier state of being."

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Chartist Association Room, Mill street, Rochdale.

ARMLEY, NEAR LEEDS.—This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meets in the house of **MR. J. Oates**, shoemaker, Towngate, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving contributions and enrolling new members.

BARNSELY.—The members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to meet at **MR. Thomas Acland's**, on Monday evening, Oct. 27th, on business relative to the forthcoming conference.—The friends of equality in Barnsley contemplate holding a public meeting on Monday evening, the 28th inst., at seven o'clock, on Nov. 10th (instead of Tuesday the 6th), in honour of that man of men "the father of the poor."

attended with disastrous consequences to those who

Wasteful expenditure, whether it be made in war, warlike instruments, useless canals, or useless railways, has the same malign bearing on the welfare of a country as the waste of land, and is its subject. The waste of land is the expenditure in the state produced by the capitalist who advances money as it is wanted shall receive his stipulated usance for it by taxes levied on the whole community; in the case of a wasteful expenditure in useless railways—say of fifty or a hundred millions, it cannot be worked because of the expense of working it, and more money must be advanced by the state or by the community to maintain the usance to these who supply the capital; consequently, although the public burden must be less than that for expenditure caused by war, or nothing at all, the individual injury caused by abortive railway schemes with their outlays must be so

great as to blame all power of description. Neither are there wanting evidences even in this, the infancy of the system, to prove that three or four out of every five of the new projects—especially those for the east, south, and south-west of England, remote from the sources of mineral wealth—must fail. To say nothing of the wrecks passing under the titles of the Peak and the Moreton-in-the-Marsh Railways, there exists the Whitby and Pickering Railway (a single line, with sidings, of twenty-four miles) as a warning. There is no railway that runs over such a proportionate length of waste and worthless land; there is no railroad more needed, for Whitby is a populous and wealthy town, situated in a deep and remote *ad deo*, the nearest market two

being twenty miles distant, and the intervening space in every direction being moorland. Two beautiful valleys approximating near to midway between Whitty and Pickering present the most favourable basis for the construction of a railway. The one now worked has been constructed—badly constructed we admit—and in operation many years. The owners never, we believe, received one farthing in the shape of dividend or interest for their capital, and the expense of working the line was with difficulty defrayed—the operations were frequently on the point of being stopped for this reason. Here there was no competing line, no competing carrying power worth alluding to, except that provided by the sea; and

We have adverted to these illustrations furnished by brief experience in working a novel system for the purpose of

pose of suggesting the improbability of more than one in four of the new projects paying any interest to the adventurers. It would be useless to multiply examples, or they might be adduced from the slight and miserable dividends exhibited by some of the southern railways, working without competition. Then what will be the effect of all this speculation on the monetary power is the only remaining section of the matter on which we shall at present offer any observation. We said a fortnight since that the thing as a speculation must break down within six months, or subside, leaving shrouds of adventurers helpless on shore when the tide ebbs. Prophets, with a particle of foresight and discretion, will take an

ample margin when prophesying; and a third part of six months may be sufficient to realize this prophecy. Whenever that time comes there will be a rush to obtain the possession of money to keep the speculation afloat, a few only of the speculators will succeed in this; for there never was a speculation in which the Directors of the Bank of England generally, and those who influence and control monetary operations in the city of London, stood more aloof than they do in this railway speculation. The Bank will not be controlled by railway magnates as it was controlled by the great merchants and merchant-bankers at the two former crises of 1825 and 1836.

This leads to the inference that the manufacturing and mercantile operations of the country will be less in-

performed with at the next convulsion than at any preceding one; and this appears to us a just inference. Still there will be a very large sum of money abstracted from its mercantile and ordinary use, which will make the market for supplying it to those uses scarce and "tight." We can perceive no difference between locking up money in a useless railway in Pennsylvania and locking up the same sum in eight useless out of ten projected for Southampton. America being always the debtor country on the balance, it would be rather less disadvantageous to our manufacturing interests to waste English money there than for such purposes at home: at home it would cause less to be spent in English manufactures than in the United States, and more to be spent in such imports as tea, coffee, &c.

bacco, sugar, wine, rice, and food—especially in the period of projection and laying out of schemes. A secondary clerk to an engineer has, we know, been paid seven guineas a day for his services; and this fact marks the objects on which an increased expenditure for railways in this stage of their progress is likely to be squandered. The great question for consideration is, what will be the result if all this speculation combined with augmented imports on the Bank of England?

On this last question we know far too little to justify us in saying more than we have said at present. We understand that the directors count on the probability of losing three millions of their treasure. Such a disastrous conjuncture

but even that small sum would be quite sufficient to sink three out of four of all the new railway projects, to produce greater stringency in the administration of money, and very guarded conduct on the part of all bankers.

THE MINISTER AND THE CORN LAWS.
WHAT SORT OF BARGAIN SHOULD THE FARMERS MAKE ?

There are indications on the political horizon that PEELE is prepared to "go the whole hog" with the Corn Laws, and complete the degradation of his

agricultural majority by dragging them up to vote for the total repeal of those regulations which they have held out as necessary to the very existence of the landed interest. Last session all the *defence* that could be offered by the "farmer's friends" in the Ministry was a "kicking" reproof from Mr. SYDNEY DENBIGH, the new Secretary to the Treasury, to the farmers, "for coming *whining* to the legislature for relief" from the distress and ruin worked for them by legislative measures; and Sir JAMES GRAHAM at once announced that the Ministry were fully re-

pared to admit the Free-trade principle to its full extent,—the application of it being only a question of time and Ministerial convenience. Since then the *Times* has been preparing the public for a new course of policy in relation to the importation of food—its articles haying for their object the inculcation of the idea of a total repeal of the Corn Laws rather than the substitution of the “fixed duty” which the *Times* in former times, and not very long since, advocated. The recent jeopardy we were in, in relation to the whole question, and

the partial failure of the corn and potato crops, have afforded occasion for these *preparatives* for the coming event. In addition to these significant "signs" we have Lord Ashted addressing his constituents of the county of Dorset, telling them that "the destiny of the Corn Laws is fixed;" that "the leading men of both the great parties in the legislature are by no means disinclined to their eventual abolition;" and "that the difference between these same 'great parties' is less a matter of principle

than a question of time." Add to all this the fact that the *Sunday* organ of the Ministers announces that "the Government are sedulously procuring information from all parts of the country, as to the most vital of all questions—the food of the people;" and that a variety of rumours were circulated "on Change" on Monday, in relation to a change of ministerial policy on the subject of the Corn Laws, and had some effect in depressing the funds and Railway shares. Add all these things together: and it would appear pretty evident that PER. is preparing to give

the finishing stroke to that "proud and haughty aristocracy" of which he is not a member, and complete the ministerial structure of free trade for which he laid the foundation in his Tariff of 1841.

Our opinions as to the effect of such repeal, unaccompanied by the other fiscal and monetary alterations which we have pointed out, have undergone no change whatever. We still believe such a step to be fraught with destruction to the real farming interest, and to carry in its train a host of awful consequences to the well-being of all classes.

the producers of all classes. The experience we have had of the free trade measures of Sir ROBERT PEEL has not weakened these opinions in the slightest—but, on the contrary, strengthened them in every particular. Tell us not that the “roaring trade” and “GLORIOUS PROSPERITY” of the last two years have resulted from Sir ROBERT’s abolition of import duties; for with the free trade *Chronicle* we hold that

Sir ROBERT PEEL is perfectly well aware that the apparent success of what he calls “his policy” has, in reality,

as little as possible to do with his policy—that the plenty, cheapness, and general prosperity, the high wages and diminished pauperism of the last two years, are as little attributable to his Corn-law, as they are to his Income-tax—that they are the fruits of a succession of abundant harvests, which have virtually and *pro tempore*, repealed his Corn-laws. Sir ROBERT PEEL knows this—and what is more, he knows that the country knows this.

Tell us not, therefore, that Sir ROBERT is to be credited with the PROSPERITY that has abounded, unless you also admit that the infatuated gambling in the

upper drains until the mass of soil existing between

