

"These are the times to try men's souls." BEFORE FRIENDS AND SLAVES.—The dark cloud that has long overshadowed the political world is being dispelled by degrees, and there is presented to us, through the mist, the scattered members of that faction whose dismemberment cost us so much woe, and anguish, and sorrow, and tribulation. Whigery, like the green worm, is now struggling for a union of all its broken limbs, and is united by ties more dear and extensive than those of a political character—the ties of a speculative commerce—will be strengthened by the pecuniary power by moulding the franchise to their accommodation, have discovered that their adoption of free trade principles will accomplish for them what the Reform Bill failed to secure, does it not follow, as a matter of course, that henceforth they will rest their claim to power upon the adaptation of laws to the principles of free trade rather than upon extended representation?

The several admissions of Lord John Russell, as to the meaning and his own construction of the Reform Bill, precludes all hope of progression from him. His declaration, that the object of the Reform Bill was to give a preponderance of power to the landlords, together with his assertion that the bill was to be taken as a FINAL MEASURE, is not reconcilable with his admission to a party whose avowed object is to destroy that very landlord class, for the preservation of whose power the noble lord tells us the Reform Bill was passed. I write this pointedly, to show you that a political party, struggling for power, will select those means for its accomplishment which promise the most possible amount of change, and the largest practical amount of popular frenzy that is compatible with their own safety and the safety of their order. Lord John Russell and the Whigs would much prefer accepting office upon the chances of a horse race, if those chances were equally favourable, to accepting it even upon the conditions imposed by the free trade party. And yet the noble lord is not the honest to confess that he, as the Whig leader, and Lord Morpeth as a faithful follower of the leaves and fishes, have been forced into their present humiliating position by the electoral power said to be acquired by the League, through the fabrication of free trade votes, especially in that district, to represent which more is the darling object of Lord Morpeth. True he tells us—"I less than ever anticipate any probable renewal of a political connection between us," and again he says—"I write this without concern or consideration with any one else." Now, if the noble lord had not made those two unnecessary statements, we might have inferred the conclusions to which he seeks to lead us; but the very assertion of them proves that Lord Morpeth was just then thinking of "a renewal of that political connection," and that he was acting in concert, and even in consultation, with Lord John Russell.

There are few men who do not recollect the extensive promises of the Reformers. There are few who do not recollect the treacherous manner in which their every pledge has been broken—their every promise violated. There are also few who do not approve the policy of placing professing Liberals in opposition to a Tory Government, in preference to placing them in power with a strong Tory opposition ever ready to co-operate in deeds of oppression, and even to contend for a full share of the responsibility consequent upon failure or public disapproval. The Whigs now rest their claim to office upon the foolish pretext that the Tories thwarted their measures while in opposition, and carried them when in power, wholly forgetting that they only experienced upon those measures when they were weak, and upon the eve of departure, and that they, as a party, resisted them when they were strong enough to carry them. This fact gives us another instance of the lagging policy of all political parties. And, as they will achieve office upon the slightest possible pledges, so, after having made the most extensive promises for its acquisition, will they flit their way to the smallest possible amount of power.

I have now furnished you with an easy and familiar guide by which you may unerringly estimate your share in any triumph consequent upon this new coalition. Indeed, that portion of the Whig press which gave its earliest support to the principles of free trade, openly and undisguisedly informs us that the only EXTERIOR OBJECT of the coalition is to achieve its purpose with the slightest possible disturbance of existing social and political arrangements—in other words, that the leaders of the new-born Liberal party, now afraid to call themselves Whigs, will use you with just that amount of moderation that you will tolerate, and that may be necessary for the accomplishment of their own purpose. The question, then, is, how far you are once more prepared to be used; first, as whips in the hands of others, and then to be whipped by them as soon as your moderation shall have tested your subservience and their power.

As the great national party, we fought the League and the Whigs single-handed and unaided. We beat them; the one into silence, the other out of existence, and we waited patiently for that time, when a general election would develop to the world the improvement that the national mind had undergone since we last met the foe upon the hustings. If another struggle is cunningly urged upon us before we are prepared to meet it (and that is a great object of the coalition), we shall not be prepared to develop our progress. The haste with which contested elections come upon us, at a time when we are least prepared for the struggle, has been the principal cause of the postponement of our principles. Can you, my friends, anticipate a greater national calamity than the restoration of our oppressors and deadliest enemies to power? Have not our songs, our jokes, our mottoes, and our resolutions, one and all, gone to commemorate "THE FALL OF WINDGIRL," and are we now to turn resurrections, and raise the dead from their tombs? Are we to forget coercion, starvation, and the dungeon? Are we to forget the sabre, the bullet, and the law? Are we to forget the promises they made, the hopes they held out, and the manner in which they fulfilled and realised them?

Already has their press and their champion tauntingly invited you and me to the renewed struggle. The Chronicle sneeringly asks WHERE IS CHARTISM? and Cobden says no FORTIOR MAX will now venture into the manufacturing districts. To the Chronicle I answer, that Chartism is stronger than ever; and to Cobden I reply, the Potatoe man is ready to meet you. The Potatoe man will be at Manchester, in the Carpenters' Hall, at half-past six, on Sunday evening next, in the midst of 5,000 of the northern bees, and he invites you, Cobden, and your party of no rotatory men, of starvation men, to meet him there, where your strength lies. The Potatoe man dares you to call a public meeting out of doors upon Sunday or holiday, in any populous district of Lancashire or Yorkshire. The Potatoe man will meet you at Bolton on Monday evening next, at Manchester on Tuesday evening next, at Wigan on Thursday evening next, and in Ashton on Friday evening next. Here, then, are the centres of industry for you. Here is a repetition of my old challenge to you, and from the result of those meetings the Morning Chronicle shall have a fuller and more complete response than that yet received by "locomotives and extraordinary express."

My friends, there never was a single period in this country's history more promising or more threatening than the present. If you are true to yourselves, every promise will be realised; if you are false to your order, the threat will fall upon you with horrid severity. You must make no difference between the simple expedient of opening the ports and the repeal of the Corn Laws. You must look upon either as the achievement of power by a party who, if uncontrolled, would use you worse than beasts of burthen. You must not be tickled by the fascinating argument of cheaper bread, but you must take into calculation, firstly, the reduced means to procure it; and secondly, the increased power of YOUR MASTERS to withhold it altogether. You must bear in mind that while Cobden and the League have been drawing pictures of national prosperity, of cheap food, and high wages, that, at the same time, there was a tax of seven millions annually raised off your industry to support surplus paupers, whose number, in the hey-day of prosperity, Sir James Graham estimated at one in ten of the population. Bear these things in mind, and then ask yourselves what the amount of surplus labour would be if panic, apprehension, expediency, or necessity threw a large portion of the land of Eng-

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PRICE FIVEPENCE OR Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

land out of cultivation, and threw its disinherited slaves into your market?

This is a subject upon which you must be thoroughly instructed, and to that end I will remind you, leaving expediency and principle out of the question, of what *apprehension or panic* may of themselves effect. When Sir Robert Peel, by his tariff, admitted live stock and cured provisions into this country at a mere nominal duty, without waiting for the legitimate result of the measure the panic-stricken holders of stock glutted the market, and thus created a pauper surplus while there was actually a real deficiency of the commodity in the country. Again, we have now witnessed the anomaly of a frightful scarcity of potatoes, simultaneously with great waste and glutted markets, all arising from panic or apprehension, and I use those two figures to illustrate for you what, without reference to the expediency or the principle, the inevitable result of a repeal of the Corn Laws must be. The result must be such chaos and confusion, for at least two or three years, as would completely paralyse agricultural industry. And during that chaos and confusion you, who will be least protected, would be the greatest sufferers, and this is the secret of my desiring that you should possess such an amount of power as would render you liable to no more than your share in any calamity that may occur in the outset, as well as your full share in any prosperity that may result from the change. You must bear in mind that the worst calamity could only impose the negative evil of living upon their ready money—upon your masters, while upon you it would entail the positive infliction of living without money.

I have now for one thousandth time put you in possession of my views upon this "great fact." I am still ready to persevere in the struggle of right against might, and I am anxious to discover whether you are prepared to do your part in those times that will try men's souls.

Ever your faithful friend,
and uncompromising servant,
FRANKS O'CONNOR.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

TO THE LOVERS OF LIBERTY ALL OVER

It is impossible to give even an idea of the brutality and tyranny which are put in practice at the doors of the Catholic churches and chapels, on the Sundays upon which the O'Connell tribute, as it is called, is collected.

There are thousands of Catholics who do not go to mass at all upon tribute Sunday; first, because they have a conscientious scruple against paying money at the chapel doors for the purposes—the profligate purposes—to which the money is applied; and, secondly, because they do not like to encounter the sneers and scoffs of the snobs who infect the doors as collected bullies, spies, and informers.

When a man or woman is shamed or coerced into paying a pound, or five pounds, as the case may be, the collectors cry out in a sort of chorus, "God bless you; you were always a patriot and a good Catholic." On the other hand, if they do not go, they are called with the most opprobrious epithets—"Enemies to their country, bad Catholics, presuming to go to mass with a rankling hatred of the Liberator of their country in their hearts."

From the period of the collection of the first O'Connell tribute in May, 1839, (upon which occasion I suffered £20 loss,) to the year 1845, I counted my annual mile, with the full conviction in my mind that Mr. O'Connell was justly and honestly entitled to an ample tribute from his country. But I did not till then learn, or ever hear of, the purposes to which the money was to be applied; and I felt often offended, being told that I was a dupe; that I was lavishing money for a banker, a brewer, and an *** which the following placard will more fully explain. This placard was enclosed to me by the "penny post," together with the subjoined pithy correspondence. Had it not come by post, I might have never seen it. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Thomas Keefe, the City sword bearer, and learned clerk of the corn table, for having transmitted the precious document to me. Let every true Chartist and pious Christian pin it near their beds, that they may see it the last thing when lying down at night, and the first when rising up in the morning—

"Show this infamous document to the Liberator."
"To Thomas Atkins, Esq."
"No, I won't, you miscreant."
"To Patrick O'Higgins, Esq."

COLLECT THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE!
At the doors of the Catholic chapels make panders of the priests, and receptacles for their churches for the purposes of prostitution.

O'Connell's adulterous progeny must be supported, they cannot live on rotten potatoes. Holy fathers! help to pamper the Manafidels, the McKeevers, the Courtneys, the O'Keefes, the O'Briens, the Armstrongs, and their greedy mouths, while virtuous mothers and honest children starve! How this resembles the Apostles!

For the life of me I cannot discover why, or for what reason, Mr. Arkins could see the foregoing placard, and being told that I was a dupe, that I was lavishing money for a banker, a brewer, and an *** which the following placard will more fully explain. This placard was enclosed to me by the "penny post," together with the subjoined pithy correspondence. Had it not come by post, I might have never seen it. I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Thomas Keefe, the City sword bearer, and learned clerk of the corn table, for having transmitted the precious document to me. Let every true Chartist and pious Christian pin it near their beds, that they may see it the last thing when lying down at night, and the first when rising up in the morning—

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clamour is kept up, he must submit, or be pointed at, scoffed, and hooded.

The fact is, that the O'Connell tribute, and the Repeal delusion (for delusion it is for as O'Connell is concerned) have evoked a more spurious race of unprincipled rascals than any one could have imagined were contained in all Ireland.

On every tribute Sunday, from 1837 to the present one, the 10th of November, 1845, I braved the storm at the chapel door, but I did not hear many of the awful, quiet solemnity which I do upon other occasions.

On the present occasion something came over my mind for which I cannot account satisfactorily even to myself. I did not go to mass on tribute Sunday. It was the first time I absented myself from the sacred duty. I did not like to encounter the sneers, and brutal observations with which I had been annually assailed for the last eight years. The day was gloomy, wet, and stormy, still something or other impelled me to go out and walk in the direction of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. The first train being ready to start, I took seat for Malahide, got a box to put me across to the long-range of high sand-banks at the opposite side of the estuary, a wild sequestered spot, the banks stretching along the coast a distance of between two and three miles. The estuary lies west of the banks, and extends about a quarter of a mile from the sand-banks. The islands of Lambay and Ireland's Eye stand out in the sea about four miles from these sand-banks, the one on each side, the other north-east. Upon the top of one of these banks, facing the open sea, between the two little islands, I knelt down, took off my hat, raised my hands towards heaven, blessed myself "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and then, on the top of the sand-bank, I went to mass on the tribute Sunday, the 10th of November, 1845, very heartily and fervently. It was impossible to avoid feeling a little dejected and melancholy. The idea of being an outcast in my native land crossed my mind—an outcast, forsaken by mankind, left, as it were, to die alone and unheeded—to be buried in the sand. I felt as if I was "praying at mass," I then prayed to God to relieve my country from the odious tyranny by which she is oppressed; from her present degraded and prostrate position; from the openly-avowed and social-degrading system of espionage to which she is a victim, and to bestow of which, hollow-hearted, money-grubbing, professing patriots are not ashamed, but they are not ashamed to do so. Accidentally casting my eyes upon two faithful dogs, Duck and Glunth, their anxious looks indicated sympathy. Poor faithful creatures! they did not forsake me, nor turn round with base ingratitude. These feelings which were known to me, and which I felt as if I was praying at mass, I then succeeded by a calmness—a firmness, which have, I may say, assured me that my prayers on the sand-bank were, in a measure, acceptable to the great Author of my being. FRANK O'CONNOR.

Dublin, November 20th, 1845.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—Saturday being the 15th anniversary of the Polish revolution, about 1,000 members of that nation assembled at the Church of St. Roch to celebrate the occasion. The "Vierge de St. Ouen" announces that tranquillity has been perfectly restored at Dinan and the neighbourhood.

The Journal des Debats, of Monday, in a long article, takes a view of the Oregon question, from which it may be inferred that the French Government is indisposed to accept the office of arbitrator between the British Government and that of the United States of America, if offered.

ITALY.

THE TYRANT NICHOLAS.—A letter from Palermo, dated the 14th ult., says:—"The Emperor Nicholas is still at the Villa Oliva, living in absolute privacy, and wishing to be looked on only as General Romanoff. His Majesty has not received the foreign diplomatic mission, and the Emperor's presence at Villa Oliva has been offered him. Prince Albert, of Prussia, and five or six other persons, are alone admitted to his table. The evenings pass quietly, without any very animated amusements. The Emperor yesterday invited the King to a breakfast at the Villa Oliva, and the Emperor's presence at Villa Oliva has been offered him. Prince Albert, of Prussia, and five or six other persons, are alone admitted to his table. The evenings pass quietly, without any very animated amusements. The Emperor yesterday invited the King to a breakfast at the Villa Oliva, and the Emperor's presence at Villa Oliva has been offered him. 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General Intelligence.

CASTOR OIL.—It is important to all invalids to know that castor oil may be most easily taken mingled with orange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet.

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know that castor oil may be more easily obtained mingled with orange juice—a little sugar being added to the juice, if the orange be not ripe and sweet. The difference between this and any other mode of taking this valuable medicine is surprising.

THE GOSPORT FORTIFICATIONS.—Workmen are employed upon the Gosport fortifications, putting them in a state for efficient defence.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, in College Wynd, Edinburgh, is now a public house.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—A Mr. Richard Whig has invented a mode of applying electro-magnetism to

the great difficulty of ascertaining depths by sounding lead in deep water, and in strong currents, will be obviated.

NO ADMISSION FOR JESUS CHRIST !—Chas. Goldard, P. D., Sub-dean of Lincoln Cathedral, has directed the officers not to admit to the stalls or pews any person who has not “ the character of a gentleman.”

MORE HONOURED IN THE OBSERVANCE THAN IN THE BREACH !—In the days of William III., the House of Commons was accustomed to sit at nine o'clock in the morning.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA.—The sea on the coast of Kent is making continual encroachments on the land. The old house called Hampton hill, which lately disappeared to be added the destruction and disappearance of the field containing the old footway, in the district of Studdih, at Swalecliffe.

The largest newspaper ever seen was the *London*

not less than twenty-three sheets of paper, each sheet bearing the usual penny stamp!

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—£700 and upwards have been subscribed at Cheltenham for the purpose of procuring a comfortable dwelling for the poor, and affording relief for destitute families. *The Cheltenham Chronicle* says the carrying out of this benevolent scheme is thus a matter of certainty.

THE MILITIA.—It is said that the Government has ordered clothing for 400,000 militiamen; and in consequence of a circular from the War Office, it is admitted that the militia papers have been in readiness some time, and that the expenditure of a

THE BIRMINGHAM MARKET.—The Birmingham Market has been tolerably brisk during the last week or two. Blacking has advanced in price fully £10 per ton within the current month, and, from the continued scarcity, a further rise may be expected. Copper remains firm with a fair demand. Tin plates are very dull, and are quoted at 38s. to 36s. per box for the I. C.

DEATH FROM THE BIT OF A SPIDER.—An American gazette records a circumstance of a woman dying, after fourteen days' illness, from the bite of a spider on the lip.

THE POTATOE CROP.—More than one cargo of potatoes, imported into the Yre, have been sent out to sea again, within these few days, to be thrown away as rubbish, and some hundred tons in all.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—On Sunday accounts were received from Turville Park, Bucks, giving the statement that Lord Lyndhurst was rapidly advancing to convalescence.

MISS BURDETT CUTTS, who has been on a visiting tour in Scotland, before leaving Edinburgh, transmitted to the Lord Provost £100 for the benefit of the poor.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND has, at length, agreed to accommodate the Free Church with sites for the building of churches, on his estates in Sutherland.

INCENDIARISM IN ENGLAND.—Incendiarism is again

announced itself in Wexfordshire. A serious and unaccounted last week at Newport.

GRETA GREEN.—All young men and maidens were invited to the annual ball of Captain Libbetson and Lady Adela Villiers, must decide speedily, for a recent act, all marriages similar to that recently performed at Greta Green, will cease to be legal after the first of January next.

BEAUTES OF THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.—A few days ago a vessel arrived at Yarmouth with seventy tons of nutmegs, which, being the produce of Dutch colonies, will be sold at a high price. The nutmegs will therefore be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and then re-shipped for this country as British colonial produce!

IRISH AMUSEMENT.—A fiction fight between the Casseys and Carragluhrocs took place a few days ago, at Clondra, when three men were left for dead.

cellor has appointed Mr. Burgo (the Queen's Counsel), and formerly Attorney-General of Jamaica), to the Commissionership of Bankruptcy, vacant by the death of Mr. Botcher.

THE LIEUTENANT PHILIPPOTS, who was killed in New Zealand, was the Bishop of Exeter's son.

DUFFORD DOCKYARD.—Sixty hired shipwrights and five hundred seamen have been entered at Deptford Dockyard, to complete the ships there.

THE CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE ON THE ROYAL CANAL, IRELAND.

The proceedings at the inquest on the fifteen persons drowned in the passage boat in the Royal Canal, was resumed on Thursday, November 27. An immense number of persons were present. It was painful in the last degree to witness the victims examined the bodies—as many persons had come from towns and country with the view of identifying their friends

They were recognised, and then arose a shout of grief and lamentation which the sternest heart could not resist. There still remain six persons whose bodies have not been recognised; one of them is a beautiful young girl, christian name supposed to be Margaret, who was travelling with a company with a person named Morris, and he told her to go to the place called Ruesky. A Mrs. Beatty, who was going to Lettrich, had a most miraculous escape, and gives a fearful account of the accident; Mrs. Mulligan (lost); she remained somewhere about Longford, and was returning to Weston, in America, where she had gone to bring home her husband, a young girl, who was saved by the courage and humanity of a private belonging to the 8th Hussars, a fine fellow of undaunted courage, who saved two or three lives with his own hands, and for which the company has rewarded him in a handsome manner. Coffins were provided for the bodies, and some of those recognised persons were taken home in the course of the day, when the jury was called over.

Mr. Perry said, on behalf of the company, that they had resolved on sending the survivors home free of all expense; the company would make good any loss or damage sustained by the passengers, send them home

expense and loss. To Jessop they would give £5, and make good his loss, and also recommend him strongly to his colonel. In fact, nothing should be left undone by the company to make every preparation they could, and as to the property which was now in possession of the police and the superintendence of the master of the ship.

to the magistrates for it, in order to bear them harmless if any mistake might occur in the distribution of the property or claims to it hereafter by the representatives of the deceased parties.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

“We find that the said Edward Rutledge, Thomas Bannon, Michael Moran, and Catharine Mulligan, with four men whose names are unknown, and five women whose names are unknown, and two children whose names are unknown, came by their deaths by being suffocated and drowned in the passage-boat Longford, in the Royal Canal, near Clonsilla-bridge, as aforesaid, on Tuesday, 25th November 1845, and

neglect of the master, Christopher O'Connor, the steersman, James Dunne, and the very culpable neglect of Patrick Teeling, a free passenger; and we further find that the upsetting of the boat was

caused by the most gross negligence of the said Patrick Teeling after the helm was given in his charge by the said James Dunne; and we further find the said Patrick Teeling guilty of manslaughter. We also further find a great want of caution in the existing regulations concerning the construction of the passenger boats the regulation of which is

The coroner then made out his warrant, and committed Teeeling for trial at the commission for manslaughter.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mr. Samuel
Coudy, a carpenter and builder, residing at No. 24,
Houghton-street, Clare-market, was on the 21st of
October last, admitted a patient, with three dread-
ful ulcers on the back part of his neck, at King's
College Hospital and continued so up to the 24th.

He has, however, been radically cured, in a very short space of time, by the above invaluable medicines. This is another proof that any wound or ulcer, however dangerous, may with certainty be cured by their means, when every other means have failed.

