REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST AS A GUIDE

TO THE FUTURE: and in which I have given a faithful narrative of the last thirteen years and a half. My principal object in publishing such a document just now, is with the view of leading you to a solution of the future by the "text book" of the past; to help you through the labyrinth that FREE TRADE has opened by leading you through the several mazes by which its march in the struggle was directed, and, as that is my first object, I have thought it more prudent and discreet to keep the naked question before you in the first instance, lest a complication of events should obscure it from your vision. It would be a very tedious process to remind you of my principal reasons for opposing a Repeal of the Corn Laws from 1834, as a member of Parliament, to the accomplishment of the measure, without such other alterations as would make it a national instead of a sectional benefit. I have had four weighty and essential rear sons for opposing a Repeal of the Corn Laws-UN DER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Firstly,-I dreaded the inevitable result of the measure being carried by a party who claimed it as a means of increasing profits, and who must-if carried by them-constitute the future administration of the country with the new-fangled principles of political economy as their guide in legislation.

Secondly,-How I have warned you to surfeit of the fact, that whatever the ultimate effect may be, that three years at the very least must be assigned for the adjustment; and that, during the balancing period of faction, the poor, who were defenceless and dependent, would be the first sufferers :- in fact, that labour will be squeezed to the very verge of danger to life and property, before capital will consent to the forfeiture of a farthing, as the price of What it was left to esteem as its own triumph.

iate the wholesale price of the raw material, that the battle. poor consumer would fail to recognise the benefit of of those commercial laws and regulations by which to suit the merchant's account.

I have reminded you of the landlord's profit, the farmer's profit, the speculator's profit, the importer's profit, the shipper's profit, the miller's profit, the factor's profit, the baker's profit, and the huckster's profit—all to be realised before it enters labour's mouth, and all of which, save the miller's profitand much of that-might be saved, if all had the power of producing the raw material for themselves. And, Fourthly,-The destructive and commanding influence that capital has of moulding indigence to

its own purposes in seasons of distress, by which it can most unnaturally turn the finest feelings of man's nature into base submission to his oppressor's will. Self-preservation, we are told, is the first law of nature; while the law of political economy inverts this natural injunction, and proclaims its supremacy over nature's laws. I shall now treat my subject briefly, under each of the foregoing heads, and shall then make a summary for your future consideration and guidance.

sion of "Free Trade" ministers in the Whig cabinet source of all wealth, to such legal londs as speculators deemed requisite. You are not to mind the ravings of the Times, or the bouncing and lying of quaker Bright, any more than you would the barking of a "MAD DOG." The one publishes nonsense for hire, without a particle of knowledge upon the subject, and the other has a cause to maintain, which cannot be served by truth. Do not for a single moment suppose that you have seen or felt the effects of "FREE TRADE" yet. You have not, and the aim of faction will be frustrated by any attempt to make its effects gradual. It will come upon you like a thief in the dark, and it is for this event that I shall presently endeavour to prepare you. The present cabinet can only exist on Free Trade principles. It is the mere tool of the speculators-and their gains will be the last vestige that authority will dare to touch. The measure is their's, the government is like Lord John Russell's brother, the working classes their's, and who but them can reap the benefit—and whose property but their's can hope for protection; at least, that their turn will be postponed till the last. the husband of the widow, the father of the orphan. You are aware that selfishness is the ruling passion of man; and it is quite natural, as well as characteristic, that each should protect himself. You would act precisely like all other manufacturers if you had but the opportunity; and, therefore, you must not the enthusiasm with which it has inspired youth. I suppose that I am eulogizing you, while I am merely pourtraying the evils of a system which actually compels, or at all events invites and seduces man to selfishness. I will now give you an example or two in illustration of my second head-John Wallwark, now a freeman on Herringsgate Farm-and who refused £30, and a share in section 2, for his interest in his estate of two acres in my presence, from Mr. Cullingham, carpenter-WAS a silk plush weaver, Before Free Trade was made law he got £1 12s. for weaving 25 vards of silk plush for making hats; he worked for John Ashton of Manchester-of course, a FREE TRADER—and as soon as the measure passed, he reduced his wages from £1 12s, to £1 for the same amount of work. Here is one slave that I have emancipated. Now, from this one instance, creasing every hour, judge of labour's general hope from Free Trade,

Under my third head, you will have already discovered that the price of Wheat does not always regulate the price of bread, while we have everyday instances of the fact that the device of the traffickers can give a fictitious price to the raw material; whereas, if you were in a situation to produce the raw material from your own land, you would attach but insignificant importance to the price of surplus after consumption. So long as you had enough for yourselves and your families it would concern you but little whether Wheat was £10 or 10s. per quarter, while its price becomes a paramount consideration so long as you have to earn money before you can purchase it.

I may illustrate my fourth head by many facts with which the working classes are, unfortunately, letter. There are but few men of the present age but too familiar. For instance, the mill-owners, the such accomplished scholars as the Catholic Arch. tury to do with the present distress? speculators and jobbers, can, at all times, turn indicence to a profitable account. Firstly, they can make it the means of competition in an underbidding labour market. Secondly, they can secure its co-operation in their own struggles against restrictions that press hardly upon their own speculations. And thirdly, with whatever view laws are apprentice. Nor could be preach a sermon on made, they can compel the most indigent to aid theology half as well as Dr. M'Hale; neither could them in twisting, thwarting and turning them to Lord John Russell, small and cunning as he is the advantage of capital-labour being unprotected. sweep my chimnies near so well as the successor to and labour being compelled to live from hand to poor Horish, the sweep, who was flogged almost to mouth, and thereby a ready instrument for its death in 1798. This being the case, and it ever will own destruction at the command of protected be the case, I am sure that his Grace, of Tuam need capital.

Now these four heads, under which I have illustrated the question of Free Trade, should be explained familiarly to those who cannot read; and the summary of all would be found to be, that so long as the wealthy make laws they can grind the poor; and as long as poverty is unrepresented, that, consequent. pauperism forces it to fight the battles of the rich against its own order. My more extended manifesto. which I shall publish at full length in next week's

10, great (Windmill J-,) Darthern S NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

In that manifesto I have given you a faithful narra- to make an impression upon the nobleman to whom to see them comparatively happy and comfortable, to satellites. It was he that taught them not to put there tive of the tricks of party, and the means by which it was especially addressed. our movement has been obstructed for the last thirteen years and a half; all written for the purpose of derstanding. In it I see the necessity of afterclaps, which should have preceded the measure of Free Trade. In it I see the Whigs waiting, till those prudent concessions, mentioned in Lord John Russell's gles for the proper adjustment, I see the working must come to the conclusion that such was not your classes, if not vigilant, prudent, and cautious, once more enlisted as an auxiliary force to fight the explanation.

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that you may learn a wholesome lesson, I have sentences. There appears to be no harmony in advice, if followed, would have saved you and me For instance, the second and seventh paragraphs shown you, that in the Convention of 1842 I laid bare the League project of the autumn of that year -and that I cautioned the Chartists from being made parties to their device; and I have shown you, that I made a tour of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland Counties, in the summer of that year, ex-Thirdly.—I have told you, that by whatever laws plaining the League plot, and asking you to fold the House of Commons sought t establish or regulyour arms while factions were fighting their own

You remember how forcible my language was upon one single clause of such enactment in the retail this subject, and you remember that your rejection article placed upon his board, so long as others were of my advice was the cause of the Lancaster trials. in possession of the commodity that produces the the Stafford trials, the Liverpool trials, the special raw material, and have the control and management | commissions, and all their consequent transportations. incarcerations and heart-burnings. Now, the price of all articles are regulated, and command though I was likely to be the principal sufferer from of those means by which scarcity may be magically your neglect, yet do not mistake me. I am not transformed into surplus, and surplus into scarcity, blaming you: no man can blame you, but I am using the facts as an unmistakeable illustration of an impregnable position. It is this: -THAT CAPI-TAL FROM OUR DAMNABLE SYSTEM HAS THE POWER AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT OF LEAVING TO THE INDUSTRIOUS THE SIMPLE ALTERNATIVE OF STARVING Throne, in its career of demolition. QUIETLY OR RESISTING FORCIBLY, OF DYING BY THE SWORD OR PERISHING FROM HUNGER. Now, if you never read another line read that and get it by heart, and then add this to it, that I would commit any excess upon the property of others rather than die of starvation or allow my family to die, and the only atonement that are for forcing into the country the educational des-I would offer to Society would be to curse its laws potism of France and Prussia, and with the danwhich reduced me to the alternative of being a thief gerous dozmas which they strive to spread, they before you, while I am not heartless enough, unnatural enough, or brute enough, to ask you to starve patiently when the next struggle comes. I do ask you, and have a right to ask you, as I am sure to be the greatest sufferer, and the greatest victim in all infidel colleges to be next the consistent advocates of to the light of day. The thought has occurred to me manifest in the recent elections. The country has with confidence, but we fear the termination of this your struggles, one favour which is easily granted-You have, then, already seen, that the League de- it is this: LET YOUR NEXT BATTLE BE mands as their share of the triumph, such an acces- FOR YOURSELVES, and let the fruits of victory of all previous reforms. Nor could the most inflambe something more substantial than the aggrandiseas would insure the full working of the measure to ment of your oppressors. Let it be the land-cultithe interest of the manufacturing classes: that is, vated by yourselves and for yourselves, redeemed whatever turn the experiment took, they desired with your pence, and not your swords-and the such a government as would sacrifice labour, the Charter to defend your possession and to make national what I have succeeded in making sectional.

I now conclude for the present : in a few hours, and after a very laborious week's work. I start for Gloucestershire to bid for another estate, and. on Monday. I shall make my first appearance in Devonshire before our friends of Newton Abbott. Next week I shall publish my manifesto, which will occupy six or seven columns, and which, I trust, will have its weight with those for whom it is written. I cannot, however, take my leave without assuring you that our first experiment on the land is the admired of all admirers—that Lord John Russell's brother, who is a clergyman and resides close to the estate, and many other noblemen and clergymen, have visited it more than once and have expressed their astonishment and approval of the plan. Justice compells me to mention, that, if all clergymen were would never make an assault upon church property. He lives in the centre of his flock and is truly and the guardian of the poor. It is truly refreshing to pass through the little territory of this truly noble pastor. Now that I have got upon the land I am upon my hobby, and in order to give you a notion of must mention the following fact. On Sunday last, a youth of the name of Silvester, from Stockport, and about sixteen years of age, and who had been put out of work by Free Trade, arrived at the People's Estate, having made the whole journey from Stockport, over 200 miles, on foot. The delight of the poor boy surpasses anything I ever witnessed. I invited him to spend, a week with me, and, on Sunday, 1 will send him home to his parents by train. Would to God that all the young blood of England was inflamed with the same Land ardour. I think the brawlers must wince when they hear that John Wallwark refused £30, in my presence, and a share in the second section, for his interest in two acres of Land. Assuring you that my land madness is in-

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

TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Fellow Countrymen,-My chief object in directing our attention to the following strictures on the letter of the erudite Archbishop of Tuam, is to show to you that, no matter how learned a man may be in all the ancient and modern languages; no matter how high his attainments in all the arts and sciences: he will make but a poor figure in the science of politics unless he takes the trouble to learn them and to understand them. You cannot avoid seeing this and feeling it too, when you read the subjoined bishop of Tuam, yet you see how ridiculous he ap-

Sir Robert Peel, great statesman as he is, could not compound medicine as well as an appothecary's not be the least offended at my declaring that I have more faith in the political principles taught by my great and unequalled preceptor, the immortal Cobbet, than I have in the archbishops, bishops, clergy, agitators, leaders, and lawvers in Ireland."

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. To the Most Rev. Dr. M'HALE, CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

My Lord,-Your letter addressed to Lord John Russell, and dated "Saint Jarlath's. Tuam, Feast I now treat this subject with precision and at length. the perusal and edification of the public as well as Star, will more fully explain to you the reasons why of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1846," was intended for

letter is, as appears in the first paragraph of that these desirable ends; employment on railroads, making the past a guide for the future. The no dis- letter, that the relief given to the people by employ- levelling hills on public roads, making new ones, nor tant future is now very clearly mapped out to my un- ment of public works was, from the 13th of August, even will building harbours do it. No. not all these to be withdrawn, from which you apprehended the together will ever attain the end in view. The peomost direful consequences. A person would be led ple will always be kept in abject slavery until such to imagine, by the first paragraph, that the end and time as they are in the full enjoyment of POLITICAL object of your Grace's letter was to obtain relief for memorable letter, are wrung from them, instead of the starving people through the means of public being seasonably conceded; and in the several strug- works, but on a careful perusal of that document object at all, but something else which requires

There are several persons, as well as myself, who In my manifesto, which I have the vanity to think feel sadly puzzled by your Grace's letter, not one of you will read and preserve, and from which I pray whom can comprehend the purport of the following pointed out clearly and undeniably to you, how my them. They cannot be reconciled to common sense. what it is about.

> 1. "You might as well at once issue an edict of gecreatures are striving to earn with the sweat of their fame.

2. "The scenes of jealousy and discontent that are of daily occurrence on account of the real or fancied preference which some claimants for employment receive, are evidence of the pressure of hunger: and never did a mutinous crew pant more eagerly for the partition of a rich booty than the starving inhabi-tants of Ireland do at present, for the miserable

pittance earned on the public roads. "The trying ordeal out of which the people are passing with such patience, notwithstanding the severe privations which they still endure, has had the effect of imprinting more deeply on their souls the necessity of a domestic legislature. Fear not, lowever, that they meditate, for that purpose, either riolence or rebellion.

4 "With the advocates of physical force we disown

all sympathy." 5. "It may be well worth the while of a profound statesman to pause, and consider whether, for the sake of vitiating the Catholic religion, and weakening the influence of its priesthood, it is not hazardous to erect infidel colleges for the propagation of an infidel and revolutionary mania, which, should it succeed in overturning the Altar, will not spare the

'The turbid stream is easily known, from its kindred and congenial source. The peaceful advocates of repeal are not for making experiments of violence or war. They argue on the justice and necessity, which even this year illustrates, of a people being protected from hunger by the care of a native and paternal legislature.

'All connexion with the mischievous men who entirely repudiate. Their confidence is in the patriarchal patriot of half a century, who, with the peaceful principles of the Catholic church to guide him, has already advanced Ireland to a pitch to which no military success could have raised her during the

S. "It well became those who were clamorous for terous application of Whig patronage cannot divest the people of Ireland from repeal—the necessary goal matory effusions of the parodists of "Young Italy"

ever drive them into rebellion." Now, my Lord, in the name of all that is wonderful, what do you mean by the two consecutive sentences contained in this last paragraph, No. 8. If it is intended as a fling at the advocates and supporters of the colleges, which your Grace, and some others. are pleased to call infidel, it is rather a novel mode of getting relief for the starving inhabitants of the Archdiocese of Tuam. On the other hand, if its object be to praise the patriarchal Patriot of half a century, the sneer at Whig patronage, now openly and undisguisedly avowed and in full vigour, comes with a very bad race. As to the inflammatory effusions of the parodists of "Young Italy" doing any mischief amongst your Grace's subjects, no man, in his give one extract:senses, could dream of such a thing; because, on your own showing, the feeble creatures are on the very verge of starvation. It is men that rebel, my Lord, not "feeble half starved" SLAVES and dupes. In the second paragraph, marked No. 2, you say, and truly Ihave no doubt, "that never did a mutinous crew pant more eagerly for the partition of a rich

booty than the starving inhabitants of Iroland do at present for the miserable pittance earned on the public roads." This is the lowest pitch of human misery to which the inhabitants of any nation can be reduced. And you certify under your hand and seal that the inhabitants of Ireland are reduced to this miserable condition. And yet you, my Lord, say, in the very same letter, and at paragraph marked No. 7, "that the patriarchal patriot of half a century, who, with the peaceful principles of the Catholic Church to guide him, has already advanced Ireland to a pitch to which no military success could have raised her during the same time."

These two statements cannot be true. They are diametrically opposed to each other. The first says that the people of Ireland are reduced to the lowest state of human misery. And the second states that they are advanced to a high pitch of national glory Truth is commendable even in an archbishop. In this case either of the statements must be false. If the first be true, then the second must be false; and if the second be true, then the first must be false.

Is this the enviable position of the people of Ire land under the joint guidance of this patriarchal patriot of half a century, and the great "Lion of the fold of Judah?" May the Lord in his mercy relieve my poor duped, cheated and plundered countrymen from such guidance.

Your Grace's letter, taken as a whole, is, to say the least of it, one of the most unparalleled specimens looked; but coming from you it is not only inexcusable, but unnardonable.

What have "infidel colleges" to do with the distress of the inhabitants of the archdiocese of Tuam How does the present distress illustrate the protection of the people from hunger by a paternal

legislature? What has the confidence of certain classes of the community in the patriarchal patriot of half a cen-

Is it because the advocates of Repeal are not for

brows? Is it because the people of Ireland are reduced to the lowest PITCH of human misery, that Ireland has

success could have raised her?

greatest empire in the world, is a poser. In conclusion, may I take the liberty of asking your Grace, which I do with great respect, how many thousand pounds have been wrung from the 1840, under the pretence of Repealing the Union; but, as is now evident, for the purpose of resusci-

tating Whiggery?

see them elevated in the scale of society; but, my The reason your Grace assigns for writing this Lord, the Repeal of the Union would not achieve

LIBERTY; anything short of which is mere delusion. The bishops and clergy of Ireland could achieve that great end, if they applied themselves sedulously to the promulgation of the three following simple propositions.

First. "That every man in this empire (infants, insane persons and criminals only excepted) is, of common right, and the laws of God, a FREE MAN, and entitled to the full enjoyment of Political LIBERTY. Second. "It is essential to a man's political liberty that he have an actual share either in legislation itself, or in the election of those who are to frame much of the persecution we have endured, and our contradict each other most outrageously. As for the the laws; which, although they ought to protect him cause much of the damage it has suffered. I have eighth, I challenge any man on earth to discover in the full enjoyment of those absolute rights which are vested in him by the immutable laws of Nature, may yet be fabricated to the destruction of his person. neral starvation, as stop the supplies which the feeble his property, has religious freedom, his family and

> Third. "It is a natural right of the Commons, and required by the principles of the British Constitution, that they elect a NEW House of Parliament every year; because whenever a parliament continues in being for a longer period than one session. then thousands, who since it was chosen have attained to man's estate, and are therefore entitled to enter operation. into immediate possession of that elective power which is their best and most sacred inheritance, are in that case excluded from the enjoyment of Poli-TICAL LIBERTY."

Now, my lord, when you have studied these three propositions well, you will have learned more sound and useful political knowledge than you ever did, or ever will do, from the speeches and writings of the "Patriarchal Patriot of half a century," and all the writings of Gibbon and Robinson into the bar-

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your obedient, humble servant. PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, August 12, 1846.

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

North Road, Drogheda, Aug. 26, 1846. Sir,-I write to express my admiration of your mass erly exposure of the "knave in politics and hypocrite in religion," which you are now making in the Northern as :- "The merit, the wisdom, and the beauty of Star. If what Cobbett says be true, that whenever a the government was, that nowhere was absolute hypocrite is exposed, there is a service rendered to the power to be found in it." "Among them every luable service to mankind by your complete unmasking tached to all the problems, to all the acts of the goof the greatest hypocrite and impostor that has appeared in the world since the days of Mahomet. I only regre that his poor dupes at home have not an opportunity of previously been discussed everywhere, to Lamas and Verrarra; the former were vict rious. seeing your capital letters, which hold the old rascal up and by everybody." "One great fact is made These successes must inspire the Montevideans force and insurrection. The most profuse and dex- frequently during the last two or three years, that it given its adhesion, its serious and free adhesion, to murderous war is yet far distant, would be most desirable to see the life of O'Connell written the policy which was presented before it. Do not use of posterity, as there is not another man in Ireland | tended manœuvres and electoral miscres. Take it who could do such justice to the subject; for you are as the veritable sentiment of the country on its inwell acquainted with all his treasons against the working telligence, in the idea which it has formed of the classes, whose cause he pretends to have at heart, and situation and of the conduct of the government." you could show that instead of his agitation having Our readers will admit that these are matchless served his country, that the Landlord Commission has proved the neople worse off than any other people who now or at any other period inhabited the face of the earth. You could besides place on record, in a permanent form, a true description of the pack of scamps and scoundrels who surround him in Conciliation Hall, and who are kent from the hulks or poor house by the money they assist him to flagge from the poor guils and dunes throughout the land. If such a work were published, about the size and the price of a volume of "Duffy's Library," I think it

> One would think on reading Dr. Dovle's "Letter o parties in Ireland," written in 1825, that he was describing the Repeal Association of the present day. I will

and city in Great Britain.

"Falsehood and slander are its heralds; it has no reason or justice with it, but it is so clamorous and found whomsoever would approach it with argument, or seek to treat it on a basis just, honourable, or useful This party, like Catiline and Cethigus, has collected into its ranks every spendthrift, every idler, every punished or unpunished malefactor, every public robber and private delinquent; all the gamblers, all those whom gluttony or extravagance has reduced to want: in fine all who love commotion, and who hope to live by corruption, or to rebuild their broken fortunes on the ruins of their country."

Hoping that you will excuse this liberty, I conclude by wishing you every blessing which this world can afford. I remain your faithful servant. A DROGHEDA CHARTIST.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS TO HIS CORRESPONDENTS. Friends,-It would fill every column of the Star were I to do justice to my grateful feelings for the very flattering letters which I have received during he present month from England, Wales, Isle of Wight, Scotland, and Ireland. Friends, you do me but common justice when you say that my addresses to my own countrymen, residing in yours, have been written with the view and in the ardent hope of effecting a sincere and happy union and mutual cooperation for one great object-your own emancipation-between you and them.

PATRICK O'HICGINS. Dublin, August 30, 1846.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS AND DANIEL O'CONNELL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. 4, Bridge Street, Westminster, September 1, 1846.

Sir -I have read with great attention and delight the etters of Mr. O'Higgins to "the Irishmen resident in London," and though there is some little exaggeration in them, they contain a great deal of truth, which will be the means of keeping open the eyes of those that have been already partially enlightened by the late arbitary proceedings of the Repeal Association towards Mr. W. S. O'Brien and the Young Ireland party." It is not many of rhodomontade on record. Had it emanated from a months since that the Association endeavoured to stiffe person in ordinary life, and not from one in the the freedom of opinion here, which led to two-thirds of exalted station which you occupy, it might be over- the London members leaving the Dublin Association rather than submit to such gross injustice. The effect has been that the weekly collection in London has dropped from between twenty and thirty pounds to about as many shillings! The amount continually becomin g"small by degrees, and beautifully less." The the intentions of O'Connell in getting rid of Mr. W. S. O'Brien cannot be mistaken. Their confidence is at last shaken in him, and many of them begin to say, there is some truth in what Feargus O'Connor has said about Dan giving him the cold shoulder." There is one thing which I should wish to direct your attention to, pears when he writes on a subject which he does not | violence or war, that the people want employment on | the time that he spent in London from the day that l'evi went out of office 'till the writ for Dungaryan was issued, Or is it because the "turbid stream" is easily Mr. O'Connell must have known from his connexion known from its kindred and congenial source, that of twenty but that Shiel, the placehunter, would squeeze vour Grace's feeble and starving subjects are striving into a birth somewhere, Mr. O'Connell ought then to to earn their daily supplies with the sweat of their have gone down to Dungarvan and put the electors of that borough in readiness, and had they not been wanted then they would have been better prepared for next time. But instead of doing this, he stays in London coquetting with the Whigs until the last moment, then posts off to already advanced to a PITCH to which no military Dublin, knowing well that he could gull poor Pat, and at the same time refers the case to a committee of the Association, composed of those who live upon the funds I must give it up, my Lord, for I am fairly be- of the Association and do his dirty work. At a meeting wildered. This letter to the prime minister of the years ago in Theobald's Road, he stated he was the best abused man in the world, and I recollect him saying, 'That while the London Press abused him the people might depend he was in the right, but as soon as they starving population of the archdiocese of Tuam since present; the press is fondling over him, for instance; eternal rubbish which all papers, English, French, and Spanish, have been occupied with, relative to

trust in the "base and brutal Whigs," and when they act upon his advice they are driven out the association, be cause like men they have learnt to value principle. In conclusion I have to state that the letters of Mr. O'Higgins are read by many of the most intelligent of his courtrymen in London; and although the effect will not be seen immediately, it is not far distant. It is with pain I have to state it, that there is a great prejudice existing between the Chartists and Irishmen in London: Now is the time for Mr. O'Connor to come forward; and be the arties in the bond of political brotherhood.

Trusting that this will be some day accomplished, and that but one interest will actuate the working classes of England and Ireland, and that Mr. O'Connor will allow himself to be the medium by which this happy state of things may be brought about. He will find on mixing amongst his countrymen stron

feelings of love and attachment, which O'Connellism has

I am, Sir, yours most obedient, A LONDON REPEAL WANDEN.

Foreign Bebiem.

the general Intelligence of the week is meagre and of little interest. In our seventh page will be found an account of the conviction and sentence of Joseph HENRI, who has been condemned to perpetual hard labour at the Bagne. The sentence has excited considerable astonishment in Paris, where the opinion prevails that HENRI is a mere maniac. It is only fair to state that there is another opinion entertained by some, that the whole affair was a hoax got up by the police to serve ministerial ends in the recent elections, and that the sentence just passed is all a sham, which will never be put into actual Indeed, some days ago we heard a

rumour that HENRI had been sent over to England, and was at that time at Dover. We must say that we do not credit this report, although there can be no doubt that Guizot and Co. are quite capable of such a piece of villainous humbug. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, M. Sauzet (Ministeriulist) was elected President. M. Sauzet had 223 votes. and his principal opponent, Odillon Barrot, 98. One of the deputies, M. Dessaigne (Ministerialist), against certain electors who issued a protest against his return. The deputy for Poitiers, M. Drault, has been deprived of his seat, because he had given a pledge to his constituents to support electoral reform, founded on the formal recognition of the principle that taxes ought to be voted by all these who pay them; 2. Parliamentary reform, which shall exclude public functionaries from the Chamber; 3. Liberty of education, without any preventative measure; 4. The suppression of all sinecures and useless expenses; 5. The refusal of all dotation: 6. The re-establishment of the honour and dignity of France." In the course of the discussion, M Guizet vehemently supported the expulsion of the deputy, and in a long harangue gave expression to some most bare-faced hypocritical sophisms, such vernment, and nothing was possible, nothing became search for an explanation of the fact in any prespecimens of "lying made easy." If any doubt, let them read the following important communication and their doubts will be at once satisfied:-

(From our own Correspondent.)

have disposed of the case of Joseph Henry, the new

The Chambers are now assembled. The Cham-

there been displayed such bare-faced impudence and contempt of public opinion. Three-fifths, at least, of the Deputies are thorough friends of the ministry; or, in other words, either great capitalists, stock-jobbers and railway speculators of the Paris Exchange, bankers large manufacturers, etc., or their obedient servants, The present legislature is, more than any preceding one. revolution of July: Henceforth we, the bankers, shall govern France. It is the most striking proof that the government of France is in the hands of the great nonied aristocracy, the haute-bourgeoisic. The fate of France is decided, not in the Cabinet of the Tuileries, not in the Palace of Peers, not even in the Palace of Deputies, but on the Exchange of Paris. The actual ministers are not Messrs, Guizot and Duchatel, but Messrs. Rothschild, Fould, and the rest of the large Paris bankers, whose tremendous fortunes make them the most eminent representatives of the rest of their class. They govern the ministry, and the ministry take care that in the elections none but men devoted to the present system, and to those who profit by this system, are carried. This time they have had a most signal success; government patronage and bribery of every description, united to the influence of the chief capitalists, upon a limited number of voters (less than 200,000), who all belong, more or less, to their own class, the terrer spread among monied men by the timely attempt to shoot the king, and ultimately the cer-Chambers (whose powers expire in 1851), all these things Chamber having met, they take proper care of themselves. The independent electors have sent in hundreds of petitions and protests against the returns of ministerial members, stating and proving, or offering to prove. that almost in every case the elections have been carried by the grossest illegalities committed by government officers; proving bribery, corruption, intimidation, patronage of every description to have been employed. But the majority never take the slightest notice of these facts. Every opposition deputy who raises his voice to protest against such abomination is hooted down by hisses. noise, or cries of "Division, division." Every illegality is covered by a sanctioning vote. The money lords rejoice in their strength, and guessing it will not last very long, they make the best of the present moment. You may easily imagine that cut of this narrow circle of capresent government, and those whose interests it serves. The centre of this opposition is Paris, where the money lords have so little influence upon constituencies, that of the fourteen deputies of the department of the Seine only tion. The majority of the middle class, voters of Paris, belong to the party of Thiers and O. Barrot; they want to do away with the exclusive rule of Rothschild and Co., to recover an honourable and independent position for of electoral reform. The majority of non-voting tradesmen, shopkeepers, &c., are of a more radical cast. and demand an electoral reform, which would give them the tional or Reforme, and join themselves to the democratic party, which embraces the great bulk of the working classes, and is itself divided into different sections, the most numerous of which, at least in Paris, is formed by the Communists. The present system is attacked by all stated at the Conciliation Hall that he left London as these different sections, and, of course, by each in a dif. death. on as the writ was issued, but he does not account for ferent manner. But there has been started, a short time Derby Election.—On Thursday Mr. Strutt was ago, a new mode of attack which deserves to be mentioned. A working man has written a pamphlet against the head of the system, not against Louis-Philippe, but against "Rothschild I. King of the Jews." The success of this pamphlet, (it has now gone through some twenty editions,) shows how much this was an attack in the right direction. King Rothschild has been obliged to publish two defences against these attacks of a man whom nobody knows, and the whole of whose property consists in the suit of clothes he wears. The public have taken up laws of combustion—the nature of our hydro-carbons, the controversy with the greatest interest. Some thirty pamphlets have been published pro and con. The hatred in order that light may be produced. His experiagainst Rothschild and the money lords is enormous, and ments in proof of these positions were certainly most a German paper says, Rothschild might take this as a

SPAIN

we have the satisfactory intelligence, that the "Marcommenced to praise him they might depend that he was riage Question" is at last settled—satisfactor, on this not serving Ireland." Is not this the precise case at ground, that we shall now be relieved from the I could mention innumerable instances of his deception. But it is now evident that he will not be able to foist his son John upon the Irish people. Thank Heaven there is at last a party in Ireland determined to steer clear of faction, and who are independent of Oldern I and Spanish, have been occupied with, relative to this subject. It is now decided that Queen Isabella shall marry her cousin, the Duke de Cadiz (eldest son of Don Francisca de Paula), and that the Duke de Sames Hall, Leeds, Chymist—James Firth, sen., Joseph Montpensier, youngest son of King Louis Philippe, shall marry her sister, the Infanta, Maria Louisa Vockshire, cotton-spinners — George Louis, Wrexham faction, and who are independent of Oldern II and the Cadiz (eldest son of King Louis Philippe, shall marry her sister, the Infanta, Maria Louisa Vockshire, cotton-spinners — George Louis, Wrexham I do believe, my Lord, that it is your earnest desire at last a party in Ireland determined to steer clear of shall marry her sister, the Infanta, Maria Louisa

somewhere else than upon the ever-burning volcano, of

therefore attained the end he has long desired. True, his son does not marry the "Queen," but he will marry her who in all probability will be the Queen, her puny sister not being very likely to have heirs, or even to live long. A General Flores, expelled some time since from the Presidentship of the South American Republic of Ecuader, is organizing a brigand force of Spanish and other adventurers to invade the country out of which he was ignonimously driven. The Spanish government is conniving at this villainous scheme. Why does not Lord Palmer-ston put a stop to it? A certain Major Wright is in Ireland beating up for recruits to aid in this cut-throat expedition. We warn the Irish people to have nothing to do with such an enterprise. Let them remember the fate of the British Legion under Evans, w lich was chiefly composed of Irishmen, 700 of whom left their bones in Spain, to say nothing of the sufferings of the miserable survivors.

SWITZERLAND.

we learn that the Swiss Diet is reduced to such a state of division, that it has been unable to form a majority on any important question. The affairs of the convents of Argau and Thargau has been argued, but has been found impossible to decide on, and the realt of four sittings on the question of the Jesuits has been equally indecisive. The mabearer of the Olive Branch of peace, and unite the two jerity required for a legal vote is 12 states, but in none has the number exceeded 104.

ITALY we have news that the Pope and Cardinal Gizzf were basily engaged in preparing the programme of their contemplated civil and political reforms. A copy of that document was even said to have been communicated to the Austrian Ambanesdor, who vainly remonstrated with his Holiness against its

In our seventh page will be found some; rather nteresting intelligence from POLIAND.

from which it appears that the Ressian Government contemplates doing away with the reudal services of various kinds to which the inhabitaries of the "Kingdom of Poland" are subject. We are compelled by want of space to postpone comment upon this hypocritical and designing piece of pretended liberality, Enough for the present that we place on reccordi another proof of the real cliaracter of the miscreant Tsar. The following is an extract of a letter from Warsaw of the 27th of August :- "Yesterday the Warsaw Courier published a new ukase from the Emperor, which states that all persons condemned to hard labour for life in the Kingdom of Poland, and even all those condemned to hard labour and to imprisonment for stated periods, if their imprisonment has yet five years to run, shall be sent to Siberia. The first-named shall be employed for 20 years in the mines, and shall be colonists for the rest of their days. The others shall be employed in mines or at fortifications for the half of their time which their punishment would have lasted in Poland, but they are also to remain for the rest of their lives

in Siberia.

UNITED STATES we have intelligence of the adjournment of Congress,

and the expressed desire of the President to conclude peace with Mexico. Previous to the adjournment. the President sent a message to Congress, asking an appropriation of two millions of dollars to be placed under his control, to enable him to negotiate a peace. A bill to this effect was adopted in the House of Representatives, but was lost in the Senate; the President has now, therefore, the responsibility of the war entirely upon his own hands. The two millions of dollars were intended for the purchase of California, what the President will do now it is not easy to foretell; one thing is certain, the American army is making no progress in Mexico, and the war, owing to the cost, is becoming very unpopular throughout the States; the sooner, therefore, peace can be brought about, the better for President Polk.

we have news of a victory gained where free examination and public discussion at Rivera, at Las Vivoras, over a division of Rosas invading army, commanded by Montoro. This has been followed by a battle between Garibaldi, at the definitively the law of the country, which had not head of the Italian Legion, and the troops belonging

THE RIVER PLATE

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE. Saturday, September 5.

The Paris papers of Thursday contains the report of the debate on the "Address," which was read on Wednesday. This document is one of the usual bits of parliamentary humbug, a mere ceho of the miserable speech of Phillippe. On Thursday the was adopted, after M. Arago had denounced the Government for their acts of corruption and intimidation in the late election. The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult. published a Royal deber of Peers have, as usual, nothing to do, now that they cree, by which the Queen had made known to fashioned regicide. The Chamber of Deputies are busily the nation her determination to marry her cousin, the Infanta Don Francisco de Assis Maria, engaged in verifying the returns of members, and they would find a ready and a profitable market in every town | profit by this opportunity to show the spirit which aniand convoked the Cortes for the 14th of September. Letters from Berne, of the 30th of August, announce that the Grand Council of the Republic of Berne, after having constituted itself, in conformity with the temporary law passed by the people, on the 31st July, 1846, nominated on the 29th August the Exccutive Council, and took upon itself the government of the state. Letters from Leghorn announce, that on the 27th ult., at 50 minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning, another shock of an earthquake was felt in that city, which caused considerable damage. The Great Western steamer arrived at Liverpool from New York yesterday. Several State elections had taken place, and the Whigs had added to their strength in every instance. The difficulties of the campaign in Mexico begin to be felt, and in some places the American troops had refused to advance. The Overland Mail has arrived, bringing news from India and China. There is no political news. That dreadful scourge, the cholera, has broken out with fearful violence amongst the troops, and inhabitants of Kurrachee. In nine days the troops in this part of India lost 1,410 officers and men, of whom 315 were Europeans; it further appears that above 7,000 of the natives of Kurrachee had died in the

"CHEAP BREAD," AND "HIGH WAGES."

STOCKPORT.—As this borough has obtained an 'enviable" notoriety through the exercious of Mr. Cobden in effecting a repeal of the Corn Laws, so it appears we are to have the first taste of its fruits. Messrs. Wooley and Co., late Bradshaw, have actually reduced the wages of their weavers one penny per cut (piece) without notice. The weavers intend to turn out. How it will end, God only knows, dut

we expect a general reduction. Friday evening, September 4.

CORRESPONDENT.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A BOY .- Mr. Payne, the Coroner, held an inquest late on Monday night, at Gur's Hospital, respecting the death of Joseph Dowdy, aged lifteen years, whose friends reside at Lynn. Norfolk. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased was a sailor boy, employed on board the brig Edward, of Norfolk. On the morning of Friday last the vessel was made fast at Cotton's Wharf, Tooley-street, Southwark, with a heavy cargo of slate, intended for one of the London markets. Everything being in readiness the crew commenced the unshipment of the goods. The degeased was standing on the deck near the hold, from which place they had just raised a ton weight of slate, by the means of a crane, when some portion of the machifall on the deceased, whereby he was precipitated to the bottom of the vessel, where it again foll upon him, and completely flattened his body. 'The poor fellow was extricated as soon as possible, and was found to be still alive, but in a dreadfully mutilated state. He was removed with the utmost speed to the above hospital, where he expired on Saturday afternoon. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

re-elected for Darby. At the close of the poll, the numbers were-Strutt (Whig), S18; Mackworth, (Conservative), 284; majority for Strutt, 561.

ROYAL POLITECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The chemical lecturer to this most excellent establishment. Dr. John Ryan, has commenced lecturing on the subject of artificial light, exhibiting the theory of combustion, and of luminous flame. In these lectures the learned doctor is very careful in pointing out the and the necessity for presence of solid matter in flame, apt and successful, and especially the admirable warning that he had better take up his head-quarters manner in which he exhibited the experiment of separating the solid carbon from the elefiant gas. In other portions of this Institution, we find there are still frequent accessions of new and interesting obiccts.

BANKRUPTS.

[From the Gazette of Friday, September 1.]

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. won derful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Seres in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The Truth of this Statement was duly attested before

Magistrate. I, Huge MacDonald, of Lot 55, in King's County, &c kereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holleway's Pills and Sintment; and I furthermore declare that I was very every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; the most vertain and effectual remedy ever discovered for BO severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was esten away, and my mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further and all respectable medicine venders throughout the leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every 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 enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly Oxford-street, London. beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in ; and for the sake of 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.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace. The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, cam personally under my observation; and when he first appersonally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had 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 mounts of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other mounts of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after so be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most nonderful cure.

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

Sir,-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 Medicines.

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

SIR,-I have the gratification to announce to you most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysi-! pelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle. and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to gay, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. J. Spence, Rect-r of our parish. (Signed) JOSEPH GILDON.

The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the care of nicerated sores. Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician. To Professor Holloway,

Sin .- I think it but an act of justice to inform you that sisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive Et to be a most invaluable remedy. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

(Signed) 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 and West Indies, or other tropical climes.

when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, Sanger, 150; Oxford-sereet; Willoughby and Co., 61, gists, and dealers in patent medicine. Price 131d., and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:-1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the

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

Just Published, A new andi mportant Edition of the Stlent 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 GE-NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an en-quiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRI TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrha Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten in a familiar manner: the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body: with approved mode of cure for both feets; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity: with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be regulated without exposure and with account care. be consulted without exposure, and with assured confi-

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Re sidence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 68. Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh ; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow : Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Churchstreet, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. **We regard the work before us, the "Silent Priend,"
ss a work embrzeing most clear and practical views of a
paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and
wered over by the majority of the medical profession, for
asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howthe reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howFrom Dr. Ley, 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 of first folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by eadvice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be tho-Gaghly conversant with the treatment of a class of com- hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest plaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are appresent in town and country, speaking in high terms of hensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to resome and it to a careful perusal."—Era.

"Tils work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjug life, for the truisms therein contained defy all doubt.—Farmers' Journal.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate 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 affecons of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, iregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, votal impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken

should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters griping or prestration of strength. They remove head-Bankruptcy, Bristol. derivable from parental debility.

Price Ils., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had appetite, relieve langour and depression of spirits; while draper, at twelve, at the court of Bankruptey, Bristol as usual, which is a saving of £1 12c.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searchisg out and purifying the diseased hamours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina tions, and i pourities from the vital stream; pradicating the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 39s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicat, ed, will ten remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and,

Hacreh for a while undiscovered, at length break out pon the unl'appy individual in its most dreadful for ms or else, unseen, 'smally endanger the very vital org: uns of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of other medicine—for a long period of years; she has recomsecondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulcerations and enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect enre, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking divide to 1 recommendation, and am, Sir, your obedient the ranges of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and

form of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Denuis and Son, Burdeis highly essential, and of the greatest importance as, kin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, ner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogthat 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 gonorities, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further.

Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; duction, prices remaining nominally the same as they mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further.

Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; duction, prices remaining nominally the same as they mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further. progress.

kingdom. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidueys, 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. Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual

fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can

be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely

packed, and carefully protected from observation.

Messrs, Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted at all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B.-Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Conhand, this 11th day of September.

JOSHUA BALL centrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

WHAT a painful and noxious Disease is the PILES. and comparatively how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill. This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed, strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The Proprietor of the above Cintment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy,—was by him restored to perfect health, and Parr's Life Pills; and in looking over the certificates, I has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years, during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cuses, both joys better health than she has done for ten years. They Oats in and out of the Proprietor's circle of friends, most of which cases had been under medical care, and some of them for a considerable time. ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT was introduced to the public by the desire of Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. many who had been perfectly healed by its application; and since its introduction, the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledge the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT is not only a valuable pre

never-failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady. Sufferers will not repent giving the OINTMENT a trial.

Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced, if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names. Sold in covered pots at 4s. 6d. with full directions for use, by C. King (agent to the Proprietor), 40, Napier- of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands White ditto

THE PUBLIC ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON THEIR the benefit received from this invaluable medicine. Sheets GUARD AGAINST NOXIOUS COMPOSITIONS AT of Testimonials and the "Life and Times of Old Parr" Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the LOW PRICES, and to observe the name of C. King on may be had, gratis, of every respectable vendor throughthe Government stamp affixed to each pot, 4s.6d., which out the Kingdom. is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine.

owing to the great expense of the ingredients. and "Abernethy's Pile Powders," are sold by the follow- graved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, Cocoa-bay, ing Agents: - Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; box; also the fac similie of the signature of the proprieand all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East | Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheap. tors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," Crane-court, Fleet-street. side; Newbery, St. Parie; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Retailed by at least one Agent in every town in the Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances Johnston, 16, Greek-stroet, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, drug-Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont. 28. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are street, Burton-crescent; Ende, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, given with each box. 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and Retail by all respectable Chemists and Medicine Vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS:-Baines and Newsome; Mr J. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton, Smeeton, Allen, Reinhardt and Sons, R. F. Horner, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harrey, Haigh, late Tarbotton, Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Hall, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds: Cooper, Key, and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Elland, Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Harrison, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne. Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestlay, Pox, Pontrefact; Fisher, Otley; Linney, Rippon; Dalby, Wetherby! Slater, Beadle ; Dixon, Northallerton ; Ward, Richmond ; Ward, Stokesley: Foggit & Thompson, Thirsk; Wrangham, Multon; Peace, Darlington; Jennett, Stockport; and by all respectable Chemists and Druggists in every

CORNS AND BUNIONS. PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND. Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, &c.

Market Town in England.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those severe annoyances without the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary (indeed, we may say, that the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase for the cure of discharges, glets, strictures, weakness, rather cheaper, but new, from its present scarcity makes their growth). It adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful relief from torture; and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inverste Corns and Bunions.

TESTIMONIALS EXTRAORDINARY. From Dr. Cummins, Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence. at the Aldersgate School of Medicine.

Dr. Cummins presents his compliments to Mr. Paul. and begs to inform him that his EVERY MAN'S FRIEND commeded it to several of his friends and patients, and in no one instance has it failed cradicating both corns

Testimonials have been received from upwards of one gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of

this valuable remedy. Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11d, or three small boxes in one, for 2s. 9d.; and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. King, 40, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, Loudon; and all wholesale and retail Medicine-vendors in Town and Country. The Genuine has the name of John Fox on the Government Stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns. Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

THE BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS ME.

before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the effectually relieves the the event of precreation occurring, the innocent offspring stomach and bowels by general relaxation, without been entermed mon it he physical characters or prestration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c., are to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing-tinually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and sing-the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—Sept. 22. W. Bates, ing in the head and care they offer advantages that will ing 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 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' which I consider a most safe, efficacious, and very superior general medicine. F. Fisher and C. Robinson, Merton, Surrey, leather japan. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative res—W. E. Foster and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, com. The widow of an officer, an elderly lady, and near relative of mine, has used them-very rarely having recourse to mended them extensively, and in one instance in which she induced a person to adopt them, and supplied the first box herself, they have proved of extraordinary flicacy. I think that perhaps there is scarcely any other 'the patent medicines before the public of equal value as n fre 'end in need'-certainly not possessed of superior claims.

constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibility by his appointment by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, George Dowten Chomar, Glasgow, merchant, Sept. 7 and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two, at the office of Mr. Monteith, desired and Sept. 28, at two desired and Sept. 2 during their more youthful days to be affected with any some, Smet ton, Reluhardt, Tarbottom, and Horner, Glasgow.

I sh. all be happy on all occasions to give them my in-

pore serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford. Faulkthan perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; emembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams . England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield ; Ward. Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Darlington: Dixon, Motcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadeaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponfefract; more inanimate than it was on Monday last, few buyers Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawsen, Smith, Wakefield; attending, and, consequently, very little business was Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, transacted in wheats, either of British or Foreign pro-

> SASK for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob- and also in parts of Ireland. Strand, London," on the Government stamp,



THE POPULAR MEDICINE. P EAD the following account from Mr. Hollier bookseller, Dudley. To the Proprietor's of Parr's Life Pills.

I forward you a Copy of a letter sent to me (as under,) and which you can make what use of you think proper. I am, your obedient servant, E. Hollier, bookseller, Dudley.

Tipton, Staffordshire. I. Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been dread- Peas fully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and Flour could not get anything to do me good, till I took PARR'S LIFE PILLS, which I am very happy to state have

Extraordinary Case of Cure in British America. Public attention is respectfully valled to the following letter forwarded by Mr. J. Noble, bookseller, Boston, to the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills; another proof that this medicine is the most efficacious remedy of the present day :--

GENTLEMEN,-My neighbour, Mr. John Costall, sadier and harness maker, of this borough, has this morning shown me a letter he has received from a near relative residing at Niagara, in Canada; and has kindly allowed me to extract the following paragraph therefrom, which I subjoin :---

"Elizabeth has been very bad with the liver complaint all the winter so that the doctors gave her up as incurable, when a dauggist in this place received a stock of observed one from Mr. John Noble, of Boston, (England.) which induced me to try them, and I am happy to say Rye they have produced the happiest result. She now enhave also cured me of the crysipelas and sore throat, with which I have been vory sick."

The above plain statement speaks for itself: and is more gratifying to me, from the fact that the parties were Beaus the more readily induced to make trial of the medicine, Peas from seeing a testimony to its merits from Gentlemen, your's truly

Wholesale and Retail Agent, Beston, Lincolnshire. P.S.—Mr. Costall or myself will be happy to answer any enquiries. TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. SIR.—Having used Parr's Life Pills on several occasions

been fully satisfied of their efficacy, I beg leave, in justice to you, as proprietors of the medicine, to testify as much. Your's respectfully, WM. H. HACKETT. Long Island, Nov. 9, 1844. The extraordinary effects of this medicine is the wonder

I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had reoriginal makers with an all-several in taking circuit and has in every in the slightest degree impared the most delioriginal makers with an all-several in taking circuit and has never in the slightest degree impared the most delioriginal makers with an all-several in taking circuit and has never in the slightest degree impared the most delioriginal makers with an all-several in taking circuit and has never in the slightest degree impared the most delioriginal makers with an all-several procured every patent medicine of repute, direct from the has never in the slightest degree impared the most delioriginal makers, with an allewance in taking six at a cate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will ** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of

None are genuine, unless the words PARR'S LIFE "Abernethr's Pile Ointment." "Paul's Corn Plaster." PILLS are in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND, CH-

ANTI-SMUT COMPOSITION. THE ONLY CERTAIN PREVENTITIVE AGAINST THE SMUT IN WHEAT, AND THE ATTACKS OF

THE WIRE WORM, GRUB, AND SLUG. CERTIFICATE. I hereby certify that Jordan's Anti-Smut Composition is well calculated to prevent the attacks of the Wire

Worm, Grub, and Slug, while at the same time, it contains a highly nutritious ingredient, fitted to promote against the Potatoe Disease. (signed) ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S.

Professor of Chemistry and Analitical Chemist. 13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London. July 21st, 1846.

In Packets one shilling each. Only those are genuine, that are marked with the

JOHN JURDAN. Lator, Bedfordshire. To be had of the Patentce, and of his wholesale agent

J. Solby LISTER. 3, Lawrence Poutney Hall, London. And of all the Agricultural dealers and Chemists in the kingdom, N.B. A liberal allowance to large buyers.

REES COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of discose rates. in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the cubeb combined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alternatives, which makes it invaluable for cradicating all im-

general health. Sold by Stirling, at 86, High-street, Whitechapel, is bottles at 2s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s, each; and can be had of all the principal medicine dealers in the Kingdom. say 6s 9d to 7s, and 7s 6d per bushel dearer, bad of all the principal medicine dealers in the Kingdom. From Dr. Ley, Midwifery Lecturer at St. Bartholomew's had of all the principal medicine dealers in the Kingdom. Hospital.

Dr. Ley presents his compliments to Mr. Paul, and begs to inform him that his corn plaster has taken away his

Ask for Rees' Essence, and be sure the name of John again advanced is per load; superfine, 39s; best seconds, william Stirling, Whitechapel, is engraved on the governation of the complete the lateral points and the product of the control of the complete the lateral points and the product of the control of the complete the lateral points and the product of the control of the co to take any substitute.

Bankrupts &c.,

(From Tuesday's Gazette, September 1, 1846.) BANKRUPTS.

Jabez Russell, jun., Wittlesea, Cambridgeshire, builder—George Enstone Phillips, Birmingham, Japanner —James Barker, Sheffield, Yorkshire, joiner—Thomas Yates, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton manufac-turers—Richard Crompton, Moses Price, and Timothy Grompton, Manchester, brick makers—Jonathan Pry-theren, Wrexham, Denbighshire, greece—James Gill Liverpool, licensed victualler.

DIVIDENDS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

ME BEST APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS MEDICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S

MEDICINE FOR GENERAL USE IS FRAMPTON'S

Thomas, Bristol, wine merchant, at the court of Bankruptey, Liverpool—Sep. 25. E. Thomas, Bristol, wine merchant, at the court of Bankruptey, Bristol—Sept. 21.

Junes, Chaltenham, increase of alloyed, at the

ruptcy, Manchester. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Goodman and J. Spoor, Northampton, tailors...J. Summers and Co., Horneastle, Lincolnshire, coach builders...R. Waylan and W. Oliver, Skinner-street Bishopsgate-street, wholesale oil and Italian wavehouse-men-G. Smith and J. Parkinson, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers-J. Smith and S. Smith, Ely, Gambridgeshire, corn merchants—II. Atharley and W. Nicklin, Manchester, bricklayers—J. Fell and Co., Wolver-hampton, brass founders—W. Ford and Co., Derby, manufacturing chemists-J. Law and J. Harrison, Birkenand T. Foster, Bread-street, Cheapside, linen merchantsmission agents-J. Wilson and Co, Newark-upon-Trent Motinghamshire, iron founders—W. Balston and G. M'Adam, Manchester—J. Honiball and W. H. Porter Dunston, Durham, anchor manufacturers-E. Sallows' sen., and E. Sallows, Jun., Cloucester, wine merchants-J. Dixon and L. G. Reed, carpenters. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

10, and Oct. 1, at two, at the writing chambers of Mr. william Oswald, Ladysnuick, Clackmanuan, lime burner and farmer, Sept. 5 and Sept. 26, at two, at the Royal Oak Hotel, Alloa. John Drysdale, Alva, Stirling, machine maker, Sept.

Market Intelligence.

CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 2. With the exception of foreign oats, of which a considerble importation has been made into the Thames since Monday last, the arrivals of all descriptions of grain here have been rather small for the time of the year than otherwise. On the wheat trade, however, the circumstance has made no favourably impression this day, for it is even be extremely favourable for securing in good condition, that portion of the wheat crop which still remains in the fields in some of the northern districts of Great Britain,

serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE. BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter. Wheat .. Essex & Kent, white, new .. 49 to 63 ... 57 to 70

Ditto, red ... 47 59 ... 53 65

Suffolk and Norfolk, red .. 47 57 white 49 62 Lincoln and York, red ...47 57 white 49 Northumb. and Scotch ... 47 Rye Barley Malting .. 30 34 extra 37 Distilling Grinding Ship 53 57 Ware 59 Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 21s 0d 23s 6d; potato, or short, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; Poland, 22s 6d to 27s 6d; Northumberland

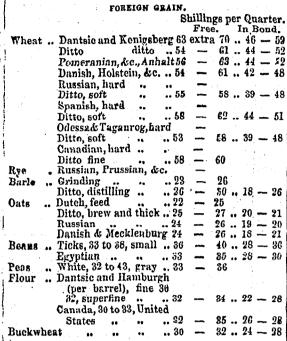
and Scotch, Augus, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; potato, 21s 0d to 25s 0d; Irish feed, 20s 6d to 22s d; black, 20s 6d to 22s 6d; potato, 21s 6d 24s 6d; Galway, 19s 6d to 20s 6d. Ticks, new 32 36 old 38 Harrow, small, new ... 34 38 old 40 .. 37 43 boilers 49 . White Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk

46

Buckwheat, or Brank ENGLISH SEEDS, &c. Red clover (per cwt.) White clover (per cwt.) Rapeseed (per last) £26 Mustard seed, brown (per bushel) 7s to 11s; white,

Town-made (per sack of 280lbs

to 10s.
Tarcs, (per bushel), spring, 6s.; winter, 5s. to 6s. Cd.
Linseed cakes (per 1000 of 3lb each) £11 to £12 FOREIGN GRAIN.



 $30 - 32 \cdot 24 - 28$ FOREIGN SEEDS, &c. when attacked by violent bilious complaints, and having Linseed .. P etersburgh and Riga (free of duty) .. 42 to 43 Archangel, 40 to 45, Memel and Konigs-Rapesced (free of duty) per last ... & Red Clover (16s per cwt. and 5 per cent, on the 11 11 11 11 11 11 11

> and 5 per cent, on the dut-AVERAGE PRICES

.. £5 10 £5 13

French, per ton

	Wh	eat	Barley		Oats.		Rye. Bed		ns	Peas		
Week ending	5.	d.	5.	d.	8.	d.	6.	đ.	8.	d.	8.	7
July 22, 1846.	62	3	27	7	24	3	53	11	37	11	85	3
Week ending July 29, 1846	50		27	3		- 1						4
Week ending Aug. 5, 1846	49	11	27	2	23	5	29	9	38	9	36	10
Week ending Aug. 12, 1846	17	5	26	11	23	5	28	2	39	3	25	11
Week ending Aug. 19, 1846	45	2	26	9	24	0	29	s	39	8	35	3
Week ending Aug. 26,1846	45	1	27	3	23	3	80	7	39	6	86	0
Aggregate aver- age of the last six weeks London aver-	43	С	27	3	23	7	31	ŏ	38	11	80	11
ages (ending			2	_;	00	ا		إ	20	ا	20	

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. - With the exception of the germination and growth of seed, corn, and other 14,740 brls, of flour from the United States, the imports of rudiments, of plants, it promises likewise to be useful grain and meal are this week of small amount, either from our own coasts or from abroad. To-day we had some showers of rain, but the weather on the whole has been very favourable for securing the harvest in this district, and very little now remains in the fields. The improved tone of the leading markets has given further stimulus to the trade here, and several parcels of wheat and flour have been sold to speculators at rather better prices than were obtainable on Tuesday Inst. Western Canal superfine flour has brought 27s to 27s 6d per brl. On oats an advance of 1d to 2d per bushel, and on oaton dats an advance of the 2d per bushed, 2s to 2s per load has been obtained. Beans are 1s, peas 2s, and Indian corn 1s to 2s per quarter deaver. Some quantity of wheat, American flour and Indian corn, has been purchased for shipment to Ireland.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CORN MARKET .- We had a fair supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 5s to 7s 6d; new ditto 6s to 7s 6d oats, 3s to 3s 8s; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; beans, 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

WARBFIELD CORN MARKET .- The arrivals to this day's market are only moderate, the south shipments being whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, full prices. Outs and beans are in thir request, at late

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. - The transactions in wheat at our market this morning was to a limited extent only; but in the currency of this days se'nnight no change can be noted. For choice qualities of new and old sack flour there was a steady demand, and such descrippurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms, tions, being in scanty supply, maintained their previous falling of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength to value. Barrel flour commanded a fair sale at late rates. the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any Oats advanced 2d per 45 lbs.; and with a brisk inquiry for form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly choice cuts of new oatmeal an advance of is is 6d per has entirely taken away both his corns, and he has re- of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their load must be noted. Other description remained un-

WARRINGTON CORN MARKET, -- At this day's market we

STATE OF TRADE.

at the cloth market both on Saturday and Tuesday than was restored to animation. On recovering herself on the two previous market days, but there have been considerable deliveries at the warehouses to order during the week. The stocks on hand are less than usual at this season, although the manufacturers are better em- self of a favourable opportunity, the resolute woman ployed than they have been. Prices are stationary. In left her home and proceeded to the river side, at the warenouses there is a fair amount of business doing; for, although the foreign houses are less busy, there is an improvement in the demand for the hone trade, and on the whole business is better than we anticipated a few

MANCHESTER .- We have had a moderate inquiry for

cloth this week, especially for the better qualities, and some manufacturers are turning their attention to the

weeks ago.

finer tabries, and for these prices are fally as high. Varus are in good request, but this is in general a busy period with shippers—prices very firm.

Bradford.—There was a good supply of wool of all kinds in the staplers' hands, and the demand is improving. The staplers are very firm in price, and will not sell for less money. The yarn trade, both for home and export, is very brisk. The spinners are enabled to get a slight is very brisk. The spinners are enabled to get a sight partridges, with a description of net generally used in the Patent Saw Milis of Messrs. James Tayler and advance, and are not eager, except at a considerable national and are not eager at a considerable nation chants bought with avidity, and as stocks are very made their appearance and commenced operations, Anderston fire engines were soon upon the soutlow, a small advance was in a great number of instances obtained.

HUDDERSTIELD.—There has been a slight falling off in the market to-day, on comparison with the last few weeks. but on the whole a fair amount of business has been done. Wools and yarns are in fair request, and the prices remain HALIFAX .- We have no alteration to report at this mar-

ket, either as to price or demand, for wool and manufactured goods.

ABERNETHY'S PILE CINTMENT AND POWDERS .-- A single

trial of one pot, price 4s. 6s. of "Abernethy's Pile Ointhead, Cheshire, booksellers—J. Turton and Co., Kirk-ment," in conjunction with a 2s. 9d. packe of "Aberheaton, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers—W, F. Black nethy's Pile Powders," will be sufficient to demonstrate their extraordinary properties, and entitle them to uniabate the inflammation, and thereby effect a safe and speedy cure. The "Ointment and Powders" can be obtained of any respectable Chemist in our town.

*** Be sure to ask for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment,"
and "Abernethy's Pile Powders." "The Public are requested to be on their guard against Noxious Compositions sold at low prices," and to observe, that none can possibly be "genuiue," unless the name of C. King, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each put, 4s, 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell the District of the proprietor is enabled to sell the Laurence Fleming, Edinburgh, tobacconist, September lintment at, owing to the great expense of the ingre-A certain cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil, by Holloway's

Dintment and Pills .- A frightful case! - A young man named Bowman, a shoemaker, living in James-street Manchester, had been afflicted from childhood with the most malignant kind of scrofulous ulcers covering various parts of the body; besides other sufferings, they had deprived him of the use of his left leg; yet, ex- | hold an inquest.

traordinary to relate, this poor fellow has not only had all the ulcers soundly healed, but has likewise regained the complete use of his limb by means of these two wonderful

How seldom do we feel, perceive, or think of the sma beginnings of disease which surround and operate upon us in our enjoyments and intercourse with the world.

"The young disease, which must subdue at length, Grows with our growth, and strengthens with our An improper regimen acting upon a particular kind of constitution, late hours, both of retiring to rest and rising in the morning, lay the foundation of intestinal, as well as skin diseases. To all such we would recon: mend first a change of system, and secondly, as a powerful assistant for the recovery of health that efficacion Family Medicine, Frampton's Pill of Health, which has

Accidents, Offences, & Inquests.

procured the approbation of persons in every station of

INCENDIARY FIRE .- In the night of Saturday last an alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. R. Atkins, at North Kilworth, near Lutterworth, magistrates, however, gave strict directions to the Happily assistance was promptly rendered, and the flames, after considerable exertions, were subdued, out, if p. ssible. being confined to the stack where the fire originated. A large number of wheat and other corn stacks sur- rarity in France, was on Thursday brought before rounded the one in question; and from an examina-

incendiary. Carter, the Coroner for Surrey, held an inquest at perfect harmony, neither having any property. In the Jolly Gardeners, Lambeth Walk, on the body of 1833 Mme. Daverge came into possession of a legacy Frederick Arnold Berenger, aged thirty, a commer- of 12,000 francs. With this money, M. Daverge, uncial clerk, swhose death it was alleged had been fortunately for himself and for his wife, entered into caused by taking laudanum. Mr. George A. Be- business at Nantes; but at the end of three years renger said, that the deceased was his brother. he had not only lost the 12,000 francs but having in-About a month since he saw him at his residence. curred debts which he could not pay, was declared He was then in a very low and distressed state of bankrupt. Knowing tha he was unable to exhibit a mind. He had been discharged from his situation fair balance sheet to his creditors, he fled to Belgium, about a fortnight previous. That circumstance, but was brought back, under the extradition treaty witness believed, had acted upon his mind in such a as a fraudulent bankrupt, and imprisoned at Valencenmanner that he could not take his regular sleep. nes. Here his wife joined him, and showed her at In consequence of his distressed state, he told witness that he should procure a small quantity of laudanum to make him sleep. Mr. William Culhane, assistant surgeon to Mr. Oliver Duke, said tors, and in 1843 he returned to his own country, and that his attention was first called to the deceased on was restored to his civil rights. In the course of this Tuesday last. He was of opinion that deceased was | year the husband and wife quarrelled, the latter not labouring under the effects of laudanum. He having reproached her companion in strong terms treated him for inflammation of the membranes of with descrition leaving her for whole days and nights

mation of the brain." FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY .- On

Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the University Cellege Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Janet Moffat Bain, aged seventy-five, of 129, Totten-ham Court-road. It appeared in evidence that on the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, the de-ceased's son, making a holiday of it, took her and damages. some other relatives out in a phaeton, and after driving round Regent's Park, proceeded towards Willerden, near which, through the badness of a byroad, the vehicle was upset, and the parties in it thrown out, deceased receiving a very severe compound fracture of the bones of her legs. She was taken to the above hospital, where she gradually sank last days. Some members of his family have been from exhaustion, dying on Saturday last. Verdict, permitted to see him, but any detailed representa-'Accidental death."

the most unnatural and revolting depravity-achild, monsters who gave birth to it—has recently been been there but a short time previously given birth to. James Murphy, a pensioner, upon scarching which they discovered several articles of wearing apparel, marked with certain stains, and having arrested the man and his sister Margaret, the latter was declared, upon a medical examination, to have been recently delivered of a child. Both the parties were committed to our county gaol by T. Bookey, Esq., J.P., for the murder of the infant, which is believed, upon too good authority, to be their own offspring. On the 22nd instant the body of the unfortunate child was discovered by Sub-Inspector Clarke and the Goresbridge party of constabulary, concealed in a march adjoining the barrow, and contiguous to the town. An inquest was held on the body at Goresbridge by William Maher, Esq., County Coroner, when the following verdiet was returned:—" That said infant child was found drowned in a dike near Goresbridge, on the 22d instant, tied up with stone in a linen bag, and Margaret Murphy."

Poisonous Berries .- On Monday an inquest was acld by Mr. Baker, at the London Hospital, on the body of Samuel Jones, aged three years, who was poisoned by partaking of a portion of the same pie which caused the death of Thomas Parker, the late proprietor of the Veteran beer-shop; the particulars of the case have so recently appeared in our columns, it is received. The subscription to buy off Mathewson unnecessary to repeat them, further than that tie and others of the privates who gave evidence at the deceased, who accompanied his father in a cal made inquest is still progressing, and the projectors of it by him at Mr. Parker's, on the 16th of August, had piece of the pie made of the berries of the atropa belladonna given to him; on his return home he racks, but by what other regiment it will be sacbelladonna given to him; on his return nome ne became very ill, and eventually he was taken to the ceeded has not been mentioned.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT BY A THRESHING MACHINE. hospital, where he died the following evening at six o'clock. Several witnesses having been examined the William Hilliard," the vender of the berries. The Bucks, by which the life of a youth is placed in im-

sessions of the Central Criminal Court. DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN A BROTHEL .-On Saturday morning, about half-past three o'clock, a most desperate attempt at suicide took place in Angel Court, Strand, under the following circumsome dexterity, managed to leave the brothel without ance was procured as soon as possible, when it was settling the demand made upon him, was accused ascertained that his left leg was broken, left kneel by her companions of purloiding the money supposed crushed, and his right thigh tractured a little below to have been given her, upon which she took up a the hip joint. The unfortunate lad lies in a very knife and having inflicted a severe wound in her precarious state. throat tore the flesh with her fingers. Not a moment was lost in procuring medical aid, but such was necessary to convey the wretched sufferer to King's College Hospital. Her recovery is very

doubtful.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE. - On Wednesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a determined attempt at suicide was made by a respectable young woman, named Maria Blake, aged 19 and residing with her friends in the Vauxhall Bridgeroad. It appears that for some time past she had been receiving the attentions of a young man to whom she was much attached, but on Sunday last she made the unfortunate discovery that he had proved inconstant. On the same evening she was found by her brother suspended by the neck from LEEDS .- There has been a less quantity of goods sold the bed-rail, and it was with great difficulty that she tempt, and she was strictly watched. Availing herfor the exertions of a labouring man named Jackson. The unfortunate woman has been placed under re-

> AFFRAT WITH POACHERS .- On Wednesday right last, an affray of a serious nature took place between three gamekeepers in the employ of J. F. Featherstone, Esq., of Milton House, near Rayborough, and a party of ponchers. It appears that information had been conveyed to the keepers that two men belonging to the neighbourhood, well-known poachers. intended trying certain open lands abounding with but were speedily interrupted by the keepers, when They were speedily followed by the Glasge's Fire a fight took place. Neither party carried firearms, Brigade. The fire (owing to the combustible nature) but a desperate struggle was maintained with stout of the materials) spread with great rapidity, and sticks, during which one of the keepers was struck presented an alarming appearance, the whole of the down senseless by a blow on the head, and his com- adjacent buildings and streets being brilliantly panions, finding the poachers too much for them, were lighted up, while the reflection in the sky was seen obliged to retreat. The ponchers having decamped, at a great distance, and was the means of coile cing the keepers returned to the spot where the affray an immense crowd of onlookers. At three o'cleck On examination the man's skull was found to be dan- in which it originated) was completely extinguished gerously fractured. On the following morning two The amount of property destroyed must be great. of the gang, who had been recognised by the keepers, were taken into custody.

below the foundations of some houses recently

THE MISTERIOUS AND HORRIBLE AFFAIR AT CHAP. TAN. This case was brought before the magistrates of Rochester, on Friday, by Mr. Steddy, the surgeon at Chatham, who produced four small pill-boxes and a small paper packet, containing the ashes rescued by Richardson from his coke-oven on Monday, and supposed to be those of a new-born infant. Mr. Steddy stated that he had examined those substances, and found them to consist of pieces of coke and coals, and pieces of stockings or knitted substances like stockings—a small portion of which he took to be net, such as babies' caps were made of. There were two descriptions of knitted substances in these ashes, one finer, the other coarser; also another piece of fabric, which he examined through a microscope, and found it to be twill; likewise a substance resembling powdered bones, the organisation of which had been entirely destroyed by the great heat of the furnace. He should be led to suppose, from the fabrics he had examined, the substance was the ashes of a child. But, upon being questioned by one of the magistrates, he said he was not quite sure they were the ashes of human bones. Thus far, the circum.

stances of the case still remain a mystery. The

CRIM. CON. IN FRANCE. A crim. con. cause, a

the Tribunal of Correctional Police. The plainiff tion that has since taken place since the fire, there was a M. Daverge, and the defendants were Madame is every reason to believe that the act was that of an Daverge and her paramour, M. Frederick Villeret, incendiary.

It appeared from the evidence that M. and Mme. MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday. Mr. William Daverge were married in 1830, and at first lived in the brain. His head was excessively hot, and the alone. A separation took place, Daverge angaging extremities cold. He was removed to Bethlem to allow his wife the moderate sum of 600 frances a-Hospital and brought back again in a more excited year towards her maintenance. He then went to state than he was in before. The Jury immediately seek his living in Germany. During his absence returned a verdict of "Natural death from inflam- Madame Daverge entered the service of M, Villeret as his housekeeper, and an illicit intercourse took place betweed them, and gave grounds for the present proceedings. All the above circumstances having been proved, the Court, sentenced Madame Daverge of 100 frans, and 500 francs to Daverge by way of THE CONVICT SMITH .- The wretched convict, John

Smith, was visited on Saturday by Mr. Alderman Sidney, and other civic functionaries, who are adop: ing strenuous measures to obtain a commutation of his sentence. He is confined in the same cell where Blakesley, Courvoisier, and Greenacre spent their tion of what transpired must be manifestly incor-INFANTICIDE.—SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.—A case of rect, as the prison authorities maintain the most murder (says the Kilkenny Moderator), evidencing guarded silence, in obedience to the order of the late Secretary of State. It may be added, however, that the offspring of the incestuous intercourse between a the convict perseveres in his statement that he was brother and sister, having been deprived of life by the goaded to commit the crime by the deceased. the convict perseveres in his statement that he was Throughout Saturday three petitions were lying at brought to light in this county. On the 19th inst., the Guildhall Coffee-house for signature, and up to the police of the Goresbridge Constabulary station four hundred names appened to them, and amongst received information that a woman had been seen them the respected signatures of Mr. Samuel Gurunder suspicious circumstances with a newly born ney, the Quaker; Messrs. Swaine, Booth, and Co., infant in a plantation near the town, and on the margin of the river Barrow. The party immediately The document will be presented in three or four days proceeded to the place indicated, but found the woman to the Home Secretary by Alderman Sidney, the had left; they, however, perceived certain marks in Sheriffs, and other municipal officers. The most the grove which convinced them that a child had sanguine expectations are entertained that the wretched man's life will be spared, although no hope Acting upon suspicion they proceeded to the house of is held out to him. It is stated that the Premier, as one of the representatives of the City of London, and the other members, will be solicited to add the weight of their influence to the endeavour to obtain

a commutation of the sentence.

THE LATE DEATH THROUGH FLOGGING AT HOUSE. LOW BARRACKS .- The public generally will be gratified to learn that the privates of the 7th, or Queen's Own Hussars, have subscribed amongst themselves to erect a stone over the grave in Heston Churchyard, in which the remains of their late comrade, the last victim of military flogging, Frederick John White, are deposited, which will, it is to be haped, be kept up in after ages as a memento of the brutalizing system adopted to British soldiers in the middle of the nineteenth centuary. The inscription engraved on it is, we understand, as follows:-'Sacred to the memory of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th, or Queen's Own Hussars, who Aug. 26, 1846) 49 8 27 2 23 1 34 6 39 3 39 1 and we find a verdict of wilful murder against James died July 11, 1846, aged 27 years. This stone has been erroted by his compades as a tastillary. been erected by his comrades, as a testimonial of their deep commiscration of his fate, and out of respect to his memory." It is believed that the ercetion of the above simple expression of the feelings of the privates on the subject of military torture will be permitted by the officers of the regiment, aithough up to Saturday afternoon a final answer had not been anticipate success. It is also rumoured that the regiment will shortly be removed from Hounslow Bar-

On Saturday last a serious accident occurred at the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against farm of Mr. Damer, at Farnham Royal, near Stouch. witnesses were then bound over to appear at the next minent danger. It appears that a lad, aged about 14 years, was employed in the barn driving two horses, which propelled the machine, and incartiously approached too near to the spindle, when the bottom of his trowsers was caught in the machinery. and by its circumgyration he was whirled round stances:—It appeared that several girls who get their until his cries brought the man who was attending living by prostitution, reside in the same house. One the machine to the spot, and who instantly stopped kept back by contrary winds. The demand for wheat living by prostitution, reside in the same house. One the machine to the spot, and who instantly stopped is not quite so brisk as last week, and old is offered of these having been engaged by a gentleman, who, by the horses and extricated the lad. Surgical assist-

> DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD .- On Monday afternoon, Mr. W. Carter, the Coroner, held an inquest the dangerous nature of the injuries, that it was found at Lambeth Workhouse, on the body of Ancila Eleanor Sergeant, aged five years, whose parents reside at No. 4. Wood Street, Prince's Eoad, Lambeth. On Friday evening the deceased was playing in front of her father's house, and while in the act of running across the street she fell to the ground, and before the deceased could recover, she was ran over by a heavily laden eart, the off wheel of which passed over her head and crushed it to pieces, eausing instantaneous death. There appeared no blame attributable to the driver; the Jury, there is returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

> Alarming Fire at Smithfield Bars .- On Monday light between the hours of e even and twelve, a fire, attended with considerable damage, broke out in the premises occupied by the London Hat Company, situate at No. 16, West Smithfield Bars. The fire she expressed her determination to renew the at- commenced in the front shop, in which a large stock of hats were deposited. Owing to the combastible nature of the goods, very few minutes clapsed being the flames had obtained the complete possession of Thames Bank, where she instanly plunged into the the shop and its contents. The upper portion of the water, and would have been drowned had it not been building was occupied by numerous families, and the smoke being so dense, the parties had great difficulty in effecting a safe retreat from the place. As it was, three or four of them were taken from the top of the house by a sergeant of the City police. An abundant stream of water being obtained, the fire engines were set to work, but before they could be got into operation, the fire had extended to the ten and grocers warehouse in the occupation of Mr. Jonathan Jones.

Extensive Fine .- About one o'clock on Saturday morning, an alarming and extensive fire broke cut took place, and carried off their wounded companion. | the fire (which was confined to the range of buildings

Loss of Life by Fire .- Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, held an inquest on Monday evening DISCOVERY OF SRELETONS AT SOUTH LAMBETH. -On | in the board room of St. George's Hospital, on the Saturday last whilst the men employed in making body of Elizabeth Spencer, aged 20 years, a domestic versal preference in cases of "Piles and Fistule," they the necessary excavations preliminary to the erection servant, who lost her life under very distressing cir of the viaduct of the South Western Railway, cumstances. It appears that the deceased was in the which is to pass through Lambeth, were digging service of Mr. James Parker, of Hall Place, New Road, Paddington. On the morning of Thursday. standing on the South Lambeth side of the Wands-worth Road, and opposite to Phillip's fruit tree bouse, and while in the act of taking the clothes from nursery, they found first one skeleton of a human the copper, the flames by some means issued from the being, and then another. They were neither of furnace beneath and ignited her dress, which is them perfect, the skulls, thigh, and some of the larger bones alone remaining. The bones were quite black, and upon being handled crumbled to dust. They appeared to have been in the place they were guishing the flames, but not until her body was cell found a contrary and a best of the fire. They appeared to have been in the place they were found a century and a half, and were probably those pletely charred by the action of the fire. The be of malefactors or felo-de-se's, buried at cross roads, ceased was wrapped in a blanket and conveyed to the or some of the unhappy victims of the great plague, above institution, where she died on Friday last from Mr. Carter, the Coroner, thought it unnecessary to the effects of the burns. Verdiet, "Accidental death!

Poetrp.

THE BETTER HOPE.

BY ERNEST JONES. A child of the hard-hearted world was I. And a worldling callous of heart, and eager to play-with the thoughtless and gay, As the lightest and gayest, a part.

with a rich old name, and a passionate thought, The brightest or darkest to span: But a struggle to fight-for my natural right, Of a place in the homes of man.

My father's house, in the lordly square, Was cold in its solemn state, And the sculptures rare—on the walls so bare, Looked down with a quiet hate. My father's hall was a dark old spot.

With a dark old wood around, And large quie' streams-like watery dreams On the verge of a haunted ground. And the dwellers were filled in that solemn place. With the trance of a sullen pride; For the scutcheoned grace-of a titled race,

Is the armour the heart to hide! 6h! The eye sees but haif, through a blazoned The smile of the sunshing earth."

And a laugh cannot pass—through a marbly mass But it loses the pulse of its mirth. And I thought: there beyond in the broad, laughing world. Men are happy in life's holiday!

And I passed one and all-through each oldfashioned hall. And wandered away and away! The trees, they shrunk back-on my venturous track,

Old trees that my childhood had seen; And the mansion looked dun-in the light of the Like a grave its long grasses between. But alas! for the change of what might have been

And the gloom of what should have been bright! The wind weltered by-like one great swelling sigh And the noonday was darker than night. For a giant had risen, all grisly and grim,

With his huge limbs, loud, clattering and vast! And he breathed his steam-breath—through long channels of death. Till the soul itself died on the blast. And fibre and flesh he bound down on a rack,

Flame-girt on a factory-floor; And the ghastly steel corse-plied its horrible force, Still tearing the hearts of the poor. Like a wine press for mammon to form a golddraught, It squeezed their best blood through its fangs;

And he quaffed at one breath—the quick vintage

of death. While it foamed with humanity's pangs. Oh! then I looked back for my cold, quiet home, As the hell-bound looks back for the grave; But I heard my soul cry-who but cowards can fly, While a tyrant yet transples a slave?

And I'm going to march with the rest, Against tyrants to fight—for the sake of the right, And, if baffled, to fall with the best.

Then I bound on my armour to face the rough

Rebiews.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND. A HIS TORY FOR THE PEOPLE. By JOHN HAMP-DEN, Jun. London: Chapman, Brothers, 121, Newgate Street: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

This is a most important book. The reading pubbeen startled with the "Revelations sufferings and horrors such as England has passed The author, whoever he is, has read English

reader by his right name, that of "scoundrel," Now we cannot say this particularly shocks us, quite the contrary. We remember the great enemy of corruption and villainy, Совветт, and we are glad to find that our anthor dares to imitate that that language which is alone applicable to them.

The author of this work is evidently a free-trader, but he is "a free-trader and something more." Thus, at the very outset, in his preface he says:-"Time to remedy all the mischiefs. Our debt is eight hundred millions; our annual taxation fifty millions; and these will lie as an incubus on our manufacin England. Let the people remember that aristocratic corruption, and the sources of its corruption, Hampden, junior, has there hit the right nail upon

to gratify the devilish lusts of the brigand few. This work consists of nearly 350 closely-printed

pages, every page occupied with an account of some act of fraud, rapine, murder, or other kind of scounthe limits, therefore, to which we must confine ourwill buy the book and read for himself.

Everybody knows that the English aristocracy pride themselves on being descended from the ruffians who came in with William the Norman." Who the Normans really were, and the sort of scoundrels which composed the army of William, is admirably shown in the following extracts:

Were, in fact, a swarm of the most desperate and needy adventurers; "a rascal rabble" of vagabond thieres and assassing against him, marked his earlier progress; cries of a few heretics. and plunderers. They were not, in fact, one half of and the character thus acquired was amply maintained by them, what they are pretended to be, -- Normans; but collected by proclamation, and by lavish promises of sharing Prince Arthur of Brittany, the orph n son of his elder in the plunder of conquered England, - rultures from every wind of heaven rushing to the field of British carnage. We shall find that, allowing the claims of such families as now can trace a clear descent from these men -and these are very few indeed-even such of them as were Normans, were of the lower and more rapacious grade. The great vultures fleshed themselves to the throat with the first spoil, and returned home, while their places were obliged to be repeatedly supplied, through renewed proclamations, and renewed offers of the plunder of the Anglo-Saxons, from the still hungry tribes of knights not accused. He scorned all the bonds of family honour who were wandering and fighting anywhere for bloody

Our proud nobles are forsooth descended from the gallant and chicalrous Normans. They will be descended defied his nobles, and trampled on their privileges. He from them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them them and them alone. There is not a soul of them alone as the continuation of the and property to approach this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the inquest on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the numerous steam-boats on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the numerous steam-boats on the numerous steam-boats on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the numerous steam-boats on the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach this corrupted mass of the property to approach the remains of this unfortunate gently and the property to approach the remains of this unfortunate gently and the pro plunderers, and savages. Nobody is descended from them, have seen, when the barons and people attempted to bind except some plebelans in the North of England, and ex- him by the Charta, he marched from place to place, all cept that the rabble rout of the common people are con- over the kingdom, with men whose very names are a taminated with their blood. And yet, who are the Nor- horror : and, to the very day of his ignominious death, mans? Why, the Danes!

Yes! the proud aristocracy of England, such of them as and desolution. have any long known descent at all, are actually descended from the Danes! They are the legitimate issue of this bloody and barbarous people that nobody wishes to acknowledge as ancestors. The Danes, driven from that the glory of wringing that measure from the England, fell on the shores of France, and amid the distyrant John, hitherto monopolised by the aristocracy, tractions of that kingdom, laid Paris in ashes, and eeized on that district which thence received from these Northmenners or Normans, its name of Normandy. Here, though settled too comfortably for their deserts, they never ceased to keep an eye on the far richer prize of England, from which for their grantless and flore deserts, they blown pride, however, proved their ruin. Having England, from which, for their oruelties and fiery devastations, they had been chased away.

Haerld, William made his way through the country lands and titles of his brother baron. Hence the pillaging, plundering, barning, massacreing and destroying like a very devil. We pass over the long cres which render momorable these reigns, the history of these atrocities to come to the crowning whole terminating in the long and frightful civil herror, his depastation of the ontire path of First horror, his devastation of the entire north of Eng- war between the partisans of "York and Lancaster. land, and extermination of the whole of the inhabi-

The descriptions of this laying waste of the north of England by all the old chroniclers, Normans and French as well as English, are most borrifying, at the same time that there is nothing in history more thoroughly proved. The Conqueror is said to have been hunting in the forest of Dean when news of disturbances in the north was

brought to him, and on which he swore by the splendour rather than the poor feeble-minded king; and Margaret, DOUGLAS. JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGA- THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH. Septem- the accident only about two hours. An inquest was of the Almighty, that he would exterminate the whole of had spirit enough to have propped her husband's throne, had done the deed. The implacably Danish and savage was bold. But her blood hiraty disposition completed nature of his mind is shown in this, that though it re- the popular hatred which her shameless amours had purpose, but after he had enforced submission, he sent out his whole army in exterminating columns to scour the whole country, and destroy man and heast, town and whole country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country, and destroy man and heast, town and solumns to scour the country to solumn an old Norman calls a host of "Normans, Burgolouns, field, Mortimer's-cross, Barnet, and others of those smith's "Deserted Village." The story is prefaced thieves, and felons," went on in a fury of carnage over bloody and monstrous battles in which quarter was all Northumberland, burning towns, villages, houses and refused, and the contending parties seemed fired with a with indiscriminate rage. Monasteries and churches were made it a standing rule to give no quarter to the nobles laid in ashes; amongst them Jarrow, famous as the former; of the opposite party, and this lopping system, by which of Durham fled for security to Holy Island. When the was soon retaliated on him and his friends. His father, rumour of this terrible work of destruction spread, the Salisbury, was taken after the battle of Wakefield, and it. From Durham to York, a space of sixty miles, the in that battle, his second son, the Earl of Rutland, a inhabited village remained, and William of Malmsburg, bridge, by Lord Clifford, and brutally murdered. who wrote eighty years after this period, says, that fire mained to that day. From Durham north to Hexham, from the Wear to the Tyne, the remorseless Conqueror says that more than a hundred thousand victims perished. 'It was a horrrible spectacle," says Roger Hovenden, "to see on the high roads and public places, and at the doors of houses human hodies eaten by the worms, for there remained no one to cover them with a little earth."

The author of this work proves beyond doubt that the boast of descent from the Norman conquerors. that is the first horde of ruffians who came over with William, is all fudge. These were destroyed, or driven out by William and his family, or voluntarily abandoned the country after they had glutted them-selves with the spoil of the unfortunate English. He proves that where our present aristocrats can really show anything like descent from the brigands of the Norman time, that they are really descended from a spawn of miscellaneous, nameless, obscure, unhung ruffians, who followed in the wake of the first horde. De For in his True-Born Englishman gave the same account of the "pure, high-blooded" rascals. We quote from that once famous satire:-

The great invading Norman let us know. What conquerors in after times might do: To every musqueteer he brought to town. He gave the lands which never were his own. When first the English crown he did obtain, He did not send his Normans home again; No re-assumption in his reign were known: Davenant might there ha' let his book alone. No parliament his army could disband, He raised no money, for he paid in land. He gave his legions their eternal station, And made them all freeholders of the vation; He cauton'd out the country to his men, And every soldier was a denizen. The rascals thus enrich'd he call'd them Lords, To please their upstart pride with new made words And Doomsday-Book his tyranny records. And here begins our ancient pedigree That so exalts our poor nobility: 'Tis that from some French trooper they derive, Who with the Norman Bastard did arrive: The trophies of the families appear; Some shew the sword, the bow, and some the spear Which their great ancestor, for sooth, did wear; These in the herald's register remain Their noble mean extraction to explain : Yet who the hero was, no man can tell, Whether a drummer or a colonel; The silent record blushes to reveal Their undescended dark original. Here is a picture of

THE FAMILY OF THE CONQUEROR. In the affections of his own family William was not him during the remainder of his reign. His eldest son in the presence of Edward IV., as again said, by Clarence | tures, and become only most picturesque shades for the of Russia," "Revelations of Spain," &c., but this for possession of Normandy, and showed more disposition the youth's widow, Anne, daugther of Warwick. As dils, and the snow-white and pink primroses, now Baslow, was one presenting a nost extraordinary apwork contains revelations of the history of England for a dissolute life, and for the company of guzzlers, foully had Edward his own brother Charence murdered extirpated by the gathering for gardens everywhere pearance. It had one eye, and that a large one, in so astonishing as to render it a question of serious jugglers, dancers, lewed women, and gamblers, than for in the Tower, according to tradition. drowning him in a class. doubt whether the worst governed country on the any rational pursuit. His second son, Richard, was butt of Malmsey. Scarcely was Edward himself dead, Such, there is no doubt, were our villages generally all face of the earth has ever been made to endure gored to death with a stag in the New Forest, where after- when his own brother, the infernal Gloucester, had his over the country formerly, and for at least a thousand much larger than the other. Over the eye was a wards a son of Robert also was killed, and his third son, through, and which are detailed, or rather sketched, William Rufus, -a judgment, as the people b-liered, in the work before us. Verily "truth is stranger from God for his atrocities there. His latter days were than fiction," the revelations contained in this vo- embittered by the wranglings and jealousies of his two youngest sons, William and H nry, which showed him horrors in perspective; and in his last moments these brutes of this period, we must refer the reader to history to some purpose. We have heard some of sons for sook him, as did all his followers, to secure what he the work itself. The reign of kingly despotism now more nice than wise" critics complain that had left. "Barons, priests, and dukes," says his own secrethe author's language is coarse, and not sufficiently tary, "mounted their horses and rode away almost before refined for this fastidious age. The fact is our he was dead, to serve their interests with the living. The

on the bare boards for a whole day." This is a melancholy unveiling of the motives which keep up the farce of a royal state. But this was often the case in this family. Rufus was left in the forest where he fell till an old charcoal-burner picked up his body, and great Englishman in boldly denouncing the vultures | carried it, like the carcase of a beast, in his cart to Winof rapine, and the carrion crows of corruption, in chester. There, the next day, the body, all covered with blood and dirt, and still lying in the man's eart, was Indeed we think, had the author of this work called carried to the cathedral, and buried. Henry II. suffered himself "William Cobbett, junior," instead of similar neglect at Chinon, where he died. The desertion John Hampden," he would have given himself a of nobles and attendants which occurred to his greattitle which would have well fitted him, and which grandfather, the Conqueror, was acted again; so that it he might have worn without any disparagement to was with difficulty that anybody could be found to wrap the character of his body in a winding sheet, and carry it to Fontevraud for burial.

The character of Rufus, as drawn by the old chroni clers, is that of rapacity and the most infamous dissolute will show that cheap bread alone will not enable us ness, which spread through his whole court. He was at war, first with one brother and then with another. Henry Beauclere, his successor, was a man of the most cold and unprincipled cunning. A more striking proof of this turing exertions, and on the cheapness of everything | could not be given than that he not only usurped the rights of his elder brother, Robert, and making him prisoner, confined him for life, but destroyed his eyes with still remain in the state; that the root of the mis- the application of a basin of red hot metal. What puts chief is still there; that the franchise is still restricted the crown to this diabolical deed is, that this same good to a few." Ave, that's the root of the evil; John | natured Robert had, on one occasion, when Rufus and he were in arms against this Henry, and had shut him up in the castle of Mount St. Michael, in Normandy, refused to We might claim John Hampden, junior, as a suffer him to die of hunger, as Rusus would have done, Praternal Democrat, for he heads his first chapter but sent him wine and food, saying-"Where shall we with "God has made of one blood all the nations of find another brother when he is gone?" Scarcely less the earth," a truth, which, if understood by mankind, horrible was his allowing the eyes of two of his grand. the unlucky Flanders mare, being a great horror to him, would have prevented the majority crouching be- daughters to be put out, and their noses to be cut off, by he tolerated but about four or five months, and took a neath the feet of the usurping minority, and pre- one of his own officers, for which their mother, his own vented the shedding of those seas of blood which daughter, attempted to murder him. Well has the decapitation of Anne of Cleves, he celebrated his marhave flowed over the soil of every country on the family of the savage Conqueror been styled the family of face of the earth—blood ignorantly and madly shed Atreus and Thyestes. There seemed scarcely to be a spark of natural feeling, much less of natural affection,

The history of the aristocracy from the time of the "Conqueror," to the time of the eighth Henry, drelism committed by our rascally aristocracy. In is one of the most horrible records of hellish crimes to be found in the annals of the human race. Occaselves, we can merely give a few extracts as speci-mens of what the reader will find by wholesale if he hibited in his own person the quintessence of all the miscreantism of his baronial grandees, this was preeminently shown in the person of

This John crowned all the villainy and crimes of his family, and became the most contemptible and diabolical scounded that ever wore a crown. There is no portion becoming the undoubted murderer of his n phaw, the brother, Gooffrey, and true heir to the crown, who, there is every reason to believe, perished, by his own hands Shakspeare has stirred the blood of ages against him, by his description of the burning out of the eyes of this orphan and unprotected youth; but not even the powers of that marvellous dramatist, could add an atom to that load of contempt and indignation which his own and succeeding times heaped upon the head of this royal monster. There is no crime against heaven or humanity of which he was not capable or of which he was and affection; he defied and outraged all those of social life and of government. He led amongst the most infamous companions the most infamous existence. He carried through this devoted realm, fire, murder, anarchy,

In a chapter devoted to the history of the struggle for Magna Charta, our author incontestibly proves

the height of their insolent domination. Their full-blown pride, however, proved their ruin. Having the whole of the country in their possession, they does also biographical notices of Haydn and now strove to effect the ruin of each other, each and Madame Camporese. This publication is a boon to After the battle of Hastings, and the death of all being bent only upon getting possession of the We give an extract illustrative of the horrible butcheries in the

WARS OF THE ROSES.

Opposed to the Yorkists and Warwick was the queen, * Such as "Falco without Bowels;" "Mauleon, the Bloody;" "Walter Buch, the Murderer; "Sottim, the Merciless;" and "Godeschal, the Iron-hearted!"

the Northumbrians, and never lay his lance in rest till he had her conduct been as unimpeachable as her heart creps, and slaying men, women, children, and cattle, more than infernal animosity. The Earl of Warwick residence of the venerable Bede. The monks and clergy he hoped speedily to deprive the Lancastrians of leaders, minds of men were stunned as it were with the horror of beheaded at Pontefract. The Duke of York was killed of men now living on all the small possessions of land, whole country was so thoroughly desolated that not an boy of twelve or thirteen years old, was met on the

Warwick himself perished, with his brother, Lord and slaughter had made a vast wilderness there which re- Montacute, in the last horrible battle of Barnet, where Edward put in practice the bloody rule which he himself had taught him, of giving no quarter: Warwick continued the same infernal process. Orderic Vitalis fell, the just vietim not merely of his reckless ambition. describes the "feralis occisio," the dismal slaughter, and but of his implacable and sanguinary policy, little in accordance with the fine character which Hume has drawn of him. But, in the meantime, Warwick had set up Edward IV., and pulled him down again , had made Clarence a rebel against the king, his brother; had set up Henry VI., whom he had before dethroned had entored into a league with Margaret, whom he had pursued for fifteen years, and who had pursued him with so much hatred that she had even sent his own father to the block; had not only married his eldest daughter to farm houses, the very halls are old; the trees are old; Clarence, while Edward had no son, in the hope of Clarence thus succeeding to the throne, but had again agreed to come forward for the support of Henry VI., even in furniture, that may not have been there at least and married his second daughter to Prince Edward, the only son of Henry and Margaret, so us to secure to his posterity the throne on that side; and, finally, fell fighting against Edward IV., for whom he had broken up the peace of the realm, cut off ruthlessly so many of the chief nobility, and such thousands of the people, and for the king whose throne he had overturned, whose life he had so thoroughly embittered, and on whom, and his only son, he eventually brought bloody murder, thus annihilating his line for ever.

But the aristocratic ambition had, in fact, laid suicidal hands on itself. Besides the battles we have mentioned before the accession of Edward IV., there followed that accession the still bloodier ones of Towton, Hedgeley Moor, Hexham, Edgecote, Erpingham, the secoud battle of Barnet, and Tewkesbury. In the battles is everything! The trees are dead at top and hollow at and on the block during the long course of this contest, full the Duke of York, his son Rutland, three successive | shadow is said to have covered their acre of ground, but | quent soldiers have been sentenced to receive three Dukes of Somerset, the Dukes of Exeter and Buckisg- which have now neither head nor heart; huge hollow ham. three Earls of Northumberland, the Earls of Salis- shells, so capacious, that whole troops of children play in bury, Devon, Witshire, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, Rivers. them, and call them their churches; and whole flocks Warwick, Montacute, Worcester, Leeds, Audley, Boau- of sheep or herds of cattle seek shelter from the summer most. Egremont, Bonvill, De Roos, Hungerford, Crom- sun under them. These old villages too, are lost, as it well, Saye, Wenlock; Sirs Kyriel, Grey, Woodville Lisle, were, in a wilderness of ancient orchards, where the Andley, Rose, Clifton, Cary, Tresham, Owen Tudor, who | trees produce apples and pears totally unlike any now are more particularly named, besides a whole host of grown in modern plantings. The villages are surrounded others; in the battle of Northampton alone, 300 knights by a maze of little crofts, whose bedges have evidently plation during the Parliamentary recess, at which and gentlemen falling; and six barons being beheaded with the Earl of Northumberland after the battle of not run in regular squares and straight lines, but form | Disraeli, Mr. Hudson, and other leaders will be

Of the people it is calculated that not less than 100,000 were sacrificed. In the battle of Towton alone fell 33,000; in the last bloody battle of Barnet 10,000; at Edgecote fell of Yorkists alone 5000; in the first battle | Conquest, when this dense thicket and that group of of Barnet 2000; and of the Lancastrians alone at St.

Alban's 2000 : at Mortimer's Cross 3600. But besides, the private murderous crimes were nume-VI.'s reign, his uncle the good old Humphry of Glouces. ter was priv to y murdered. King Henry was privately and rank vegetation. The hawthorns of which they are murdered as is believed by Edward IV., or by the more happy than in those of his people. He was abliged hands of his brothers Clarence and Richard of Glouces- ing trees, with great gaps and spaces often between them to arrest his turbulent half-brother Odo, and imprison | ter. Henry's only son Edward, a stripling, was stabbed having ceased to be actual fences between the old pas-Robert, was almost continually in rebellion against him | and Gloucest 1, the latter murder r aft-rwards marrying shaught-rehouse the Tower.

For a more extended account of these horrors and an exposure of the unnatural intrigues, and shameful indecencies of the royal and aristocratical commenced, and continued to the time that the hypocritical Charles was made a head shorter. The bulk and the greatest feudal aristocrats had perished author calls things by their right names; if he has a minor attendants rifled the apartments, and even carried in the wars of the Roses. The cold-blooded, avarici-Scoundrel to describe he introduces him to the off the royal clothes; and the body was left almost naked ous tyrant, Henry VII, contrived, under various pretexts, to chop off the heads of many of the survivors, at the same time confiscating their estates to the of poor people, who had to be supported on the third of crown. His son, the horrible and ever to be execrated Henry VIII., destroyed almost the entire of suddenly deprived of all other resources, were converted With one or two exceptions they well merited the run, from the days of Henry 8th to those of Elizabeth, destruction which fell upon them. They showed the whole land, and bade defiance to constables, stocks, themselves the vilest panderers to the brutal tyrant and gallows. Never were there such swarms of misery on the throne; for instance, the Duke of Norfolk and vice and terror known in England, even in the Catherine Howard, (two of the King's wives) both of these wretches, his thousands annually, without at all

> It has been admirably said of him, "that he spared no man in his vengeance, nor woman in his lust." Of his six wives, two he divorced, and two he beheaded to make way for fresh ones. One escaped him by dying soon after child-birth; and one had a hair-breadth escape for her neck. Before the divorce of the first, he had actually married the second. On the morning of the execution of this second, the beautiful Anne Boleyn, whom he moved heaven and earth to obtain, he went to

THE ROYAL BLUE-BEARD.

hunt in Epping Forest, As he sat at breakfast, he listened for the signal gun which should announce her death. On hearing it, he started up joyfully, exclaiming _"Ha! it is done! the business is done! Uncouple the dogs, and let us follow the sport." In the evening he returned gaily from the chase, and the next morning got married again. This Lady, Jane Seymour, died, as we have said, a natural death, and his next, Anne of Claves, fifth, Catherine Howard. As he could not enjoy the ringe with Catherine Howard by cutting off the head of his minister, Cromwell, as well as that of Lord Hungerford, and burning alive three heretics, and hanging, drawing, and quartering three deniers of his supremacy-a ery suitable mode of celebration of such a marriage by such a king. He wound up his honeymoon as characterothers, for defending the institution of the monastic

a good Protestant, during her honeymoon, that is only to the rich. The selfish absurdity by which the rich Gretna with two "navvies." tants alive in Smithfield. He was a monarch of that it was held by feudal tenure from the days of the story of the Irishman who, on being awakened one of his life which is not covered with infamy. Treachery so lusty a humour, that he did not fancy himself Conqueror, and therefore belonged to the lord of the night with the intimation that the house was one and rebellion to his father; treachery and rebellion properly married without he amused his people with the manor, came richly into play; as if by their pieces of fire, coolly turned himself, and as coolly replied, "It and recember to his father, treatment, and recember and king; stirring up foreign powers fallen head of a wife, a minister, or with the fiames and parchment these men could justly hold in fee all Englis nothing to me, I am only a lodger." The anecdote

Between the accession and the death of this 'some thousands of individuals" were last victim; at the time of his decapitation, the goval wretch was breathing his last.

Here is an account of his last moments:-The picture of the Bluff Harry, in his last year, is a fine example of what a loathsome piece of carrion pure blood may become. "The most wretched being in this wretched state of things was the king himself, whose mind and body were alike diseased. In the absence of eating; and he had grown so enormously fat, that he coach the coac could not pass through an ordinary door, nor could be show the face of the earth, and English poverty became nant driver why she had not rushed to the rescue of could not pass through an ordinary about, nor could not rescue of what we see it now—the most frightful poverty in exis- a child in such imminent danger, replied, with a look in his leg had become an inveterate ulcer, which kept him men who have all their little portions of land and nothing "The bairn's no mine." Improbable as this may in a constant state of pain and excessive irritability. It more. They and theirs by industry can with fragality was alike offensive to the senses, and dangerous alike to live on this land. It is a constant support, a constant on earthcould give him a wholesome, agreeable feeling. How his last wife Catherine Parr, escaped destruction, appears almost marvellous; she was more than once in

In the reign of this royal devil, commenced the rise of the new church-plundering aristocracy,; but of this disreputable gang we must defer saying anything until our next number.

G. Biggs, 421, Strand. This part contains a choice selection of musical compositions, and well-written and interesting artithe lovers of Music, and well deserves their support.

PUNCH. Part LXII. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet Street. Both "Old Ireland" and "Young Ireland" are this part of Punch. The "begging impostors" of Buckingham Palace who want £ 150,000 to enlarge their very small and inconvenient premises are exhibited in their proper characters as "cadgers." We wish this exhibition could teach the Royal paupers modesty, but we very much fear that they are incorrigible.

ZINE. September. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet-street. In the absence of "St. Giles and St. James," we are sorry to see an announcement that "the writer quired time to march northward, and to put down all the begun. She had with her the Dukes of Somerset and has to plead indisposition in excuse of the omission disaffected people, he never departed from his diabolical Buckingham; the Earls of Northumberland, Devon, of his story, from the present number." The place tower, before them. This army of human fiends, of what battles of St. Alban's, Bloreheath, Northampton, Wake- veritable personages, the mournful truths of Goldwith the following excellent observations, which will

speak to the hearts of our readers.

ROBBERY OF THE LAND FROM THE ENGLISH PEASANTRY. It is a fact, that, within the last two hundred years, almost every acre of land in this country, except the large entailed estates of the aristocracy, have quite changed hands. There is quite a different race and class or on what has been formed out of those small possessions; but the greatest and most rapid and striking alterations of this kind have taken place within the last fifty | Sick Poor at Arbroath, North Britain. years. The French Revolution, in fact, introduced an English Revolution, which, if it did not shed so much blood on the British soil it thoroughly altered the title and holding of property, and pressed the blood as perfectly out of thousands of oppressed hearts. That possession of small portions of land by the people.

which now so strikingly distinguishes the people of the

Continent from those of England-which makes, indeed property so different a thing there and here—would seem at one time to have been almost as general here as any where. If we still go into really old-fashioned districts into those which the modern changes have not yet reached, where there are no manufacturers-into the obscure and totally agricultural nooks—we see evidences of a most ancient order of things. The cottages, the the hedges are old; everything is old. There is nothing that indicates change or progress. There is nothing, five hundred years; there is much that induces you to believe that eight hundred years ago it existed. In common labourers' cottages, before the laterage for old English furniture, which led the London brokers to scour the whole empire, penetrate into every nook, and bring up all the old cabinets, hall tables, old carved chairs, carved presses and wardrobes, and retail them for five hundred percent., besides importing great quantities of similar articles from Holland, Belgium, and Germany, I have myself seen old heavy ample arm chairs, with pointed packs, in which one might imagine an Alfred or an Edward the Confessor sitting, with the date in great letters on their backs, of 1300 or 1400. There are plenty of houses so ancient, that in the roofs and woodwork the ends of the great wooden pegs with which their framing s pinned together are not cut off. But without, how old heart; there are aucient elms and oaks standing, whose never been set out in any general englosure, for they do all imaginable figures, and with the line of beauty go | present. waving and sweeping about in all directions. They are manifestly the effect of gradual and fitful inclosure from trees were run up to and included as part of the fencing. These old hedges have often a monstrous width, occupying nearly as much in their aggregate amount as the rous and mo t revolting. In the beginning of Henry aggregate amount of the inclosed land itself. They are private life as soon as it can be done without detrioften complete wildernesses of stony mounds, bushes, ment to the public service. composed are no longer bushes, but old and wide-spreadcattle. In the old crofts still flourish the native daffo-

> that rarely a house was built. The army and the distant killed by the sow laying on it, towns took up the small surplus of people that there was. So little did the land seem wanted that the forests and wastes lay from age to age unchanged. Every man had his little plot, or could inclose it for a small acknowledgment, and the rural race lived on with little exertion and no care.

The first shock to this state of things was the Reformation. The breaking up of the monasteries at once turned destitute of means of existence; and a still vaster amoun the church revenues, given expressly for the poor. These, the remaining members of the old aristocracy. into a monstrous mass of beggars and thieves, that overpresided at the trials both of Anne Boleyn and fiercest heat of the civil wars. Henry himself hanged, We give two extracts, illustrating sensibly diminishing the misery or the terror. This. however, was only the pressure on one side of the case: that on the other was as great. The people, greedy courhold, by a variety of means, but seldom by any honest complished in a little less than an hour. ones, of the church and abbey lands, rose, or wished to rise, into the ranks of the aristocracy. They would have their halls, their parks, their chases; their children the violent disposition to encroach, on one plea or serted Village." Every one of these novi homines would have an establishment like the ancient aristocracy.

"The man of wealth and pride Takes up a space that many poor supplied; Space for his lake, his parks extended bounds, Space for his horses, equipage and hounds; The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth Has robbed the neighbouring fields of half their

His seat, where solitary sports are seen,

Indignant spurns the cottage from the green." tries, so far from giving relief in this respect, the grievance was rapidly augmented. Those who emigrated stayed were those who had it and wanted more. With istically with hanging the Prior of Doncaster, and six colonisation and improvement, manufactures increased, none year ne was tired of his wife, and within two more frequently, every succeeding generation. But after years and a half from their marriage he had her head the French Revolution broke out, and the flames of war with English money, combining British comfort and the filthy state of the vessel. The Quebes Meroff, with that of Lady Rochford, at the same time. The spread all over Europe, then how did this system are marriage of his last wife, Catherine Parr, he may be said gress at home! Every inch of land became a lump of to have celebrated in his usual way; for Catherine being gold. Forests and wastes were inclosed, but went only from Penrith and the other from Clifton, cloped to sixteen days after their wedding, he burnt three Protes- manuged to claim every inch of waste land, on the plea executed. Lord Surrey, the brave poet, was his ploughed since the days of Adam. But this was recog coach was being rapidly driven past a small village his cow and geese upon the waste.

and unexampled wealth. With what monstrous strides has this great English

THE MUSICAL HERALD. Part 4. London: | ing and to all sorts of jobbing and speculation! The men who had made large sums by government contracts, stock-jobbing, lotteries, corn dealing, and by the legal his mind was deeply affected. The Jury returned operations which all these things brought into play, were a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." The body was all looking out for lauded investments, especially in oldfashioned places, where land was still cheap; and where, family vault. therefore, a large tract could be purchased, for a trifle, and a great house be built and a park laid out. In many cases, nay in few, could these swelling fellows find a piece of earth large enough for them, and soon began to cast greedy eyes on all the little inclosures around them : and in a wonderfully short space of time did their great Aaren's rod of money manage to swallow up all the rods and roods of their lesser neighbours. Oh, many a piteous tale of hugo oppression, chicanery and violent or accommodated with a well-merited flagellation in treacherous wrong, could the history of these things

For the story itself ("Sampson Hooks, and his man Joe Ling,") we must refer our readers to the magazine.

do not call for any comment.

dies of Charles Mackay's poems are really "rich and :acy."

weneral kntelligente.

Lond John Russell has taken a residence for the eason near Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, and the to six thousand. same is now being prepared for the reception of his LORD PANMURE, father to the Right Hon. Fox in their granaries.

Maule, Secretary at War, has given the sum of £1,000 towards the infirmary for the Relief of the

not less than 4.529 persons were convicted of offences against the Game Laws, had suffered fine or impri-Buchan Ness, where the captain took the small boat. sonment; from 1833 to 1844, inquests were held on the bodies of forty-one gamekeepers, and in not less than twenty-six cases verdicts of wi-ful murder were returned. Answer to a Challenge.—Through some mistake,

a gentlemen in the South of Ireland led off the dance at a country ball out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honour challenged the intruder, and received the following reply:—"Sir, I cannot understand why, because I opened the hall at night, ball should open me in the morning-Yours, do. MARCH OF SHOPOCRACY .- "Assistant," like "shopman," having been common and low, a Lincolnshire establishment has dubbed its young men " coadjutora !"

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The Indian Examiner says, ballots, and never attend at the debates.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE. - The work of dilapidation ipon this old and dangerous structure has been carried on during the week with great rapidity. A large portion of the masonry down to the parapet over the arches, on the east side, has been removed. The intended new bridge is the topic of conversation in most parts of Lambeth. It seems the bridge is to be carried over the Thames in a new line, diverging to cannon-row, and the opening into Parliament-street will face Charles-street. According to this design more site will be given to the Houses of Parliament, and the noble buildings which distinguish Westminster will be seen to greater advantage. MILITARY BRUTALITY .- There are cases on record in the office of the Judge Advocate, wherein delin-

thousand lashes! MR. STRUTT, M.P., FOR DERBY, has accepted the Commissioners Act.

A LARGE GATHERING OF THE PROTECTIONISTS in the East Riding of Yorkshire is said to be in contem-Lord George Bentinck, the Marquis of Granby, Mr.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA .- We understand that, whatever doubts may be entertained as the forest in far-ofc times, many of them long before the to the successor of the present Governor-General of India, there is none whatever as to the fact of an early vacancy in that high office being all but eer tain. We hear that the latest letters from Lord Hardinge express his fixed determination to relire into

TRAVELLING .- In 1717, the journe : from London to Worcester was performed ("if God permit"), by Eliz. Winslow and Thomas Wingfield's stage coach, and able horses, in three days .- Old London Paper. FREAK OF NATURE. - Among a litter of pigs, a few lays ago, from a sow belonging to Mr. Jose

four "wattles" on one side of its head, and one car two sons-two innocent boys-smothered in that old years. The whole country seemed to lie in a long and round trunk, about two inches long, and the thicksunny dream. So little did population seem to increase, | ne s ef a man's finger. It lived some time, but was Coins Found - During the excavations in Saltergate, Chesterfield, a shilling, of the reign of Edward

VI., was discovered amongst the mould. The coin s in a perfect state, and contains on the obverse the full ince and bust of the King and on the reverse the arms of France and England quartered together, with the well known legend "Posui Deum Adjutorem Meum." Several coins of later date have also LYNCH-LAW LADIES IN MICHIGAN .- On Friday morn-

ing, the 10th of July, between the hours of one and two, about forty ladies, from the village of Utica, Michigan, secretly assembled, proceeded to a bowlingalley, armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c., and completely demolished it. They had viewed this insidious foe to their domestic peace for some time with an anxious and a jealous eye; and, having waited in vain for some legal proceeding against it, determined for once to take the law into their own bands. They went at it with much spirit and energy, hacked the bed of the alley, tore down the walls, razed the roof to the ground, and finished with trampling upon and breaking the roof to pieces. The building was tiers, gamblers, commissioners, and speculators, who got eighty feet long, and this work of destruction was ac-Hop Picking .- On Saturday and Sunday, the lead-

ing roads in Kent were literally thronged with persons from London wending their way to Maidstone would no longer follow trades; they, too, must be pro. and other hop districts. From the metropolis alone vided with land; and hence came the growing jealousy upwards of 8,000 are annually employed in hop pick. of all encroachments by the poor on waste lands-nay, ing. who, from their abstinent manner of living whilst engaged in the occupation, generally manage another, on the small proprietor. Then, in fact, began to take home a comfortable competence, in the same those scenes so well described by Goldsmith in his "De- manner as the Irish reapers on their return home from the harvest in this country.

RADICAL PATRIOTISM-THE WAY THE ENGLISH PEG. PLE'S MONEY IS SQUANDERED.—A Letter from Cannes, says :- "Lord Brougham and Mr. Leader have just afforded us a spectacle quite u rusual in this country. It may be remembered that three years back these gentlemen purchased the fine forest of La Croix de The whole of it has since been surrounded with a high wall in the English style, and fourteen stags, as many does, and a number of young fawns have arrived here from Sardinia, and are to be mmediately let lose in the forest. They were under the care of six keepers, in handsome liveries of fallen a sacrifice. The notice in question runs thus: maroon coloured velvet, with gilt buttons, bearing his lordship's crest. A ; ack of hounds arrived here were chiefly those who had no land here; those who from England three months back, and everything gers, has arrived off the Basque Islands, and is refor a hunting establishment is to be sent to Paris, and this gave additional population and higher value to England are to arrive here this year. Indeed this broken out about a week or ten days after the ship It is said that a number of sporting men from place is becoming quite an English colony. On every quitted Killala." There were sixteen other cases of

ELOPEMENTS.—Last week two young ladies, one Shocking Cool.—Most people have heard the land: as if they had not by ages of neglect and non-occu- has been generally looked upon as a joke, but the pancy forfeited every pretended title that theyonce might following incident may prove that it may have been have had to wastes that never had been delved or no joke after all. One day last week, as the stage nised by the rich as law for the rich; and "unto him between Ayr and Maybole, a child, apparently that had was given, and from him that had not was taken between four and five yours of age, was observed away even that which he had,"—the custom of turning playing in the middle of the road, unconscious of the approaching danger. The driver, having given Well: but it had been tolerable had the mischief the alarm without effect, succeeded in pulling up stopped here; but it did not. Such was the value of land, just in the nick of time. A woman, who was obserand such the number who had made money by trade, by ved lazily resting herself against the wall of a house, manufactures, by government contracts, &c., &c., that and looking upon the whole transaction with the the pressure on the small proprietors became like an utmost composure, while every person on the coach move about from room to room without the ner best tence. The poverty of the Continent is the poverty of of surprise, and in tones of innocent simplicity,

appear, it is nevertheless a fact. THE SUICIDE OF SIR JUSTINIAN VERRE ISHAM, Bart. dependence on the labour of their hands—which, when which occurred about eighteen months ago, greatly after remaining in the water very nearly twenty that employment is not given, drops them at once into affected him, and during the last eight months his minutes. On the same day, between eleven and the bottomiess pit of pauperism, and makes the lives of spirits became more depressed. He avoided society, minutes. On the same only, between extremely ended as twelve o'clock, a lad, aged twelve years, employed as millions one great heart-ache, one great agony of the and his manners were exceedingly eccontric. wiltures of necessity and uncertainty gnawing at their had recently purchased a quantity of musical instru- Camberwell, was knocked down in the Newington vitals, is only known in the midst of this land of lux cay ments, comprising a piano, violins, flutes, flageolots, and cornopeans, which was considered somewhat remarkable, as he could play but little on any of Revolution stalked on since the impulse of the French them. He also bought a stock of boots and shoes, Revolution, which gave a tenfold life to our manu factural amounting to upwards of 100 pairs. No letters or papers were found to show that the deceased contemplated suicide; but the evidence went to show that removed to Lampton Hall for interment in the

> KIRKDALE. - ATTEMPT TO BURN THE GAOL. - A prisoner in Kirkdale Gaol a few days since set fire to the lodge in which the wardens of the gaol slept, incendiary was to get transported.

Another Fatal Accident at Longton .- On Wedin a frightful manner. The unfortunate boy survived | be very considerable.

ber. London: Punch Office, 85, Fleet Street.

The fun "grows fast and furious" in this month's Esq., and a Verdict of "Accidental Death" returned. number. "The Lord Mayor's Visit to Oxford," The OCEAN.—The deepest part of the ocean which "The Constant Reader," and "Voices from the has been sounded, is one mile and sixty-six feet in "The Constant Reader," and voices from the Crowd in Fleet Street," are capital specimens of the depth. If we suppose its medium depth to be two sublimely ridiculous. Gilbert à Beckett's paro-miles, the water in it would cover all the dry parts of the earth-if it could be spread over them-to the depth of about 81,680 feet, or six miles. HAMPTON COURT PALACE.—The late fine weather

has caused an unprecedented number of visitors to this interesting place of public recreation, and on the lowest average for many Sundays past the numbers who have availed themselves of recreation in its agreeable domains, have not been less than from five

The price of grain is still increasing in the north Lordship and family. [Neighbour to the Chartists of France. The Echo de Lambre et Meuse attributes this rise to speculators hoarding up large quantities

AN ADVENTURE .- In the beginning of last week. a sloop employed in the herring fishery left Wick with a cargo of herrings for a curer in Kirkaldy. THE DAMNABLE GAME LAWS .- In the year 1843 On Wednesday afternoon the vessel was hove to off the Aberdeen coast, about ten miles south from and, accompanied by a boy, went on shore to visit some friends, leaving an individual named Roper, belonging to this place, in charge of the vessel during his absence. In the mean time, the breeze, which was northerly, began to freshen, when, in order to avoid danger, the man who was left on board of the sloop stood out to sea. The wind, however, still kept increasing in strength, while the sea, was becoming more hoisterous, in consequence of which the seaman found it impossible to regain the coast to take the captain and boy on board. Thinking it the safest plan—hazardous as the attempt was in his unaided condition-to proceed on the voyage, he did so, and arrived at Kirkaldy in perfect safety, having been sixty hours on deck, during which time he had run a that females hold nearly one-fifth of the votes in the at Kirkaldy, happy, no doubt, to find his vessel, distance of 130 miles. The captain has since arrived East India House — that they generally vote at the which he had last seen on the Aberdeen coast with a solitary individual on board, safe in harbour.— Witness.

WITCHCRAFT IN SCOTLAND .- The following extraordinary statement is from a report (just printed by Parliament) on the state of prisons in Scotland :-The connection of ignorance with crime is shown in the present report by the general low state of education among the prisoners, already described, and by some special cases. In particular I would refer to the following, in the report on the Dingwall Prison, and to the subjoined notice of a late riot at Dunr fermline; -W. G., aged twenty-four. I live nea-Tain, and am a fisherman. I am in prison for assaulting a woman named M. M. She is about sixty years old. I assaulted her because she was "b witching" everything I had. "She prevented me from catching fish, and caused my boat to be upset." The other fishermen said they should have no chance of catching any herrings while I was with them, and stewardship of the Chiltren Hundreds, which was preparatory to his appointment as Vice-President of the Railway Board, an office created by the Railway Board, an office created by the Railway witch." She has been seen a hundred times "milking the cows in the shape of a hare," though I never saw her do so myself. People believe, in my neighbourhood, that if any one "gets blood from a witch" she can do them no harm, and that is the reason that I cut M. with my penknife; but I held the knife so that it might go into her as short a way as possible. All I wanted was to get blood I was not the first person who wanted to draw blood from her. Those who advised me to cut her told me that if I did not she would drown me, and the rest who were in the boat with me, as sure as any man was ever drowned. It is hard that I should be put in prison, for the Bible orders us to punish witches, and there was not a man on the Jury who did not know M. to be a witch." ANECDOTES OF BARRINGTON, THE FAMOUS PICK-

POCKET.—At one of the masic meetings in St. Martin's Church for the benefit of the Leicester Infir-

mary, I noticed a tall, handsome man, in a scarlet coat, with a gold button-hole in a black collar, the fashion of the day, moving with a gentleman-like This person proved to be the notorious Barrington, the pickpocket. In going up the middle aisle he was invited into the Maror's new, and sat between the middle of the forehead; it had a natural mouth; Mis St. John and Mr. Ashby of Queenby, our late member of Parliament. One of the plates was held at the door by this lady and gentleman, and when Mr. Barrington laid his guinea upon the plate, he was kindly thanked by his new acquaintance, and passed on with a graceful bow. The gentry who held the plates retired into the vestry to add their contributions, and when Mr. Ashby would have placed his ten guine as on the plate, to his utter astonishment they had flown from his pocket. After considerable amazement, the mystery was explained by one of the company remarking that Miss St. John's pocket was turned inside out, and that the gentlemen who sat between them had helped himself to the subscription he had put on the plate, and something else besides. It is said that Barrington facilitated his operations by instruments, which he had made for that purpose. I recollect a circumstance of this kind. He waited on a surgical instrument maker and ordered a pair of seissors of a curious form. A few days afterwards he called for them, liked them, and paid two guineas which the maker charged. After he had left the shop, the cutler's wife said, "My dear, as the gentleman seemed so much pleased with the scissors, I wish we had asked him what use they were for. He might recommend us. Do run after him." The cutler tramped out of the shop, and overtaking the gentleman, hoped he would excuse him, but would he tell him what use he intended to make of the seissers?" "Why, my friend." said Barrington, entening him by the button of his coat, and staring him in the face, " I don't know whether I can tell you; it's a great secret." "O pray do, Sir. it may be something in our way." Upon which, Barrington pressing hard upon his shoulder whispered in his ear. "They are for picking of pockets." In the utmost consternation the seissors maker ran back, and the moment he got into the shop "My dear," he cried, "will you believe it, they are for picking of pockets." "Yes, my dear," cried the wife, "what is the matter with your clothes?" The cutler looked, and presently discovered that the scissors had extricated the two guineas he had just received for them .- Gardiners' Music and Friends. PLAGUE ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—The fol-

lowing melancholy intelligence has been received at Lloyds', by the last mail, brought by the Hibernia, relative to a frightful fever having broken out on board the Elizabeth and Sarah, emigrant ship, be-longing to Killala, Captain O. Simpson, master, by which upwards of forty-six of the passengers had -" Quebec, August 6.-The barque Elizabeth and Sarah, Simpson, bound from Killala, with passenported to have lost a great number of the passengers. also the commander, a contacious fever having states that the vessel had been eight weeks on her passage from Kallala; and also that forty-two had died on the passage, and that the captain and two more passengers had expired since her arrival at the Basque Islands. It mentions not whether any medical assistance had been sent to the relief of the un-Fire in Holmonn .- Wednesday afternoon, between

the hours of four and five o'clock, considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood in consequence of the great volume of smoke which issued from the rear of Mr. Sparrow's, tea, coffee, and pepper dealer's establishment, 95, Holborn, and which extends into Dean-street. The fire originated in the wood work at the back of the cylinder, while coffee was being roasted. The speedy arrival of two engines from the London Fire Establishment fortunately prevented the spreading of the flames, and therefore the damage to property was very trifling. SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENTS .- On Wednesday

morning, whilst waiting on the pier at Hungerford Bridge, for a conveyance down the river, Mr. James Mitchel, a solicitor's clerk, was thrown off the barge into the river. He was standing too near the maygin, and the swell of the water, occasioned by the Princess steam-boat passing at the mement, caused the accident. Mr. Mitchel attempted to swim back again, but was driven by the water with great viocauseway, by one of the Peckham Ryc omnibuses. and, in consequence of the injuries sustained, he was conveyed to Sr. Thomas's Hospital. On Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, a youth was drowned in the river, near the Thames Tunnel Pier. The deeased, it apepars, together with a waterman, was proceeding up to London Bridge, when, through the darkness of the night, they ram foul of a heavily laden coal barge, nearly opposite the Thames Tunnel Pier, the boat half turned over, throwing the bey nto the water. The waterman succeeded in saving his own life.

TERRIFIC FIRE. -On Sunday morning, between che and two o'clock, a very destructive fire broke out in and, but for a timely discovery, the prison might the large looking glass manufactory belonging to Mr. have been entirely destroyed. The object of the Foletti, situated in Batterian's Row, Curtain Road, Shoreditch. The fire commenced in the lower floor, and owing to the combastible nature of the stock-innesday a most lamentable accident occurred at Mr. trade, they extended with more than usual rapidity. Sparrow's, Gould Street, Coal-pit, Longton. Some Of the Brigade, West of England, and boys were playing together on the pit-bank, when the clothes of one of them, named John Ford, about and as soon as a sufficiency of water could be changed. eight years of ago, became entangled with the chain | tained, they set to work, but fleor after floor fell a attached to the engine drum, which, in revolving, prey to the flave of the flames, so that by three o'clock drew the child with great force against a portion of the whole of the stock-in-trade was destroyed, and The other contents are good readable articles, but the machinery, and crushed his neck and one arm the factory completely gutted. The total loss must

EXPRESS.

PRETRICMPHANT SUCCESS of the "DAILY News" has led to numerous inquiries, whether it might not be practicable to publish an Exercise Edition, containing Reports of Prices and Proceedings in the different Markets on the day of publication. The Proprietors of the "Daily News" have resolved to comply with the wish of the Public; but, to prevent confusion, the paper will appear under a different name—that of THE EXPRESS. The EXPRESS will contain, in addition to the news in the Morning Paper, a SUMMARY of the HOME and FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE which may arrive on the day of publication. THE EXPRESS will have the advantage of Foreign Expresses, Correspondence, and other costly characteristics of a Morning Journal. But the full and carefully prepared RE-PORTS of the MONEY, RAILWAY, PRODUCE, CORN, CATTLE, and other MARKETS will be the marking eature.

As, however, the interest is such a paper must necessarily be limited to a Class, or a Locality, the Proprietors cannot hepe that either the sale or the advertisements will be so extensive or remunerative as those of a Morning Paper. They propose, therefore, that THREEPENCE shall be the price to the public of THE EXPRESS.

The Proprietors believe that every respectable news-agent will transmit the new Journal, on receiving a Post-office order, at the rate of 19s. 6d. per quarter; but should any difficulty arise, all persons desirous of being supplied with THE EXPRESS are requested to remit a Post-office order for that amount, payable to Mr. Henry Wallbridge, 90, Fleet-street, London, who will transfer it to a respectable London Agent.

THE EXPRESS will be published every Afternoon, at Four o'clock, with the latest details of the Markets o

Now ready, Price One Shilling. THE SECOND EDITION OF MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I. a Poem, by ERNEST JONES.

We hope the author will be encouraged by the public to natione his memoirs.—Literary Gazette,

An unequivocally strange and eventful history—Ossianic in its quality .- Morning Herald, Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Mostimer-street, Caven-

dish-square.
Orders received by all booksellers. In the Press and shortly will be published. MY LIFE, PART II.

By the same Author THE WOOD SPIRIT:

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols. One of the most poetical and soul-stirring romances with which it has ever been our good fortune to meet. The scene in the Abbey of St. Emmerae is at once grand and: errific .- New Quarterly Review.

> LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.

London; through any respectable bookseller in town or country; or at any of the agents of the Northern Star.

The engraving is on a large scale, is executed in the most finished style, is finely printed on tinted paper, and gives a minute description of the Testimonial, and has the Inscription, &c., &c., engraved upon it.
PRICE FOURPENCE.



WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

NOTICE is Hereby Given, That a SPECIAL GENERAL SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment at the Court House, in WAKEFIELD, on Thursday, the Tenth day of September instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of Occupying part of the New Prison as a Temporary Asylum for Pauper Lunatics, and making such order thereon as the Justices, then present may think proper; and also on other Special Busi-

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,

THE NATIONAL REFORMER.

1st Sept., 1846.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AND FRIENDS. Price 12d. Free of Post.

J. B. O'BRIEN has great pleasure in announcing the Revival of this Journal. No. 76, shall appear on SATUR-DAY, 2d OCTOBER, 1846; and each weekly Number shall be issued in time to reach all parts of the United Kingdom on or before the date of publication.

The NATIONAL REFORMER will be the Organ of the Real Reformers, Political and Social, of the United King dom. There will be no mistaking its principles! FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE! send your Orders in time

Yearly Subscriptions, Six Shillings; half-yearly and quarterly in proportion. The quarterly may be remitted in Eighteen Postage Stamps. J. B. O'BRIEN.

TO TAILORS.

THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1846. By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendidly coloured print, beautifully executed a conundrum. published by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hartstreet, Bloomsbury-square, London; and G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London. Sold by the publishers and all booksellers, wheresoever residing. This superb Print will be accompanied with full size Riding Dress and Frock Coat patterns, a complete pattern of the new ladies, of the first style of elegance; also, the newest Tunic pattern—the manner of cutting and making them up fully illustrated. Five extra plates, including two with full explanation for cutting the new fashionable oval bottom Trousers, with right and left sides. They can be correctly performed in the most simple manner, by reference to the plates 1 and 2, with their elucidation, and so for the other plates 3, 4, and 5. Price, the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, needed.

Read and Co's new indubitable System of Cutting, in three parts-first part, Coats, price 10s.; second, Habits Dresses, &c., 10s.; third, Box and Driving Coats. Waistcoats, Breeches, and Trousers, 10s.; or the whole, 25s. including the system of cutting Chesterfield and other fancy coats, understood at sight. Any person having one new and complicated productions of art. which part, may have the two others for 15s.

A Method of Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with 12 plates, including 5 full size bottom parts, price, post free, 2s. 6d. Patent measures, 8s. the set; they are peculiarly useful n every branch of the Cutting department, in the Tailorng business. Patterns to measure, of every description, post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and post-office order, or post stamps. Busts for fitting Coats on. Boys'figures. Foremen provided. Instructions in

(like the Fashions) be sent post free, by 1s. extra being | polists of political power necessarily entrusted to

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED. BSDELL AND CO., Tailors, are now making up w

complete Suiz of Superfine Black, any size, for £3: Superfine West of England Black, £3 10s.; and the very best Superfine Saxony, £5, warranted not to spot or change colour. Juvenile Superfine Cloth Suits, 24s.; Liveries equally cheap-at the Great Western Emporium, Nos. 1 and 2, Oxford-street, London : the noted house for good black cloths, and patent made trousers. Gentlemen can choose the colour and quality of cloth from the largest stock in London. The at t of cutting taught.

DAGURREOTYPE AND CALOTYPE. THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES

L CASES, and every other artics; used in making and mounting the above can be had of I.Egerton, No 1 Temple-street, Whitefriars, London, _escriptive Cata

LEREBOURS' celebrated ACHROMATIC TRIPLET LENSES for the MICROSCOPE, sent to any part of the country at the following prices :- Deep Power, 60s.; Low Fower 25s. Every article warranted. Practical instruc-

ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE. LESSEE, MR. JOHN DOUGLASS.

IRST APPEARANCE this Season of Mr. T. Lee and Mies Martin, the highly popular comic favourites. To-morrow (Monday, Sept, 7th), and during the week, the entertainments will commence with, first time at this Theatre, a Drama, entitled, "The Rats of Rat's Castle;" after which, on Monday and Tuesday, the Farce of the classes being mere tools in the hands of the owners "Irish Lion," in which Mr. T. Lee and Miss Martin will of the property out of which the vote is proceed. sustain principal parts, To Conclude each evening with "The Little Devil," The Little Devil, Miss Martin.

Doors open at half-past Six—Commence at Seven.
Acting manager, Mr. T. Lee.

To Readers & Correspondents.

I THE CHARTIST ESTATE."-In reply to several corresmondents I beg to say that the engraving of the Chartist Estate will be executed upon steel, by the very best artist, and will be printed upon the very best paper, and finished in the best style, and will be a much larger size that the "petition plate," and fully double the size of the large portraits of Oastler, O'Connor and Stephens. In fact our readers may rest assured that it will be such an engraving as will do justice to the subscribers, and credit to the artist. I must add that there never were such plates given with a newspaper as those given with the Star, and that the expense entailed upon me by agents not have recently seen in the further threat of entangletaking the number ordered has amounted to nearly £10%; and therefore no more of the promised plate will be englied than ubit is subscribed for

Mr. Brewerton, Greenwich.—We have spoke with the agent on the subject alluded to. All will be right. all wealth, it naturally follows that the primary aim You will have them in a day or two. N. O'Colham.—One insertion of the advertisement will

be seven shillings, two insertions twelve shillings, three insertions fifteen shillings. J. S .- The song "Pe ple's First Estate" is reduced t one halfpenny eack, and can be obtained of T. M.

forthern Stars Wanting —1844—April 13th, No. 535 1845-March 15th, No. 383; 1845-June 21st, No. 397; 1846-January 24th, No 428. If any of my friends can oblige me with copies of the above dates I will return them the value in any shape they may desire. G. JULIAN HARNEY,

Address to the Northern Star Office.

O'CONNORVILLE.

MANY persons having expressed a wish to be pos sessed of an engraving of O'Connorville, which may form our readers that we have engaged the first artist of the day to furnish us with a correct sketch of the People's first Estate, in which every house and every important object, with a view of the surrounding district, will be faithfully represented. The engraving MAY still be had at the Office of Messrs. M'Gowan will be of a large size, and will be executed with great and Co., 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, care and in the best style, so as to make it worth the care and in the best style, so as to make it worth the keeping and framing; to be given to subscribers only, from Saturday, the 12th of September til the plate is ready for presentation. It should b borne in mind that, in order to give a sketch of the farm in the Star containing an account of the Demonstration, it was necessary to commence the work long before it was in a finished state, and, therefore the same exactness could not be expected as can be now secured. However, we pledge ourselves that full justice shall be done to the engraving about to be given, and that it shall be superior to any thing ever presented with a newspaper. It must be distinctly understood that none but subscribers from the date we have stated, will be entitled to the plate at any price, as we shall only print the number ordered.

NOTICE.

Mr. O'Connor will attend the out-door meeting and tea party on Monday next at Newton Abbott.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1846.

"THE NATION" AND "THE CHARTER."

" We have received a printed address from the Chartists of England to the Irish people, with a request that we should insert it in the "Nation." We desire no fraternisation between the Irish assertion as a fact, while it must be remembered, veonle and the Chartists-not on account of the bugbear of "physical force," but simply because some of their five points are to us an abomination, and the whole spirit and tone of their proceedings, though well enough for England, are so essentially English that their adoption in Ireland would neither be probable nor at all desirable. Between us and to your Newsmen, or to the Office, No. 40, Duke-street, them there is a gulf fixed; we desire not to bridge Douglas, Isle of Man, where all Communications for the it over, but to make it wider and deeper."

From the "Nation" of Aug. 15, 1846. ABOMINATION NO. II. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

In this age of simplicity, the value of the most complicated machinery is the facility with which its apparently irrelevant parts may be so harmonised as to constitute one great working whole; the tangled state of our franchise must strike the thoughtful as

When, upon all hands, we see ready reckoners introduced into all the relations of this great commercial country; when we are startled with assurances of the necessity of introducing the principle fashionable Osborn Habit, as worn by the Queen and of centralization into our representative system, and the securing for its order a larger share of its own the prudence of relying upon the wisdom of one rather than submit to the crude notions of sectional is to limit produce to that point which best secures or individual whim — all must admire the adroitness with which the interested have preserved complexity where simplicity is, of all things, the most

> Men, and even women, wholly uneducated, and whose want of education is urged as a justification for withholding the franchise, are entrusted with the every-day management and sole control of those astound the world and astonish even the inventor.

No man, upon taking his seat in a railway carriage, dreams of examining the engine-driver as to his qualification, or for a moment hesitates to entrust his life to his guardianship. It is scarcely suscep-Wa'es, at 1s. each. The amount may be sent by cash, tible of belief, that cotemporaneously with this delicacy of entrusting the ignorant with the government of their own property, we should, neverthe-N.B.—The Patent Measures or System of Cutting, will less, find the very lives and properties of the monothe most ignorant of the ignorant, and from whom no further qualification is required beyond the mere slavish performance of menial service. The age appears to be one of emancipation in all else save that which most requires it. The emancipated horse is stripped of the cumbrous breechin, tight collar, and teasing bearing rein worn by his shackled sire; the plough is stripped of its unwieldly mould board, every fragment of the superfluous is cast aside, for the better and easier working of the machine and the brute, while contrivance appears exhausted in the invention of new and more galling fetters for the mind and free action of man. Before we enter upon the simple question of right, and the indispensable necessity of substituting a simple system of franchise for a complex system of enfranchising, we shall call attention to the present patchwork, composed of indefinite shreds and patches. We have a House of Commons returned by 40s. freeholders, £50 freeholders, £50 tenants at will, £10 leaseholders, with a beneficial interest, and £20 leaseholders without a beneficial interest, by £10 householders and freeholders, by freemen by birth, freemen by descent, freemen by servitude, and freemen by education, by pot walloppers and scot and lot voters, by fabricated votes and faggot votes, the dependents of the several of the property out of which the vote is created, and sufficiently numerous to overbalance the independent minority, and before even this mysterious privilege can be possessed, the anxious expectant has to run the gauntlet of overseers, with the formality of notices and required technicalities, the tax collector and his demands, then comes the bias of the partisan revising barrister, the interested support of the friendly lawyer, and the factious opposition of the antagonist, and then the caprice of the assessor against whose partiality there is no appeal save to that dread tribunal a committee the disparity between man and man, the growing tenof the House of Commons, where reduced faction gives final judgment, according to its party's interest, thus making merchandise for party pur-

> What we demand, therefore, is the application of the new science of simplicity to our complicated

ment by the creation of free trade voters.

poses of man's dearest right and most valued

privilege. Nor does the complexity end here, as we

conundrum of franchise, in the substitution of man suffrage for house suffrage and the simple parish register of his birth for those mazes and labyrinths through which the claimant is now compelled to pass ere he can secure his natural right to vote for the representative best suited in his judgment to protect his life, his liberty, and his property, and to adjust the profits of his labour with justice to society and without detriment to the owner. What we demand, therefore, is, the restoration of the suffrage to every sane man of 21 years of age and at large on the day of election, as the only means of securing a constituent body sufficiently large to defy bribery and corruption; sufficiently varied to insure the representation of all classes according to their number and usefulness, sufficiently intelligent to distinguish between a good or a bad servant, and sufficiently simple to admit of definition without the aid of the barrister, the lawyer, the overseer, and As it is an admitted fact that labour is the source of

and end of all governments should be care of that spring from whence the refreshing waters flow, and it follows as unerringly as effect follows cause, that neglect of the source must lead to irregularity in the several streams that should mutually and evenly contribute their supplies to the one great reservoir. In our treatise upon Annual Parliaments, we trace ministerial difficulty from the folly of an obsolete age to the wisdom of the present, and we shall now proceed to trace the embarrassment of the several represented classes to its natural causes, namely, the disfranchisement, and therefore neglect, of labour, which is the source of that wealth, that only wealth which all enjoy and would vainly hope to increase be framed and kept, we have now the pleasure to in- by restricting instead of extending the limits of the fountain from which it springs. We have asserted, and have not been answered, that if society is composed of an indefinite number of antagonist interests. all represented, while labour alone is unrepresented, it will be impossible to secure harmony in the representative system, so long as the contest of faction is for the lion's share of labour's produce, while, on the other hand, inasmuch as capital and skill will ever possess their legitimate share of influence and power, if the anomaly of class legislation must continue it would be incomparably more beneficial to society at large, that labour alone should be enfranchised than that labour only should be unrepresented.

> The major device of the day is the means by which our national resources may be better cultivated while the loudest cry is PROTECTION TO NATIVE INDUSTRY. If, then, we can prove award us eighteen months' imprisonment, nine beyond the power of denial, that the enfranchisement of labour is the only means by which this double object can be achieved, and that the desired benefit can only be insured by Universal Suffrage, we establish a claim for the principle, which can only he resisted by the tyrant's plea of expediency—a plea, however, which is being daily weakened by the growing intelligence of the age.

We may be met by the rejoinder, that what is an object with labour is also an object with government; that government has a paramount interest in the cultivation of our national resources and in the protection of native industry. We admit this that government is the mere creature of those classes who prosper upon an inequitable distribution of labour's produce; and that government must hold the balance of power unequally, between those whose servants they are, and those whose property they are appointed to distribute, and whose servants they are not, and to whom they are in nowise

The represented classes, whose sole property consists in traffic in labour's produce, will only allow their government to cultivate our national resources. and protect native industry, to that extent and limit, to which the experiment can be safely made, consistently with the security of class-appropriation. For instance, the profit-mongers would much prefer an annual return of THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS from national industry, with Two Hundred and Fifty Millions as their share, to a return of a Thousand Millions, with Two Hundred Millions only as their portion. All men must confess, that the main object to be achieved by the representation of labour is, profits, while few will be found sufficiently hardy, man for a reasonable digestion of public opinion, or insolent, to deny that the object of the speculator the lion's share for themselves.

> The true meaning of Universal Suffrage is, the better cultivation of our national resources, and their more equitable distribution, with the Vote, as the legitimate protector and guardian of native industry, and a House of Commons as the medium of its equitable distribution.

The anomaly of our present system is strikingly manifest in the fact that each succeeding government is compelled to ferret out the property of the weakest political section, as a scramble to appease the rapacious appetite of the more powerful; while the plundered are allowed to make good their losses by filching from the poor. Hence, Lord John Russell declared that the object of the Reform Bill was to give to the landlords a preponderance in legislation, and forthwith the action is suited to the word, by the plunder of the poor for the benefit of the rich. The Irish landlords demand their share in the political scramble, and 25 per cent. of the church property is offered as a sacrifice to their nower: with the additional advantage of being able to make a profit upon the transferred liability. In turn the landlords are sacrificed to the growing power of the manufacturing interest, and the loss is threatened to be made up from labour's parings.

The paper hangers, boot makers, silk weavers cork cutters, and thousands of other branches of native industry, are sacrificed as compensation to those who have suffered in the whimsical adjustment of class legislation. None are satisfied, while labour is the most plundered, and hence we prove the impossibility of a parliament of represented classes (labour, the only source of wealth, being excluded) adjusting the affairs of those classes to their mutual satisfaction, or at all to the satisfaction of that class upon whose industry they live, and for whose

legitimate property they contend, We affirm, therefore, that our whole system of parties; the impossibility of government to hold the army and police force, the pauper prosecution fund, the transportation of system-made thieves fund, the expense of strikes, sick clubs, benefit societies, odd afeard, but defied the Lord of hosts and his people. fellows, mutual relief clubs, anti-militia clubs, reneal associations, Chartist associations, anti-slavery associations, emigration societies, mutual protection societies, class and party distinctions and feuds, election rows, criminal prosecutions for speaking the truth, the hatred of man towards his fellow, the jealousy of the misgoverned, and dread of misgoverning, dency towards infidelism, drunkenness, ignorance, licentiousness, theft, dissimulation, idleness and dissination, the limitations of our national productions, and general discontent, are one and all consequences are the people of my pasture and the sheep of of class legislation, and which can only be destroyed by Universal Suffrage, The great importance of this ABOMINATION compels us to divide its consideration into two parts—the second of which shall fol-

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF AN ATRO-CIOUS MURDERER.

SINCE the death of Cobbett, the title of chief opponent of the DAMNABLE ACT, with all its appurtenances of hatred, vengeance, horror and revenge, has devolved upon us by survivorship, and if the monster shall outlive our time, which God and the people forbid, we shall bequeathe its destruction as a legacy to posterity. Our position with respect to the monster, from conception to birth, from birth to maturity, and from maturity to rottenness and consumption, must not be lost sight of. While in the Whig womb we assisted in administering, rich to plunder the poor. There was no pauper, no nightly, poisonous concoctions composed by Cobbett, in the hope of promoting abortion. We assisted to insure a painful labour, and met the young monster at its birth with every species of opposition, in the hope of stopping its growth and strength until awakened popular indignation and resistance should aid us in its total destruction. If the fierce and continuous opposition of the few and determined within had been backed by the pressure from without, the beast would have been strangled; but alas! the people accepted the Whig Reform Bill as the nation's triumph, and stood by in listless apathy while the real victors were demolishing every vestige of Labour's rights. We implored and pleaded, but in vain, till 1836, when the threatened machinery and details sounded the alarm, and then tardily half a million of the sufferers assembled on Peep Green, attempting to undo what their timely resistance would have prevented-to repeal the

This has ever been the besetting sin of the popular party. It stands by in sulky, sullen silence when action would be successful, and it splutters in frothy rubbish to undo what never would have been done if resisted in time.

In 1839 we were honoured by the Whig Attornev-General with a criminal prosecution for our opposition to the Act, and we much doubt that one in one thousand even of the working classes are yet aware of the fact that we were the first victims to Whig wrath in those days, or are at all acquainted with the circumstances of our first trial, conviction and ncarceration. However, as we are once more about to renew the war against the tottering monster, the time is favourable for the recapitulation of some forgotten facts.

We have now before us the Star of December 22, 1838, in which was published that libel, for which Mr. Justice Littledale, in delivering the sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench, said that he would months upon the alleged Poor Law libel, and nine months for the publication of the speeches of Mr. James Brouterre O'Brien; and here follows, not a garbled extract, but the whole, every sentence, word and syllable, of the libel for which we spent nine months in solitary confinement in a condemned cell. Warminster Bastile.—A little boy, last week, for some small offence was confined in one of the cells belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally starved to death. The poor little tellow during his confinement actually ate, in consequence of hunger,

Now, reader, we did not suffer nine months imprisonment for the above libel by process of law, we suffered it from your culpable apathy, from your treason to your order, and for our own folly in fighting for others who were too cowardly to fight for themselves. However, still willing to trust to the growth of opinion for protection from the law's tyranny, we now republish the paragraph, with the addition that we believe every word of it. That we believe that Englishmen and women have feasted upon the pickings from, perhaps, the bones of their fathers, their mothers, or their children. That the destroying monster has committed countless murders, and that those who framed, and sanctioned and administered the Law will one day appear as murderers before that great Judge into whose councils neither the dictum of a cabinet, the quibble of a judge, the prejudice of a jury, or the rule of a devil king, will dare to enter, where murder will be adjudged as such, not by construction of human law of saving you from that ignominious end to which or political ingenuity.

For that poor assault upon so great an offender. we were denied the judgment of a grand jury, and treated to an ex-officio prosecution and a special jury of Yorkshire landed proprietors, who were themselves particeps criminis, co-conspirators with the Whigs, the devil king, and the law, in the plunder, starvation and murder of the poor, the rightful owners of the stolen property; and yet, although we suffered thus unjustly then, when we stood alone upon the watchtower, and when we alone dared to cry thief at the thief's approach to the manufacturing districts. Then, when faction, like the crawling caterpillar, had other legs enough to crawl upon, not newspaper vouchsafed a line in condemnation of our word in our behalf.

No. faction would have kept their last leg for seasonable crutch in its old age and last extremity. Having thus traced our opposition from conception to consumption, we shall now proceed to revel in the torturous agony to which the administrators of the Whig law are subjected, while we shall, mean-Joseph Hume and other supporters of the measure.

When the Landlords,—with that preponderance of power which Lord John Russell said the Reform for the substantial symbol of the great national

Behold it, take unto youselves and for ever, divide among ye, and bequeath as a legacy to your children, and your children's children and to their offspring for ever, yea, to the very end of time, all the lands that the Lord our God gave unto the poor and their children, as the means whereby they may live, and through which they may glority the name of the Take them, we say unto you, for the Lord's name is to be no longer glorified in a land where the

Lord's ordinances can no longer be kept by man, as they are at variance with the supreme laws o be governed by the laws of political economy. And the lords of the soil said, Verily we thank ye, but howbeit, if the Lord of hosts, angered by our possession of his people's property, should raise his hungering children and lead them against this our new property, when, mayhap, the devastating army in their march may make no distinction between the land-marks of Parliament and the land-marks of the Lord of hosts.

And the Whigs answered and said, Behold we will give you a Cerberus, whose deep growl shall be Poor Laws, with their grinding rule and degrading obeyed as a law, to guard your gates and your propensities; the contention and strife of represented avenues, and a rural Police Force to guard your laws and a rural Police Force to guard your new laws and a rural Police extended domains, and we will surround your new balance of power even between the represented and will give unto you a body guard of local chiefs, unrepresented classes, the enormous fund raised for who soull have equal interests with yourselves in the support and enforcement of our criminal law, bastiles, and gaols, and dead houses, for those who the huge amount of money expended in litigation, shall dare to murmur or complain; for, behold, cotemporary's hand: the unchristian tax for the support of a standing it is our command, that all the nations of the world shall confess our civilisation, made manifest in the increased misery of the poor.

And lo, the Lords of the soil were no longer and thanked the lords of parliament for the lands and labours to advocate democratic principles. It of the poor, of which they possessed themselves yea, even to the last inch. But now, behold the despoilers of the poor begin to

tremble, for the Lord of hosts has strangled their Cerberus and scattered their guards, and has cried out with a loud voice which rings through the land, "RESTORE! RESTORE!! RESTORE!! unto the poor their full share of the land, which thou hast stolen from them, and if ye disobey my commands I will destroy the land marks of your unrighteousnes; for, verily I say unto you in my wrath, that the poor shall no longer starve in this land overflowing with milk and honey, made a wilderness by the covetousness of man, for they my fold.

soil were sore afraid, and exclaimed, Strike down | BROW OF THE NOBLE! the land-marks of parliament, we beseech you, and "Well, well, if it must be so, the glory of England is unrighteously bestowed upon us, for verily our rulers.

eyes are opened to the injustice of this great

We shall now proceed to examine the pretext upon which the 43rd of Elizabeth was repealed, and we shall then justify our denunciation of Joseph Hume and the Malthusian Whigs, for their support of the new measures. The ground work of the damnable act was the report of a commission appointed to nose out all the irregularities of the several governing and managing bodies entrusted with the administration of the old law, and the commissioners had for the most part a strong interest in its repeal, and in the substitution of an act which would enable the poor man, no poor man's friend, upon that commission; and, nevertheless, throughout the whole report, not a sentence appears in condemnation of the old law, while the several parties examined condemn its administration by the existing local boards and acting officials. The people themselves may be well excused for their temporary, and otherwise culpable, apathy, by the fact, that being the greatest sufferers from the mal-administration of the old law, they also desired some change, and naturally enough anticipated the required Reform from that Government which they had their young confidence in their new allies, and the or as dangerous as described by some friends always the friends of the experiment; and it required at least the first pinch to convince the more ignorant and less thoughtful of its probable effect upon the labour market, upon the comfort, and even the very existence of the poor. If, however, we can find an excuse for the ignorant and unconfiding—if we can pardon the amiable simplicity of those who expected a reform in their institutions, as an instalment of the wholesale measure to which they had helped others, we can find no such excuse for Hume and Co., nor will it satisfy us now that Mr. Hume and his friends should purge themselves of popular disrespect and hatred, by unseasonable abuse of the administrators of the Damnable act. They must do more, they must repeal it, trample upon and leave not a vestige even of its ashes behind. Our charge against Mr. Hume is not that the ADMINISTRATION of the law was left to irresponsible brutes; our charge was, and is, that he and his Malthusian friends, with their eyes open, allowed those brutes to MAKE the

law, and to administer it as suited their whim. The old law was repealed in consequence of the peculation, neglect, and plunder of those who were intrusted with its administration, and we cannot grant the Malthusians absolution, until, acting upon a like principle, they shall now repeal a law which is more clearly damned by official plunder, peculation cruelty, insolence, and culpable neglect, the more culpable and unpardonable, because numerous unexposed murders have been committed upon no better plea than an expedient irresponsibility conferred upon | nada'-' such cowards as to prate and do nothing the mutes of the rich to thin the ranks of the un-

We rejoice that Mr. Hume has sorely felt the loss of long-earned popularity and confidence. There are few instances of a fall so humiliating and rapid, or more deserved, than his. And, in order to convince him that the feeling of disgust was general, naught now remains for us but to pass sentence upon

You. Mr. Franklaud G. Lewis, Sir Francis Heads and Mr. Nicholls, have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen, after a long and patient trial, in which you had all the advantages that station, influence, and wealth could bestow; as well as the assistance of the professional skill of those learned gentlemen to whom you have very wisely intrusted your defence. If you have any just cause of complaint, it is against those whose duty it was to have warned you of your first transgression; in the hope your multiplied and repeated sins against the laws of your country, and your God, is now about to consign you. Your fate will, we trust, act as a warning to all who vainly hope to escape the eye of Him from whom no secrets can be concealed; and will teach others, that, however they may evade justice for a season, yet the arm of the law is too strong, and will, in the end, be found too powerful for the most cunning. The crime of which you have been found guilty is the highest known to our laws, inas much as you are told by the Scriptures-which we fear you have neglected in youth, that "they who die by the sword are better than they who perish from hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field." Hence, you see, unjust suffering, not an agitating lip lisped a single that you have been found guilty of a higher moral and legal offence than if you had slain the thousands that have perished from hunger, by the an enlightened politician of four-and-twenty! sword. And, therefore, having given your case our most calm and anxious consideration, the sentence of the court is, that you, Mr. Frankland G. Lewis, Sir Francis Head, and Mr. Nicholls, be taken from the place where you now stand to the place from whence time, justify one much complained of abuse of you last came, and from thence, upon a day to be appointed by the people, you shall be drawn upon hurdle, each of you being represented in effigy, and respectively burned by the hands of a pauper selected Bill was meant to guarantee to their order—asked for the purpose, [amid the most vociferous popular acclamation;] and may the Lord have more mercy victory, the men in power under its provisions upon your souls than you had upon the bodies of

Now, such being the sentence, we earnestly hope and trust that an early day will be appointed an example that will yet do more to awaken Hume and the Malthusians to a sense of their duty than coroner's juries, or the censure of the House of Com-STORE! RESTORE! RESTORE!

OASTLER AND O'CONNELL.

"THE WORLD" AND "THE NORTHERN

A HAND of genteel politics after a week of party contention is like a quiet game of whist after a boisterous romping match, and as The World newspaper or by compact, the fox takes the tit-bits of the is the only companion with which we can enjoy this | wild animals, and the birds of the air, and domestic unusual téle-a-téle, we have no objection to accept the polite invitation of our cotemporary. We com- riates on the guts as his share for keeping the mence the game with the following card from our house clean. Now, does THE WORLD suppose

AN EDITORIAL OVERSIGHT.

is, the organ of the Chartist body; that is, of the any better terms than we have cited? Or is THE industrial classes of England, Scotland, and Wales, WORLD not aware that the old fox only allows was, therefore, with no little astonishment we noticed to THE WORLD the privilege of being read so long. a letter in it from Richard Oastler, from which we as it performs the required duty of playing the have taken the following paragraph:-"Be it remembered, however, that the game once lost,

can never be regained! FREE TRADE IN COMMODITIES IMPLIES FREE TRADE IN INSTITUTIONS! The levelling spirit will not stop at corn or cattle, or goods, or labour. It will, if not resisted, ride roughshod over CROWNS AND MITRES, AND CORONETS-AYE, AND FUNDS. "The spirit of the Constitution being once broken. we shall be governed hereafter by the sordid spirit of commerce, upon the principle of 'buy in the cheapest

market,' "Gain will change place with honour-the high and

"If her nobles consent, they deserve their doom! K they dare not resist, they prove that they are not true sons of their reputed sires!" Now. mark! the Northern Star, which is constantly abusing Mr. O'Connell, publishes the above without a line of comment. We would have at east expected that our cotemporary would have reminded Oastler that "free trade institutions" might not be so bad a thing for the people. Now our answer is, that while our social feelings

run evenly in the current with those of that excelent English gentleman, Mr. Oastler, we have no one political bias in common with him, while, if our cotemporary had used his usual nice discrimination he might have discovered that Mr. Oastler's strictures upon free trade rather had reference to the parties by whom and for whose interests it was carried, than to the principle of the measure under circumstances which would admit of its equitable adjustment; and when he states that free trade in commodities implies free trade in institutions, which may entail damage to crowns, and mitres, and coronets, and funds, he implies no censure upon free trade institutions other than those which will be held in SUBJECTION BY THE MEAN. Mr. Oastler is speaking of the probable effect of the measure under the rule of a Free Trade government emanating helped to power. Although we have frequently cen- from Free Trade traffickers, and not of the effect of sured the working classes for their indifference to the the measure under truly liberal institutions. We new measure, we can yet find a plausible excuse in shall now take another card from our opponent's hand in order to assist us in the game to which he difficulty in believing that a measure, supported by so has recently challenged us. He has challenged us many of those old and loved leaders, could be as bad to prove a single instance in which he abused Mr. O'Connell, and now from his own lips we are enfound in opposition. It required the foresight of a abled to reply. From the beginning to the end-Cobbett to see the evil future which has now overtaken | yea, even to the end of THE WORLD. In the same number from which we select the stricture upon our publication of Mr. Oastler's letter, we find the following exultation:

A REFORMED POLITICIAN.

We had for some years lost sight of Mr. HUGHES a young gentleman of great genius—a poet—linguist— philosopher—"a travelled Thane"—a ripe scholar -and, like all Hibernians, a patriot; but we are now happy to announce that the gifted author of "The Ocean Flower," has reached land, bringing with him a little volume full of gall and honey, in which he lashes critics and Repealers, and feasts us with 'some orient pearls, at random strung." Mr. Hughes once was a "Young Irelander," and had nearly started a paper, which was to have blazed forth as The Sun," to promote the cause of nationality. He is now an older and wiser person, and behold how he speaks of his former chums :—

This unwonted operation of blushing must have re ently proved its practicability EVEN ON THE FACES OF RISH REPEALERS, had they witnessed, as I have been, forced to do, the contemptuous comparisons which wretched Spaniards and Portuguese have of late been accustomed to form between their own intolerance of oppression and frequent armed resistance on the one hand, ND THE COWARDLY MENACES AND INSANE MOUTHING IN IRELAND AGAINST A BENEFICENT GOVERNMENT ON THE OTHER. Talking the Kraken, and actifig the sprat, is the surest warrant to be despised. It was but yesterday that I heard this humiliating subject discussed here by a party of Spanish emigrants from Gallicia, and of Portuguese fresh from the late successful insurrection. With what blistering mockery and scornthey ridiculed the SULFHUR-FIZZINGS IN THE AIR, AND SA-BRE-SLASHES IN THE WATER, of men who declare their wrongs to be immeasurably greater than THOSE OF ANY OTHER SECTION OF MANKIND, and yet, said the Spaniards, were ' tan cobardes para charlar y no hacer

Again:-

Whether were the Marsians and Samnites, or are the Having spent many years of my life in various parts of the continent, I can vouch that the dignity of BEING A BRITISH SUBJECT to-day is as great as was that of being Roman citizen 2,000 years ago, and that if (which Hea. ven forbid!) the fatal delusion of Repeal were to succeed, with its inevitable consequence, Separation, Ireland and Iceland in the estimation of continental Europe, would differ only by a letter. THE IRISH IMAGINE THAT THEY HAVE A HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF THEIR OWN to sustain an independent national character, but their bards and annals do not surpass the Icelandic scalds and sages. and they have no modern literature, worth one farthing which is not steeped in Shakspeare and his successors. l, an Irishman, say this, knowing enough of the ancient language and the ancient and modern literature to laugh at the claims of factious scribblers.

Now for a bit of the honey!

"THE DIRGE OF REPEAL." "----Strenunt

Hibern(i)â . . . turgidi! HOBAT, Carm, iv. 12 Reveal's the Irish word—'tis well! With Britons be the word, Repel!' 'Repeal's the shout-ah, well-a-day, When will the shout arise, REPAY!'

We must have another morsel:-"-Juvenum te revocantpreces HORAT, Carm. iv. 1.

Læve caput, madidique infantia nasi. Young Ireland'-young, 'tis plainly seen 'Green Erin'-ab, how deeply green ! For coxcomb boys not e'en half learn'd And bad old man your pence are earn'd.

Your heart's too warm for thoughtful head Your brain with air-drawn fancies fed. Keep back your coppers from the rogues-AND BUT YOURSELF A PAIR OF BROGUES!" The poor gentleman makes the following confession

I was once smitten with the Repeal mania, and wrote

ome verses in its favour eight years ago, before the real was incapable of forming a solid judgment. I was then One mouthful, and we have done:-I once was an admirer of O'Connell, BUT HIS COURSE

DURING THE PAST SEVEN YEARS has expunged every feeling Heigho! Now, from the above we learn that "Mr. Hughes.

young gentleman of great genius," and formerly an enthusiastic Repealer, has now become AN OLDER AND A WISER PERSON,—that he has abandoned the wild notions of his youth and arrived at the soher discretion of manhood, and for his conversion from love of nationhood to love of provincialism is entitled to THE WORLD'S commendation. Here, then, is our reply to the challenge of our cotemporary. who understands " that praise undeserved is censure throughout the land for carrying it into execution; undisguised." Our cotemporary is an avowed Anti-Repealer, and the most zealous champion of Daniel O'Connell, a professed Repealer. What all the exposures of the press, the condemnation of other construction, then, can we put upon his championship of O'Connell, than that in his policy mons. We must now destroy the monster, or it will he sees the success of THE WORLD'S principles; crush the system-made poor to the dust. We will and hence, is his praise of the Liberator censure traffic and gain and lucre, which must henceforth struggle for no amendment—our motto is, RE- in disguise. Can THE WORLD be sincere in its opposition to Repeal, and also sincere in its lavish encomiums upon him who has pledged himself. to the death to its accomplishment? Or, rather, does not the strained etiquette between the juggler and the Editor, strongly remind us of those conventional habits of intimacy which exist betwen the fox and the badger, when those animals are copartners in and joint occupants of the same "earth." Whether by natural or prescriptive right, fowls provided by himself, while the badger luxu-

that whatever its adulation of the Liberator may be, that the badger can live in the hole with the The Northern Star assumes to be-and, we believe, fox, or THE WORLD with the Liberator, upon If THE WORLD has any doubt of the Liberator's

relapse to Whiggery, we beg to furnish our contemporary with the following damnatory proof from the columns of the Northern Whig.

"The tone of Mr. O'Connell's speech is very good, with respect to Ministers. They are anxious to do for Ireland all the good in their power; and we are glad to find that he seems disposed to second their efforts, without permitting Repeal absurdities to noble spirit of chivalry will yield to the sordid trickster's stand in the way. He is acting in a complete Whig grasping resolutions to obtain wealth! The Crown may spirit; and we are glad that he is so. We wish, also, And behold, the whole carth trembled at the still glitter, but it will be neld in subjection by the to give Mr. O'Connell praise for his quiet, but elvoice of the Lord of hosts, and the lords of the MEAN! THE CORONET MAY BHIKE, BUT NOT ON THE feetual, exposure of the injustice of Dr. Mac Hale, in his letter to Lord John Russell. The haughty and unjust prelate speaks with all contempt of the vote restore unto the poor the lands which they faded, and her most sordid sons will be her proper of £50,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland. We submit, that it is a sum not to be despised."

effects of the Liberator's treachery poon the whole hody of Repealers, we beg to furnish him with the in the national wealth. following tit bit from the pen of one Mr. George Smyth, of Liverpool; and from which he will learn that Whig justice is, after all, the splutter synonimous with repeal :--

Mr. Ray read the following letter from Mr. George Smyth, of Liverpool:-

"Paradise-street, Liverpool, 22nd August, 1846. My DEAR SIR-I have much pleasure in transmit ting to you an order for £9 2s. 6d. from the Repealers of this place to aid the Association in its struggle to obtain justice to Ireland, which I hold to be synonimous with a repeal of the union.

To this sum P. Magee, Esq., of New Quay, has contributed £1. his subscription for the present

I am, my dear sir, your obedient servant. GEORGE SMYTH. T. M. Ray, Esq."

Nothing now remains for us but the tender of our thanks to our cotemporary, for the admission that the Northern Star is the Organ of the Chartist body, it here. and that the Chartist body means the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND manifesto of the ex-Premier is, that he is guided WALES.

THE PEEL POLICY.

THE Morning Post has discovered a prize in th German newspapers which must have proved of incalculable value to the native press, in the dull times and utter dearth of news which immediately follows the prorogation of Parliament. This prize is no less than a description of the PEEL policy by PEEL himself, and the people he has taken into his confidence are the good folks of Elbing, in Prussia.

Why Sir Robert should have gone so far a-field t tell his story and disclose the objects he had in view in the three-fold measures of the Income-tax, the Ranking Bill, and the new Tariffs, is not obvious at first sight. He had plenty of addresses presented to him by his admirers at home, but to them he vouchsafed only those vague official replies, which conventional etiquette prescribes for an English minister, in his intercourse with the English people Just as these addresses and replies were sinking out of sight. and out of mind, there comes this epistle to the Elbingians, so different in style, and so ample in its revelations of motives, that it has quite taken everybody by surprise, as much at its contents, as its late and somewhat mal-apropos appearance.

The Germans are "slow coaches." They sent to congratulate PREL in the month of July, when his clory was at the highest, and when all men's minds were full of his doings. More than a month has elapsed since they got his reply, and it has only now found its way back to England, when everybody has gone to the continent, the moors, the game clination for politics.

not treated him fairly. We imagine that, feeling himself fettered by the formalities which regulated his conduct at home, he meant to make them the medium for a further and more explicit declaration than he complaints.

The first announcement of the late Premier regards the Income Tax. We have it now on his own a permanent one. He meant, even when talking about "three years," that it should "not only make good a deficit but also lay the foundation of a more just system of taxation." That justice consisting, as he afterwards explains himself, in exempting from taxation the working classes;" and, of course, placing the burden on the shoulders of those most able to bear it, the possessors of property. It is long since English ministers took this view of taxation, or regarded justice in their financial calculations. If they got the money, they were not over nice about the means; and if there was a leaning on any side, it was in favour of their own class; the weakest backs were fitted with the heaviest burdens. Nous avons change tout cela-we have changed all that; the foundation of a more just system of taxation is laid. Henceforward property, and not labour, shall be taxed for the support of national institutions. The idea is yet but crudely worked out,-the machinery by no means free from defects, but a beginning has been made, and it will be the fault of the masses if it is not consummated, by pursuing the principle to

its most remote legitimate results. For the protection of property, legislators enact laws and judges administer them. For the protection of property, standing armies, immense arsenals, and mighty fleets, are maintained. As long as labour is in its active shape it has no protection. It is subject to the law of supply and demand, to be bought in the cheapest market, beaten down to the lowest price under the influence of competition, which cares not whether the life blood be pressed from out the hearts of its victims, by the severity of its demands, so long as there are other victims ready to take their places. But the moment labour passes into property, and assumes the shape of houses. lands, mills, machinery and money, all the powers of the law, all the vast machinery of our national institutions comes into play for its safety and protection. Let the owners pay for these institutions then; they alone benefit directly from them. The only just! system of taxation is that which leaves labour freelabour of all kind, whether of hand or brain, and raises the supplies necessary for the support of the state from realised property.

A system of direct taxation would not only be more just, but more economical. Millions are annually raised which never find their way to the Exchequer, because they are stopped in the passage thither by those who collect the taxes, and who must live while doing so. Direct Taxation would reduce the horde of officials who now prey on the public, but who are necessary under the indirect system. It would also prevent reckless or extravagant expenditure by the Government; when a naked sum of so many pounds. shillings and pence was demanded for the support of the state, a stricter scrutiny into its expenses would be instituted. Many things now deemed essential would, no doubt, be then dispensed with. In short, on all grounds, that just system of taxation, for which PEEL has laid the foundation, is to be preferred, and we trust his successors in office will not be allowed by the clamour of the monied interest to undo what has now been done. Onward, not backward, must be their motto.

It is impossible to refrain from admiring the adroit manner in which PEEL caught these sly birds, the people of property, and got them to consent to the income tax. "Only for three years," said he with a coaxing smile, and though somewhat reluctant they submitted to put their money bags into his hands that he might therefrom take the desiderated seven per cent. They did not think that having become acquainted with their contents, and having the string in his hands, how hard it would be to make him relinguish his hold! Sweet innocents they have been "taken in and done for!"

Of course, the press of the money mongers is loud in its denunciations of this fraudulent attack on the "sacred rights of property." Let their masters first take their hands out of the pocket of Labour. and leave it a fair share of the joint product of labour and capital, before they complain of a paltry seven per cent being abstracted from the vast mass of wealth they annually wring from the toil of the working classes.

Sir Robert is equally explicit in his explanations of his Currency system. His object, he states. in his last Currency and Banking Act, was to give exchangeable with specie."

be discussed incidentally, and we must leave it to a will now be convinced of the absurdity of Free the country party disclosed a piece of secret politi- driven by a shameful coalition of opposing political

And if our cotemporary doubts the pernicious other single measure, can industry hope to be The working classes always rated at its true worth had been galvanised, and at the close of his narra. Public opinion changed the Protectionist Parliament

The third topic to which the ex-Premier alludes are the FreeTrade measures of the session, and he somewhat eloquently explains the grounds on which these measures rest in the following passage:-

"The social condition of that country which maintains with the greatest rigour the protective system, will be opposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles; and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain, unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange amongst all the nations of the world: the well-being of each individual will be increased, and the will o Providence will be fulfilled-that Providence which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a soil, each differing one from the other, not for the purpose of rendering them severally independent of each other, but, on the contrary, in order that they may feel their reciprocal dependence by the exchange of their respective produce, thus causing them to enjoy in common the blessings of Providence."

We have, however, in another article, so fully treated of the subject, that it is unnecessary to notice follow us they must be left behind.

The inference to be drawn from this remarkable by definite and constructive views in the passing of his measures. He does not set to work at hanhazard, but sees how each different part of his work is to dove-tail into another. Above all, the conviction that industry must be freed from all shackles that in the welfare and prosperity of the working a loftier and more unfaltering faith than the tillers class is alone to be found the sure and permanent of our fields. A short time suffices to bring up, foundation of national well-being, seems to have rinen, and gather the fruits of their labours, whereas stamped itself on his mind. His emancipation from party fetters is an auspicious omen of future statesmanship. We trust that, great as his skill and courage have been, he will, in the same progressive but fearless spirit, achieve yet higher triumphs, and by devoting his practised and powerful faculties to the investigation of the more abstruce causes of social and political evil, be enabled to confer upon his fellow-countrymen benefits of a kind to which those he has yet bestowed are merely the dawn which heralds the coming day.

CHEAP BREAD, HIGH WAGES, AND PLENTY TO DO."

In 1839, when the Leaguers were "getting the steam up" and making promises, which, as they approached closer to the realization of their wishes, were discreetly cast into oblivion, we predicted what the effects of mere Corn Law Repeal would be to the labourers and small capitalists of England.

Our prophecy ran thus :--

"The repeal of the Corn Laws, unaccompanied by other political, social, and financial changes, would merely tend to the short-lived benefit of the manufacturing capitalists, or those with fixed incomes. covers, or the seaside, and have neither time nor in- at the expense of the territorial or agricultural capitalists. Such repeal, in connexion with the The German correspondents of Sir Robert, have existing home and foreign competition, would both immediately and remotely injure all classes of operatives, as well as the small farmer. There is no sound reason for supposing that, upon an average of years, corn would be much, if any, cheaper in this councould make here. But though somewhat late, let us try, under a free corn trade than under a restrictive "take the good the Gods provide," and make no one: but if it was cheaper, the increased competition speedily screw the difference out of the labourer : in other words, it would bring wages down to the lowest authority, that that tax is to be, not a temporary, but point. And this effect would be materially accelerated by the rapid increase of mechanical productive power, called into being by the activity of ferences as to the future. the competitive principle, which, by superseding manual labour, would tend permanently to depress answer made by the electors to the appeal of regard them more in the light of indexes of great wages to the level of mere subsistence, while the mar-"miny kinds of produce necessary to the comforts of ket, through this cause being kept continually overstocked with manual labour, pauperism and crime would increase. The mere repeal of the Corn Laws, therefore, in connection with the maintainance of the present system of home and foreign competition, and of employment of labour, is synonymous with lower wages and increased destitution to the working class. It is no matter to the operative how low the price of provisions may be, it the price of labour or wages is lower."

We reprint these sentences now at the commencement of the Free Trade system, in order that their accuracy may be fully tested. True, the fact of Sir R. Peel being minister in the interval, has caused the repeal of the Corn Laws to be " accompanied by other social and financial changes," never dreamt of of the position of a political prophet.

Truth to say, there is not much hazard in the matter. The "High Wages and Plenty to do," which were so bountifully promised in the earlier stages of the Corn Law agitation, have turned out like the Dead-Sea fruit already. Fair and tempting at a distance, they have crumbled into ashes at the touch.

The men who resisted John Fielden's Ten Hours Bill, are now proposing to run their Mills only 4 DAYS A WEEK, or the alternative of an equivalent reduction in wages, for a full week's work. Singular enough, those who do so were the loudest supporters of repeal-the foremost amongst the prophets of the benefits it would confer. They may conveniently torget these facts-we cannot. By their own professions we try them; and while we by no means assume that, in the short time which has elapsed since the passing of the Corn Bill, it has had that fair trial which its supporters have a right to demand, we are at the same time determined, that the ground of controversy between us and the Leaguers shall not be

They have chosen to sneer at the "ignorance" o the working classes—to calumniate their leaders. as impostors, or worse; who, either from design or incapability, led the masses a dance after mere political "will o' the wisps." For a time they have secured the ear of the nation, and tributes of a princely character attest the extent of their influence over popular opinion. But, in the teeth of the £100,000 ¡Cobden Testimonial, we proclaim Corn Law Repeal adelusion, so far as its practical, permanent effects on the comfort and condition of the labouring millions is concerned.

The squalid poverty, deep degradation, and almost inconceivable sufferings of the Helot class, alike in manufacturing and in agricultural districts, was painfully developed by mill-lords and landlords, in the heat of the struggle between these two factions. The existence of a mass of misery, utterly disgraceful to a great, wealthy, and civilized nation; and that, too, existing among the very class whose labours create that wealth and sustain that greatness-was proved beyond a doubt. To this fact we pin them both. Will Corn Law Repeal, in connection with the present mode of employing machinery and distributing wealth, remove it? That is the real point at issue, and to that we shall keep. A short time will show who are the quacks and impostors—who are the ignorant and deluded, in this matter.

If a reduction to four days a week, or a reduction of five per cent. on the wages of the operatives, is the only alternative left to the manufacturers of Lancashire in their very flush of victory, what are the consequences likely to be when the system comes into full play, and when, stimulated by the madness of gain, the capitalists of all countries nit machine against machine, each struggling to pooduce most largely and at the lowest cost? In this there is no salvation for the working classes. Their redemption from toil and poverty must come through other channels. Moral, and not political economy must become the text book of their rulers, before a just, humane and really beneficial course of legislation can be entered upon.

The existing state of things in the manufacturing districts, has caused our Protectionist cotempora-"to paper money a settled value by making it always ries to anticipate the accession of the working classes to their ranks. They expect, that those of This question is, however, too wide and deep to the labour class who ever did join the Leaguers the 21st of August, when the new leader of

emancipated from thraldom and participate equitably the League version of Free Trade. They need no tive draw a breath such as men might do when told of 1840, into a Free Trade one in 1846. It will ere undeceiving on that point. But, Messieurs Pro- that they have been unconsciously sitting on a mine long change the Reformed House of Commons, into tectionists, "native industry" did not flourish so of gunpowder, with the train laid—during the a real representation of the people. That is the next well under your auspices as to induce them again whole of that seven months the stage was occupied step to be taken; and that achieved, a solid and broad to put the management entirely into your hands. by actors and events of the most interesting nature. If you like to work with us for a real protection Either for what was done, or what was indicated, to "native industry," welcome; if not, we will do without you. Once emancipated from the yoke of a landed aristocracy, we are not fools enough to permit them to put it on again. Another struggle remains-the effort for freeing labour from its subjection to capital. It is the parent of capital, and must not be parricidally treated by its offspring. In the words of Thomas Carlyle, "Labour must become a seeing rational giant, with a soul in the body of him, and take his place on the throne of things." To advance him to that supremacy, to enable him to establish a genuine system of protection for industry, we work. But our motto is "onward," and it the protectionists cannot

RETROSPECT OF THE SESSION.

There is a seed time and a harvest in the political as well as in the physical world. But the labourer who casts into the bosom of society the seeds of future political harvests, requires to be sustained by the political husbandman rarely, if ever, sees the fruition of his toils, which, "after many days," ripen only for posterity.

When Adam Smith and David Hume were corresponding from opposite sides of the Frith of Forth about the book then composing by the first-named philosopher, and since so well known under the title of "The Wealth of Nations," it could scarcely have entered into the imagination of either, that in the year 1846 the leading dogmas of that work should have so penetrated the minds of the ruling classes of Great Britain as to have effected an entire change in our commercial and financial system.

Yet so it is. We have just finished the legislative harvest of the seed then sown. Peel, Cobden, and Russell have been but working instruments in the hands of the Scotch professor, "who, being dead, yet! liveth" in them. Huskisson and others. many years ago, reaped here and there a scattered patch of ground, bearing the same kind of crop, but it was reserved for this session to complete the work so far as Great Britain is concerned. If the indications abroad may be trusted, there will be in due season the same harvest gathered in all European nations.

A change so great in the policy of a nation, which, by its immense resources, gigantic machinery, ceaseless industry, and restless traders, has formed fluences the condition of, mankind under every variety gulate the universe. With nations as with individuals Plymouth, per E. Robertson of soil. climate. and government, would, of itself, be -Honesty is the best policy. sufficient to stamp 1846 as a memorable year in bers were pledged to uphold, and the avowed pro- benefits which will directly accrue from these meatective and conservative policy of the leader of a sures can be realized. majority of one hundred members, the event be- The true value of the Corn Bill and the Sugar

disgust at their imbecile, extavagant, and tyran- measures in themselves. nical official career, as by any other cause; it is expiring Ministry rested upon that basis. Russell lord class, and they will never again regain it. was in principle quite as much a Protectionist as The settlement of the great controversy which has detail only they differed.

the shady side of the Speaker's chair, and the com- fare with the Mill-lords-the Money-lords. have been maintained a little longer.

As it was, the Government of the country was thrown into the hands of a Minister, who, if not possessed of those intellectual qualities which constiabstract conceptions of more original minds.

a wide extended empire, at a most critical and transitional period, that the old landmarks of party and of sectional interests were no longer sufficient for the guidance of the statesman. Their foundations had become antiquated and obsolete. A living creed characteristics, to allude to minor subjects. and philosophy was imperatively needed to take the place of these "dry bones." What should it be? prevailing tendencies of those classes, who, by the possession of the franchise ultimately govern it,

Such was the problem which Sir R. Peel had to solve on his last accession to power. His first Tariff was his answer to the question. e foundFree Trade the ripest of all public agitations. He found it espoused by those classes who, from their wealth, activity, and intelligence, naturally exercise great influence on public opinion, and with that caution which distinguishes the whole of his policy, he beago, when introducing the Metropolitan Police Bill) to grope his way.'

Three years' practical experience of the working of his own measures, and extended observation, comparison, and reflection, convinced him that he ought to adopt completely the commercial and social principle on which he had been cautiously experimenting, and he did so with a heartiness and determination no less unusual in him, than indicative of the earnest and deep sincerity of his convictions on the subject.

The result has been, that the session just closed has been one of the most eventful in itself, and to be found in the whole history of the British Parliament. It has been, like one of Shakspeare's inimitable plays, a drama of action and of loftv thoughts combined. From the 21st of January, when Peel made that disclosure of his intended policy, at the commencement of the debate on the address, which took away the breath of his hearers and struck the world with surprise: down to

the debates, however long, or, it might be thought by some, irrelevant, were worthy of the Legislature of a great nation, and (with few exceptions) in keeping with the importance of the topics discussed.

In saying this, however, it must not be under-

£. s. d. disciples of Free Trade are accustomed to do. We are prepared to admit, that the existence of a variety of soil, climate, and consequently of productions, leads to the inference that nations should be mutually dependent upon each other for what they can each produce most easily and of the best dealings with each other, justice and truthfulness and ten times as unmanageable." will be strangers to them, and the peace and harmony prophesied by some parties as the result of Free Trade measures, will prove but a chimera of the imagination. An honest exchange of equivalents, that is of articles on which an equal amount of capital and labour has been expended, is the only rational or equitable mode of conducting the ex- Halifax, per C. W. Smith changes of the world, and the contrary principle, no matter how often it may be advocated or how high Bacup, per J. Mawson Bacup, per J. Mawson the reputation of those who do so, is, after all, mere Cripplegate, per J. E. Cartwright millowner and shopkeeping morality. Its practice Devizes, per W. Bond is gambling with other men's labour, and its conse- | Cheltenham, per r. ole quences must always be such as result from acting Rochdale, per E. Mitchell connections with, and more or less powerfully in- in contravention to the great moral laws which re-

To give full effect to the Free Trade measures

passed during the Session, it is requisite that

Newcastle-on-Tyne, per M. Jude
Darlington, per W. Carlton
Bolton, per E. Robertson
Darlington, per W. Carlton
Manchester, per J. Murray
Northampton the annals of Parliament; but when it is remem- passed during the Session, it is requisite that Northampton, per W. Munday bered under what auspices that Parliament was statesmen and merchants should learn these obvious Preston, per J. Brown elected, the principle which the majority of its mem- truths and act upon them, before even the limited

comes all the more striking and pregnant with in- Bill lies not so much in what they will effect directly as the manner in which their settlement bears on Making every allowance for the fact that the other more important and radical questions. We the Whigs in 1841 was dictated as much by changes accomplished, or to be effected, than as great

They herald the near extinction of that territorial undeniable that at that period a very large propor- feudalism among us, of which Corn Laws were, and James Smith, Accrington tion of all classes believed more or less firmly in Promogeniture is, among the last relics. From one Denny, per J. Cameron the doctrine of protection to native industry. Even species of serfdom we are now all but free. The the cheap Corn. Timber, and Sugar "cry" of the prestige of invincibility has departed from the land-

Peel, the only difference between them was as to the for many years been waged between the Mill-owner amount of protection required, and the manner of and the Landowner, will also have the effect of Rochdale, per E. Mitchell levying it. The one advocated a fixed duty, the dissipating a gross delusion shared in by many other. Nottingham, per J. Sweet other a sliding scale: in principle they agreed, in wise well-informed persons. Low wages, squalid Plymouth, per E. Robertson Had the Whigs proved victorious, Free Trade effects of a monoply in Food, the vicious effects of would not yet have been triumphant. With the the vicious principle of Protection. Low wages. would not yet have been triumphant. With the the vicious principle of Protection. Low wages, Hollinwood, per J. Rayner by the mere partizans of Repeal. But these changes facility for making large professions and incapabi- wretched dwellings, dirt, squalor, famine, and Preston, per J. Bro go so short a way in the right direction, that we lity of devising comprehensive measures, which has disease, exist among us still; but they can no longer have no hesitation in again hazarding the occupancy ever distinguished them as a party, they would have be attributed to the wrong cause. That is something proved a stubborn obstacle in the way of the gained. In the coming enquiry, as to what is the League. That association owed many a powerful real cause, the Landlords are out of the quarrel. so recruit to the fact, that Russell and his party sat on far as their monopoly is concerned. How will it Newark on Trent, per W. Walton

> prehension of Russell himself was no doubt thereby Time will show. But, if we augur rightly from rendered much more acute. But for that, the let- the events of the session, the dominance of any classter to the citizens of London last November, which interest which stands in the way of general happiprecipitated the events of the late session, would ness is doomed to destruction. The men who so have been yet unwritten, and the old regime might lustily warred against the long-established interests Sudbury of the Landlord, on the ground that they were an injury to the community at large, cannot possibly Butterley defend any privileges in their possession, when it is demonstrated that they are equally, if not more, tute genius, possesses the perhaps equally important subversive of the public welfare. In the struggle faculty of adapting to practice the theories and that must come between Capital and Labour, the point at issue will be clearly defined. We do not Thomas Heads He felt that he was entrusted with the destiny of doubt as to the result. The change we have made this session, as to our mode of conducting trade with Lynn other countries, heralds a much greater change in

our mode of treating MAN. Though other measures of importance were passed were loosened; the dry-rot infected them through- or discussed during the session, yet it is by the Corn out ;-their day and usefulness had passed. The and Sugar Acts that it will in future be best known: old and time-honoured maxims of political wisdom, and as laying the foundation of a new commercial which had served for the management of an empire. system, by which it will exercise an important inwith two-thirds our present population, and scarcely fluence on coming generations. It is, therefore, una thousandth part of our present productive power, necessary for us, in this general survey of its leading

Never did a session close more hopefully for the people. The old parties are broken up, without the What, under the constitution of England and the slightest chance of reuniting. The greatest statesman of the day is absolved from the fetters which formerly prevented him from pursuing that onward was the practical-the most utilitarian course to and upward path, which secures prosperity to nations, and undying fame to him who treads it. Despite of the malevolence of those from whom he has severed himself, and of the ill-concealed spite and detraction of his political rivals, he stands higher in the estimation of the country than any other Minister in this country ever did before. In the unexampled sacrifice of power, place, and friends, for the purpose of acting upon a conscientious conviction-in the calm, determined, but cautious beargan (to use an expression of his own, many years ing which he displayed throughout the long and trying debates upon his policy—in the progressive, RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION | pieces, the brains being scattered upon a wall more and even expanding views enunciated by him, and especially in the memorable speech in which he bade farewell to the House in his capacity of Ministerin all these the people see that they have now got what they never had before—a statesman untrammelled by parties, ready to do the will of enlightened public opinion, and able practically to execute its

Great and difficult are the tasks before us. The political enfranchisement of the millions must be achieved. Knowledge must take the place of Ignorance; Morality be substituted for Crime; Health the most pregnant with future consequences of any for Disease, and Plenty for Poverty. Political, Educational, and Sanatory measures, all press for settlement. That they can be effectively grappled with by the party now in power, we do not believe. And see Sir R. Peel exiled from office, and the power of devoting his vast administrative capabilities to the style. Mr. Denham gave us a favourable specimen advancement of its best interests. He must, ere long, return to office, as the People's Minister.

To replace him in that position from which he was "more convenient season" with the simple state- Trade, and the value of protection to native cal history, which made the Whig occupants of the parties, will add another to the triumphs of that ment, that from its proper settlement more than any industry. "Thank you for nothing" is our reply. Treasury bench start round towards him as if they Sovereign which henceforth virtually rules England. preciation of the merits of the artiste.

foundation will be laid, upon which all other reforms may be securely based.

We cannot better close these observations, than by the following quotation from Thomas Carlyle, written in 1843; it possesses that truth and applicability to the present moment, which characterizes the production of genius and profound research into stood that we attach that importance to the Corn the causes and remedies of social and political evil-Bill or the Sugar Bill which the literal devotees and "Trade never so well freed, and all Tariffs settled or abolished, and supply and demand in full operation, let us all know that we have yet done nothing, that we have merely cleared the ground for doing.

Yes-were the Corn Laws ended to-morrow, there is nothing yet ended, there is only room made for all manner of things beginning. The Corn Laws description. But there should be appended to this gone. and trade made free, it is as good as certain now common-place axiom an important addition, this paralysis of industry will pass away. We shall which the so-called Free Trade party seem to have have another period of commercial enterprise, of lost sight of, or perhaps never knew, namely, that victory and prosperity, during which it is likely much mutually beneficial exchanges can only take place money will be made, and all the people may, by the between nations when they exchange the surplus extant methods, still for a space of years be kept alive of their respective peculiar productions, after their and physically fed. The strangling hand of famine own population have been fully supplied with them. will be loosened from our necks; we shall have The exportation of the staple articles of human sub- room again to breathe, time to bethink ourselves, sistence, or of clothing, while hunger and ragged- repent and consider! A precious, and thrice preness exist among a people who thus send away the cious space of years, wherein to struggle as for life very things they need, is an irrational and monstrous in reforming our foul ways, in alleviating, instructing. curing the just requirements, of even the weakest course of proceedure. If each country has more of regulating, our people. Seeking as for life, that someits peculiar products than it needs, exchange the thing like spiritual food be imparted them, some real being regarded, and battled with, as the "common surplus by all means, and thus enable each to par- governance and guidance be provided them! It will ticipate in the advantages which the diversity of soi! he a priceless time. For our new period or paroxysm | might be mentioned that the impoverished trades and climate are calculated to confer. But such ex- of commercial prosperity will, and can, on the old changes ought not to be made on the wretched method of competition and devil-take the hindmost, huxtering principle of "buying in the cheanest prove but a paroxysm-a new paroxysm, likely and selling in the dearest market;" that much lenough, if we do not use it better, to be our last. vaunted and now current doctrine, which, in the In this of itself is no salvation; if our Trade in eyes of many, seems the ne plus ultra of commercial twenty years flourishing, as never trade flourished, wisdom, is the principle of a pedlar, not of national could double itself—yet then also, by the "old Laissezcommerce. Till the miserable chicanery and low faire" method, our population is doubled; we shall morality it involves is discarded by nations in their then be as we are, only twice as many of us, twice,

> RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR. Nottingham, per J. Sweet Dewsbury, per J. Rouse Leeds, per W. Brook ... Sheffield, per G. Cavill Todmorden, per J. Mitchell Nowport, per J. Williams Newark-on-Trent, per W. Walton

SECTION No. 2. Lancaster, per J. Harrison Halifax, per C. W. Smith Ely, per A. Aungier ... Bacup, per J. Mawson Dodhurst Brow, per J. Bowden Wolverhampton, per J. Steward Teignmouth, per J. Edwards ... Norwich, per A. Bagshaw Cheltenham, per T. Ulett Clayton West, per E. Evans Sheffield, per G. Ca-Swindon, per D. Morrison

> PER GENERAL SECRETARY. SECTION No. 1.

- 3 18 6 Staleybridge Lambeth Ashford, G. Redfern 0 4 5 Limehouse - - 0 17 0 - 1 2 0 Whittington and Wellingborough - 1 - 0 14 6 (per Leicester - 1 8 6 Reading South Shields - 2 0 0 Liverpool SECTION No. 2.

Market Lavington Mr. Topp -G. Brooks -J. Skelton and J. - 1 10 2 Wolverhampton Partridge - - 0 2 Silsden, H. Mitchell 0 1 Timothy Roach - 0 Mold, per Hughes 0 4 Shiney Row - - 1 F. York -John Morris J. Miller, Grantham 0 1 J. Stephenson, J. F. Rodburn William Lester - 0 G. Worthy, Belper 0 10 0 Reading - 8 11 10 M. Pattisan 0 2 6 Hull - 6 6 10 Whittington and Mr. Harney -7 15 8 Cat -II. Chanceller, Yarmouth . £41 5

TOTAL LAND FUND. Mr. O'Conner. Section No. 1 Mr. Wheeler

Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 Mr. Wheeler,

The £2 17s. 2d. announced in the Star of Aug. 22nd, from Croydon, should have been from Mr. William Strood, Rochester. The sum of 17s. 10d, from Croydon THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. FOR MR. FROST.

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

Cheltenham, per T. Ulett Rochdale, per S. W. C. Melbourne
A few friends at Rippendale, per do. .. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. - 0 1 6 Cat - - - 0 3 James Swatheld, 9 Swansea Norwood - - Whittington and FOR CONVENTION. - 0111

Glasgow FOR MR. FROST. Swansea, per Cudlip - - - -VETERAN, ORPHAN, AND VICTIM FUND. Reading (to purchase shares in the Land Society) 0 11 THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary.

AND INIBII Songs. - On Wednesday evening Mr. Denham repeated his entertainment consisting of Scottish and Irish songs, with descriptive illustrations and pianoforte accompaniment, in Grossby Hall, Bishopsgate. The selection was a pleasing one. We had old-established favourites pleasantly blended with some more recent compositions from the gifted we cannot think that the nation will long submit to Wm. Thom, of Inverury. "The Mitherless Bairn" and the "Hameless Ha'," two well known productions of the weaver bard, were sang in admirable

MR DENHAM'S MUSICAL LECTURES ON SCOTTISH

of his own mental powers in the double capacity of poet and musician in a sweet ballad "The Blue Braes" and in a light pleasing ditty entitled "Bonnie Jeanie Græme." The lecture portion of the entertainment was very interesting and creditable to this new and very deserving candidate for popular favour. The audience very warmly testified their high apTrades' Movements.

United Trades Association, Scotland .- Mr. Jacob's, the Missionary of this Association, has been very successfully engaged in explaining the objects the Association to the Trades of Edinburgh. He has addressed meetings of the Joiners, Masons, Cabinet-makers, and a meeting of Trades' Delegates. The principles and plan of the Association are very favorably received, and the labours of Mr. Jacobs are likely to effect great good.

DELEGATE MEETING OF FRAME WORK KNITTERS, &c.

A meeting of Delegates from the Fancy Bobbin. Net. Silk Blond, Lace, and Frame-work Knitters, of the Counties of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby. was held on Monday, the 24th ult., in the Assemblyroom of the "Dove and Rainbow" Inn, Parliamentstreet, Nottingham. The meeting was most numerously attended by delegates from Mansfield, Leicester. Nottingham, Duffield, Sheepshead, Sneinton, Arnold, Ruddington, Hyson Green, Thurmaston, Bulwell. flucknal Torkard, Radford, and other districts in which the above mentioned branches of our "Native Industry" are carried on.

The routine business customary at a Conferencesuch as that now noticed-of the veritable representatives of the "order of Wealth Producers." having

been transacted, Mr. Robson, (of London) from the Central Committee of the 'National Association of United Trades, detailed the mode of action by which that important body had been enabled to bring a recent strike at Denbigh to a speedy and triumphant termination. Mr. R. then urged the vast superiority of a National combination of trades over mere sectional unions. Acting in accordance with the principle of "all for all," their combined resources, energies, and 'might' among them ;-the oppressors of any particular trade enemy" of all! Among the immense advantages resulting from such a concentration of their powers, it would thus command the resources of their better remunerated brethren of the order of industry. Having a more comprehensive base-and embracing a far greater number of members—than any insolated union, the National Association would, consequently, possess a wider field for exertion. Hence they might not only adopt the most effectual means for preventing a reduction of wages, in any instance, but they would secure to the industrious workman—whatever his denomination—a just and adequate remuneration for his labour. Nay, further, they would no longer be necessitated to behold the miserable spectacle of working men. "on strike," reduced—as hitherto had been the case—to the deplorable position of compulsory idlers, and a heavy burthern upon their fellows. The immense funds to be accumulated by a National Association of trades, would enable them to give immediate employment to those unfortunate men. They might thus utterly "laugh to scorn" the efforts. of their oppressors, and combine the hitherto antagonistic characters of employers and employed,—of Wealth Producers, and Wealth Distributors, Bitter experience had indeed "made them wise:"they were resolved henceforward, to be their own employers-and to enjoy the full product of their own ingenuity and industry-without the intervention of mere profit-mongers !-Mr. Robson then submitted a. man for the active agitation of each locality, in the three counties, by the several District Committees. which would insure to each an augmentation of mempers, and centralize the efforts of all.

The enthusiastic plaudits with which Mr. Robson was greeted, on the conclusion of his eloquent and well-reasoned address, testified that the delegates 5 present most heartily responded to the statements enunciated by him.

The "past and present" positions, and "future prospects" of the various branches of the trade,

were then dispassionately reviewed; and the subjoined resolutions (severally proposed and seconded Messrs. Felkin, Buckby, Dean, Buxton, Saxton, o Warner. Ward and Sarson,) were unanimously 1 adopted: 1.—"That Mr. Robson's statement relative to the Denbigh Strike," is, in every respect satisfactory."

2.—"That, inasmuch, as we consider, that the £67 2 4 old system of "Strikes" has been productive of the most disastrous consequences, we, therefore, fully approve of the principles and plans adopted by the recent Conference of United Trades, for employing men "on strike" in their own trades, in preference to supporting them in parading the streets, which has hitherto been the case.' 3.-That this Delegate meeting recommend the

Central Committee, previous to their commencing the manufacturing of stockings, to receive from the localities all information as to the nature of the manufacture; and that samples be sent to the Central Committee for their inspection, with the prices received for the making of that material. 4.—That an active agitation of the three counties by the district committees in each locality be immediately commenced, in accordance with the plan laid down by Mr. Robson.

5.—That a vote of thanks be given to the central committee in Lordon, for deputing Mr. Robson to the present delegate meeting, to explain the course the central committee intend to take in reference to the employment of men when on strike. 6.—That on the return of delegates to their re-

spective localities, they use their utmost endeavours in calling Public Meetings, and laying before them the position of the Leicester men, in respect to the debt contracted through the Frame Rent Trial, and that committees be formed in each locality to superintend the collecting of funds until sufficient be o raised to liquidate the debt. All monies collected to be forwarded to Mr. Winters, 15, Eaton Street, Leicester; and a statement of the amounts received to be published weekly, in the Northern Star.

After the Delegates had concluded their sitting, a public meeting was held in the Market-place, when Mr. Robson, from London, and several other delegates addressed the meeting. A large concourse of the working classes were present and listened with the greatest attention, so that they might hear explicitly every word which was uttered by the delegate from the Central Committee, London, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that no-

thing short of a national organization of the Trades' Unions of Great Britain and Ireland can effectually ameliorate the condition of the working classes." Some of the delegates having business which called

them together, subsequent to the day on which the three Counties' Delegate Meeting was held, and having found that the delegates had omitted to state when, where, and by whom the next three Counties' Meeting should be called, submit the following for your consideration. It is thought that if a Conference of the Trades of the three Counties were held once in six months, it would be quite sufficient for the transaction of public business; but should any thing occur in the interim to any locality which may require the advice and assistance of the Trades, it will be competent for them to call a meeting, after having consulted the principal localities, and having gained their concurrence, and publicly stated the object of the meeting, and giving fourteen day's notice

SHOCKING AND EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday forencon, Mrs. Charlotte Glauby, a widow, about fifty years of age, who carried on the business of a dress maker, at No. 14, Queen street, Finsbury market, destroyed herself under very shocking circumstances. From the statement of a young woman named Sarah Bennet, who was in her service and resided with her, it appears that during the morning there had been nothing unusual in her manner, but shortly before eleven she went up stairs, saying, that she was going up to her mother, a very aged woman, who lay bed ridden in an upper apartment, and she had no sooner entered the room than she opened the window and threw herself out, and the noise of the fall being heard, ther mangled remains were found ying in the yard. An alarm being given, Policeman Smith, 171 G, was called in, and Mr. Davis, a surgeon living nearly opposite, was in immediate attendance, but it was apparent that death must have 0 3 9 been nearly instantaneous. The december dashed to 0 16 11 direct upon her head, which was literally dashed to than a yard distant from the spot where she fell, and o amongst them Mr. Davis, the surgeon, found one of Lamberhead-green 0 2 0 the eyes. Immediate information was forwarded to Swansea 0 1 6 Mr. Baker, the coroner, for an inquest to be held to ascertain the circumstances which led to the dread-

FATAL COLLISION AT SEA.—We regret to report an occurrence on the Atlantic of a most melancholy nature. The circumstance is thus given in the Liverpool Albion, of Monday—"Information of a most melancholy nature has reached us. The steam ship Hibernia, which arrived on Friday from America, while in her passage up the channel, in a dense fog, ran down a small vessel. We regret to state that three or four of her crew, together with the captain, were drowned, though the steamer's boats were instantly lowered, and every effort was made to save the unfortunate men. No authentic particulars have come into our possession." In some respects we believe, according to the information furnished by our Liverpool correspondent, this is inaccurate. The disaster occurred on the coast of America, during the night time, while the Hibernia was on her voyage from Boston to Halifax. The steamer struck the American fishing schooner with her starboard bow, and the schooner swung round under the starboard paddle wheel, and immediately afterwards sank. According to our information, the captain, with five men composing the crew, were drowned. The Hibernia received some trifling da mage in the bow and paddle box, which are now

being repaired.

Tuesday.

On Friday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, an accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway, The facts of the case will appear from the following evidence given at the inquest on the body, which was held on Saturday afterncon, at two o'cleck, before Mr. Lewis, coroner for the city and borough of Rochester, at the Waterwell and Canal Tayera, Strood,

The Jury having been impanelled and sworn, proceeded to view the body of William Woodford, aged 42 years, who for some time had been employed as a platelayer in the service of the directors of the Gravesend and Rochester Railway. The remains presented a most frightfully mutilated appearance, the mayor part of the head being cut from the body, and both legs severed from the trunk. These portions of the un'ortunate man lay in the engine

Mr. Broadbent, the station master, being called and sworn, stated that on Friday evening last he was on duty at the Rochdale station, when he was informed that an purse slides and rings, and a head purse. There was also accidenthad occurred in the tunnel between that place and the Higham station. He was informed that a man had been killed there. Witness immediately proceeded to the spot, where he found the remains of the deceased William Woodford, who was engaged in the company's Service in laying plates, &c. He (witness) saw the mutilated remains of the deceased, which he found about two-thirds of the way from the end of the tunnel, nearest Rochester. The body lay between the two lines of metal. the principal part of the head and legs being divided from the trunk. The skull was completely divided, the brains being in the portion cut off. The remains were conveyed under the direction of Mr. Prudhoe, the superintendent. and in the charge of witness, to the Strood station.

James Brenchly stated, that he was a platelayer on the Gravesend and Rochester line, and that on Friday afternoon last he was employed with deceased in the tunnel laving some rails. About four o'clock witness heard the whistle of the train then due at the mouth of the tunnel. and he told deceased there was a train coming. This was about four or five minutes before it could reach them. Witness then said to his fellow-workman, the deceased, "I must go and fetch a candle." Deceased replied. "What train is this ?" Witness said, "This is the train due from Gravesend." Deceased then said, " How much have we to do before we finish for the night ?" Witness replied, "Not much: we have only a transome or two to pack before we shall have finished." Witness then went for a candle, leaving deceased at work on the line. The train, as near as witness could judge, was 400 or 500 yards off at that time. When he returned with the candle he (witness) found deceased cut through, and lying across the rails as described by the station master. Witness then went for assistance to the "lay by," which was readily furnished. Deceased had plenty of time to have obtained refuge in the recesses by the side of the railway from the coming train. Witness heard the whistle blown

whilst he was in the tunnel. After some deliberation, the following verdict was returned by the Jury :- "That the deceased met with his death in an accidental manner by an engine and train, while employed in his usual labour. At the same time, the Jury could not separate without passing the highest encomiums upon the system observed by the superintendent in order to protect the servants of the company, and to promote the safety of the public in general."

ATTEMPTED MURDER .- SUICIDE THROUGH JEALOUSY. An inquest was held on Friday by Mr. Chapman, the borough coroner, and a respectable jury, at the Bank of England Tavern, Pollard-street, relative to the death of this vicinity, it is my painful duty to communicate the Abraham Ashworth, a weaver. The evidence showed that twelve months ago, Thursday, the deceased was Abbe Stewart, was, on the 17th ult., most inhumanly and married to a young woman, 17 years of age, who was deliberately murdered on the shore between this and employed in a factory; that he was of a jealous tempera. | Sinigaglia. Poor Stewart put up at Casabrugiate for a ment, and that his weakness was turned into a source of few days, for the benefit of sea bathing, previous to mirth by his fellow workmen. He frequently charged visiting the fair at Sinigaglia. On the morning of the his wife with being too intimate with a man named 17th he bathed at a secluded part of the shore, when a Royle, and on this score beat and quarrelled with her : but he, nevertheless, seems to have loved her, and when an umbrella, which he accepted, and remunerated the he was in a playful humour she endeavoured to disabuse man for his trouble, upon which the peasant inquired if thoughts that had fixed themselve there. Her efforts, however, were in vain, and seven replied he should, but would not require his services. weeks ago the unhappy pair separated, and she went to However, the peasant dodged him to the shore between live with her mother in a cellar in Junction-street, occu- four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and waited his pied by a married couple named Gregory. On Tuesday opportunity for committing his premeditated crime, night last, the deceased went, for the first time since the having prepared, and partly manufactured, a long stiseparation, to see his wife, told her that he was going to letto since the morning. He took advantage of the mo-Bury-lane, near Leigh, and asked her to accompany him to the railway station. She went, and just before start- and inflicted three stabs, which Stewart received on his ing he bade her farewell in a friendly manner, and premised to return in about a fortnight. In the course of the following night, after having been for some time asleep at Mrs. Gregory's, she awoke, and to her astonishment saw her husband sitting near her, "looking very vicious, and turning his eyes away from her very savage. He seemed to have had some liquor. She got up, and offered to prepare him some supper; but he refused to have anything to eat. He requested, however, to have a quart of beer: this she went for, and he drank the whole of it, with the exception of a teacupful, which was divided between Mr. and Mrs. Gregory. He then began to accuse his wife of improper conduct with Royle, who works in the same factory with her. She offered to go to the factory, and have the whole matter cleared up, and to this the deceased consented, declaring that reports of his infidelity were current through the mill. He soon after went to bed. In the morning, at five o'clock, the mother of Mrs. Ashworth, Gregory, and his eldest son, went to work. In about half an hour after, Ashworth sat up in bed, and his wife saw him take something from the pocket of his trousers. He asked her to lie with her face upwards, tied her capstrings, and seemed in a more | treme penalty of the law may not reach him, being under affectionate mood; and this opportunity the young wife seized to beseech him not to listen to the silly tales which he had mentioned on the previous night. He burst into tears, and attempted to jump out of bed; but she caught hold of him, and he had to rise. He then threw himself back, and attempted to raise his arm, as though he was struggling with powerful emotions and a deep resolution. The action, however, was sufficient to disclose to the alarmed wife something bright and flashing in his hand; she thought it was a penknife, but it was razor, and she screamed out violently. He caught hold of her, and miniled his cries with hers; but when he was unable to hold her any longer, he raised both his hands, and inflicted a ghastly wound on his throat. Terrified, the young wife ran screaming into the street; he hastily followed her; but she had the presence of mind to close the door, and she held it so firmly that he failed to open it. A man, attracted by her screams of "Murder!" came from the cellar on the opposite side of the street, and as soon as she saw him she ran towards him, fainted, and fell. On recovering, she found that her finger had been cut. Several persons soon entered the cellar. The unfortunate man was sitting on the fender, in his shirt; around him there was a pool of blood, in which lay the razor with which he had no doubt intended to murder his wife, and with which he had inflicted on himself a wound, of which he died in about an hour and a half. The cellar, in almost every part of it bore marks of blood. No one knew where he got the razor, but there can be little doubt of the object for which he had possessed himself of it; for he had often threatened, as he expressed it, to put both himself and his wife out of the world. On one occasion, about two or three months before the separation, he was fondling his wife, as they satalone; and when her head miracles. It is also said that priests will endeavour to was resting on his lap, he took out his penknife, and. pointing it at her throat, said, "Jenny, I want your throat." He made a movement with the weapon, and it penetrated the skin of her neck. The jealous man had evidently for some time entertained the notion of putting an end to his miserable life, and of punishing the supposed infidelity of his wife. The jury brought in a verdict "That the deceased had cut his throat with a razor when in a state of unsound mind and distraction." -Manchester Examiner.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.

On Saturday, during the early part of the day, Inspector Tedman, of the D division, entered the Marylebone Police Court, and communicated to the magistrate the fact of a prisoner having committed suicide in the station-

house of that district.

It appeared that a person who gave his name and address "Charles Walter Thornton, 3, Hartland-terrace, Kentish-town," was taken into charge for having offered at the shop of Mr. Bennett, watchmaker, of Oxford-street, a £5 note, supposed to be a forged one. Inquiries were at the same time made, and Mrs. Harding, jeweller, of Holles-street, Cavendish-square, and Mr. Bishop, bootmaker, of Connaught-torrace, identified the prisoner as having passed £10 and £5 forged notes upon them. Two which he produced. The external part of the calf of the dissent, but said nothing. other similar charges were established, and these were right leg was completely eaten away, leaving the bone tions of an extensive system of fraud which has been for some time in practice. On the prisoner being searched at the time he was taken into custody, a forged £5 note and two genuine £5 Bank of England notes were found upon him, and £9 in gold. At his lodgings a quantity of valuable jewellery was discovered. Shortly before one in the morning, on a police-constable entering the cell, he was found quite dead, having strangled himself with his packet-handkerchief. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and had at one time held a

commission in the East Indian army.

At the coroner's inquest police-constable George Henry Mackrell, 110 D, was first called. He said he was on duty on Friday night at the police station in Marylebone-I lane. About one o'clock on Saturday morning he was directed by Serjeant Brown to go round the cells. On arr riving at that one in which deceased was confined he saw t that a silk handkerchief had been passed through the bars o of the little opening in the cell door, and hitched on to the h bolt on the outside. On opening the door the deceased wwas found hanging with the silk handerkchief round his n neck, and quite dead. Mr. Clarke, surgeon, of Maryleb bone-lane, who was instantly sent for, stated he had been but the witness failed to identify any one of them. d dead some time. He was placed in the cell about 9 o'clock. a and had been visited every half-hour up to the time he

wwas found dead. Thomas Hooper, police-constable, 213 D, stated that he c ook the deceased into custody at 8 o'clock on Friday by Quindon. everening, for endeavouring to pass a forged £5 Bank of

easily account for the possession of the note, and a person purchased some jewellery and given her a forged note. He was then searched, and a quantity of money and other notes, some good, were found on bim. The charge was entered, and he was locked up in the cell at 9 o'clock. sober. He gave his name as Charles Walter Thorton, of 3. Hartland-terrace, Kentish-town.

Mr. Inspector Tedman here produced the property which was found on the deceased's person at the station, and that subsequently found at his residence, most of which had been proved to have been obtained by the means of f reed notes corresponding with that on his person when taken into custody. On his person were found a forged \$5 note (in addition to the one he had attempted to pass with Mr. Bennett), two good £5 notes, eight sovereigns. one half-sovereign, eight half-crowns, two sixpences, two gold brequet chains and seals, a small box, containing two a diamend ring on his finger. At his lodgings, found in g jewel case, were one £10 note good, four brooches, five oius, some gold Indian coins, one gold eye-glass, nine seals, one silver pencil-case, one silver toothpick, two gold union pius, three rings, and one ear-drop. On these articles being produced to the coroner, many of the trades men present stepped forward and identified the various articles which they had sold to the deceased and given the house. change for the forged £3 notes, and which they also produced. The notes in question are anything but good imitations, being apparently lithographed. They all bore date the 3rd of March, and were backed by the deceased with the name " Woodman, Romford."

Mrs. Mary Thornton, the widow of the deceased, was next examined. The unfortunate lady was supported into the room by several of her friends, and accommodated! with a chair. She appeared deeply affected. She said she had been married to the deceased six years, and re- first by the chairman, and soon afterwards by two sided at 3, Hartland Terrace, Kentish Town. He was a of the other directors of the company, and then returned to be upwards of £25,000. colonel in the East India Company's service, but had only to the chairman to be paid away to some individual who was a gentleman of independent property. He was at the solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protucout saying he should go to billiards. He was then in ex- and Mr. Bush, whose experience and skill in investigating pain in the head, or threatened or attempted to destroy been long known, adopted measures without delay. The himself. He was a very temperate man. He had no re- chairman of the company was the person upon whom latives living. They had all died in India. She could not suspicion at once fixed. The account given by Captain account for his possession of the forged notes.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of 3, Commercial Place, Kentish Town, said, he had known deceased for several years. About three months ago he returned from Egypt, and since that time he had resided in Grove Street, Camden Town, and at Hartland Terrace. He was always in good health and spirits, and the last time he saw him was that he had paid the cheque, and by that person was about a fortnight since, when he said he was going to shoot | informed that no transaction of the sort had taken place in Norfolk. He had always considered him a respectable independent gentleman.

The room having been cleared of strangers, the Jury for some time deliberated, and ultimately returned a verdict, "That the deceased hung himself, but in what son into the custody of Russell, (No. 36) of the City state of mind he was at the time there was no evidence to

MURDER OF THE CHEVALIER STEWART. ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF PRIESTLY FRAUD.

(Extract of a letter dated Ancona, August 1.) If you have not already heard through the public papers of a shocking crime that has been perpetrated in sad and atrocious deed. Our mutual friend, the Chevalier peasant approached him and tendered his services to hold fr. Stewart intended bathing again in the evening. ment that Stewart was passing his shirt over his head left arm, and at once faced his murderer, without weapon or covering to his body, and demanded his intentions. The wretch replied "Plunder." Poor Stewart pointed to his clothes, watch, ring, and money, and besought him to take everything and decamp, and spare his life. The monster hesitated a moment, and then rushed again upon Stewart, and stabbed him eight times more, two of which wounds extended to the whole length of the stiletto. Stewart fell, and the murderer made off with his things. Then poor Stewart rose to his feet, wrapped himself in a sheet, and proceeded nearly half a mile to the nearest cottage, falling twice before he could accomplish the distance. Medical aid from Monte Marciane soon reached him, but mortal aid was of no avail: about an hour after midnight he expired, praying fervently, and wonderfully composed to the last moment. Half an hour previous to his last gasp he took up a pen and wrote to his brother, who, I believe, is his heir, "Dearest George,-Iam dying. T. Stewart." By poor Stewart's description, the assassin was arrested within an hour of the bloody deed. Though there is all necessary proof of the ideniity of the culprit, yet I apprehend the ex age (19), according to the laws of this country. I understand that in cases of great atrocity the Pope can lend (as it is called here) a few years to the criminal. The British Consul has represented this case to Rome, as one requiring the exertion of his power, and awaits the decision. The Consul has had poor Stewart's body emhalmed, and placed in the church of Santa Maria preparatory to embarkation for Eugland. Now comes the extraordinary and almost incredible sequel to this most melancholy and dreadful deed. The pricats (I presume) having learnt that the deceased belonged to a rich family, began, as usual, to speculate upon what might turn up most to their advantage. All at once a child, a cripple from its birth, was cured by crawing over the coffin, and left his crutches there. The fame of this miracle spread throughout the town and neighbourhood. and the lame and halt flocked in from all sides. Numerous other miracles are said to have been performed,efferings of wax began to drop into the Church, -- scores of children were brought in to be cured of all kinds of diseases. At length the crowds of deluded beings reached such an extent that the British Consul feared they would destroy the coffin, and accordingly ordered it to be removed out of the body of the church to a vault; but this was an undertaking of some difficulty, and he was obliged to call in the aid of the gendarmes to close the chief entrance to the church, and get out the crowd by a back way, and prevent the populace outside from rushing in. By half-past nine o'clock at night they succeeded in clearing the church, and removing the coffin. Next morning the church was again beset by crowds, who kissed and adored the ground upon which the coffin had been placed, and strewed it with flowers and garlands. It is said also that the ground has wrought oppose the Consul when he claims the body for shipment,

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING AT HUNGERFORD, AND FINDING OF THE BODY OFF GREENWICH HOSPITAL,

as they hope the family will canonize their relative, and

let them reap the advantages attendant up in such cere-

monies, leaving the body with them.

On Tuesday, the inquest touching the death of Catherine Donovan was resumed before Mr. Carttar, at the medical testimony and other evidence.

The first witness called was Mr. Hatch, surgeon, of Blackheath-hill, who deposed that, in accordance with the order of the Coroner, he had made a post-moriem examination, when he found that the body presented on the upper surface a whitish scaly appearance. The umbilicus distinctly visible, a rent in the right groin, extending along the crest of the illium nearly a foot in length, and apparently the commencement of a second and similar rent in theleftgroin. The rest of the body presented him back under pretence of checking the gold, the same whitish appearance, very hard to the touch. but presenting no mark of the skin being broken. The last or twelfth dorsal vertebræ hanging by a ligament, bare. The toes of the right foot presented a peculiar rience will convince you that the evidence brought forappearance (as represented by the mother of the deceased.) as the first and third toes approximated with each, and the second rested upon them. The upper from the lower portion of the body had been divided in a tearing manner, ragged and jagged, and not divided as if by a knife. From the appearances presented could not judge the age of the party. She was not a large woman, nor could he arrive at any conclusion as to the cause of death, as no vital part was left. She had been under vater many months, nor could he say whether there had been any attempt at violation, as there were no signs of but we must have the money back to re-weigh it." Ho sex, the internal parts being reduced to a pulpy mass.

In answer to a Juror-One of the modes of preserving bodies was by macerating in water. Mary Quindon re-examined-She saw one of the young men who had been in deceased's company on Easter Sunday on Wednesday or Thurday last. She understood his name to be Michael Regan, and that he bore a had cha-

Three young men, named Grant, Wallis, and Barry were here introduced into the inquest room separately, fourth, named Evans, abarman in the Westminster-road, who was one of the party on the day in question, was absent through the illness of his master, but represented by his companions as having light coloured hair as stated-

Barry was then examined, and said that on Easter ElEngland note, at the shop of Mr. Bennett, jeweller, of Ox. Sunday himself and his three friends resolved on a trip oford-street. He received info: mation through Mr. Jones, a to Greenwich. They called on him, and on his going pupublican, and on going to the shop of Mr. Bennett he re- down stairs, he observed them talking to a young woman utused to give the deceased in charge, but, as witness had whom he had never seen before nor since. Erans asked company, nebeen looking out for a person who had uttered several her to drink, which she refused, when they went into a

shewed some silver; himself, Grant, and Wallis walked | took place has led to this result. who had received one, residing in Princes-street, having on, stating that deceased would not go with so many, but been sent for, came and identified the deceased, who had eventually they followed. They went to Hungerford Mar. upon the subject unaccompanied by any other persons ket, and whilst standing on a plank on the pier leading from one dumb lighter to another the plank broke, when the young woman and five or six fell into the river. He saw a female taken out, and then a man. The female He was then in a perf. ctly sound state of mind, and quite was a Mrs. Mansfield, and the man her brother-in-law. An inquest was subsequently held. Saw the young wo. manin the water, but no opportunity to saveher presented itself. The space between the barges prevented any person from doing so. Grant and Wallis corroborated the evidence.

A young man, named Michael Donaghu was then brought in by a policeman, but was not recognised as the fair haired man, although he bore a strong resemblance

This being the whole of the evidence, the Coroner left the case with the Jury, who returned an open vertict of 'Found drowned."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF FORGERY.

On Saturday, Captain William Richardson, the chairman of the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, was apprehended upon a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed upon Coutts's banking.

The circumstances are of a remarkable description. In the month of July a cheque signed by the chairman and two of the directors of the company had been presented and paid at the counter of Coutts's bank. It was subsequently found that although the signatures were change. A most strict investigation was of course immediately commenced. The cheque, it appeared, had been drawn as payable to No. 11, and had been signed returned from Egypt, where she had been with him. She had a claim upon the company. The agents of the knew nothing of his affairs, but always understood he company communicated with Messrs. Bush and Mullens, home all day on Friday up to five o'clock, when he went tion against Forgeries and Frauds, upon the subject, cellent health and spirits. He had never complained of and detecting in cases of delinquency of this kind have Richardson was, that he had signed a check for £10., which was also signed by two other directors, that he had paid that cheque away to a party, and that he had never seen or heard of it since until he was informed that the amount had been altered. Mr. Rush managed to find out the person to whom Captain Richardson declared at all between him and the chairman of the railway company. The result of the inquiries made at Coutts's bank and at the Bank of England corresponding with the suspicions thus raised, Mr. Bush put Captain Richard-Detective Police, having called together a meeting of the directors, which the Captain attended upon the subject of the affairs of the company. It is proper to state that Captain Richardson, as we have been given to understand, has in no respect deviated from the account of the transaction given by him in the first instance.

Application was made to Alderman Musgrove, upon the apprehension of Captain Richardson, to examine the prisoner at his house in Broad Street, the Lord Mayor having left town after the routine of the Mansion House had been finished; but the alderman considered the subject to be of too serious a nature to be heard in a private room, and directed that the investigation should be entered into at the Justice Room of the Manaion House.

Mr. Bush attended to conduct the prosecution. Several gentlemen who were said to belong to the company, and some gentlemen connected with the Bank of England and Coutts's bank, were present during the examina

Mr. Bush said his object was to produce just as much evidence as would justify the magistrate in remanding ie prisoner until the important and complicated evidence [in support of the very serious charge he had to make should be prepared. He (Mr. Bush) attended as agent to Messrs. Fry and Co., the agents to the Tenbury, Worcester, and Ludlow Railway Company, and he charged Captain Richardson with having altered the amount of a cheque originally drawn for £10, to £5000., and with having received and applied to his own use part of the proceeds of the cheque so altered. Alderman Musgrove: Prisoner, have you any ques-

tions to ask the bench? There is no evidence as yet Prisoner: I am so surprised at the charge that would rather not say anything until I have an opportuuity of consulting my legal adviser,

Mr. Bush: I hold the check now in my hand. The prisoner stated to me that he filled up and signed a check for £ 10 on the 7th of July, drawn upon Messrs. Coutts and Co., and that he signed the same, and that the same afterwards was returned to him, signed by two other directors of the company, namely, Thomas Stevenson and William Letchmere Whitmore, and that the same check had afterwards been paid by Messrs. Coutts and Co., being altered to the sum of £5,000. I had the copy of the check before me at the time, but that was the statement made to me by the prisoner.

Mr. Robort Hare, clerk at Coutts and Co's bank, said (examining the check): I paid the check on the 20th of July, at the counter, to a person whom I do not know. I paid the amount in five notes of £ 1000 each, namely. one numbered 96,087, dated 13th February, 1846, and four notes of £1,000 each, consecutive numbers from 96,091 to 96,094, of the same date as the first. I produce these notes as notes which I paid in giving the amount

Mr. Bush: Have you reason to believe now that check is a forgery?

Witness: It bears the proper signatures. Mr. Bush: Have you heard what induces you to be lieve that this check is forged in part ?

Alderman Musgrove: Do you know of your own know edge that it has been altered! Witness: Certainly not. If I had any idea of such thing it certainly would not have been paid. Alderman Musgrove: Did you pay the money without

any questions? Witness: I did. Mr. Henry Gimingham, clerk in the Bank of England, said: On the 20th of July I changed three £ 1,000 notes produced, one numbered 96,093, another 96,094, a third 96,086, all dated the 13th of February, 1846. The person who presented them gave the name of J. Jones. The name was on the notes when they were presented. The name was not asked, but the address was asked, and the

address of "Linen Hall, Dublin," was given. Alderman Musgrove: Did he give his name? Witness: He did not in my presence say that his name was J. Jones, nor did I see him write his name. (This witness here stated, as our reporter understood him, that the prisoner was the man who presented the notes for payment). I paid him in gold. The person was in my presence for half an hour.

Mr. William Higman, of the issue department of the Bank, said: These notes, being sent for gold, were brought to me by the last witness, who said that the gentleman required gold for them. I went to the place at which the gold is paid, and seeing only the address "Dublin," I asked the gentleman, who I have no doubt is the prisoner, what part of Dublin. I think I said reside in ? He said, "the Linen Hall." I asked him to write it on one of the notes, and I handed him a pen for the purpose. He appeared very nervous andrequested me to do it for him. I wrote on one of the notes "Linen | Hall,"and asked him his address in London. He said Furnival's Inn Hotel, which I also wrote on the note. As the sum was a large sum for gold, I went to consult Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier. I think I asked him Eight Bells, Greenwich, for the purpose of hearing the from whom he received the notes, indeed I am certain I

asked him, and he said from Coutts and Co. I stated this to Mr. Marshall when I took the notes in, and Mr. Marshall requested me to trace to whom the notes had filled with salt, the rest empty. The vessel was been first issued. I did so, and found that they had brought up on Saturday by the Waterloo as far as been issued to Coutts and Co. On coming from Mr. Marshall's room, I found the prisoner had left the Bank, and I told Mr. Ager, who reckoned the gold, to fetch him back. It was while I was tracing the notes I found that Dundee Advertiser. the prisoner had quitted the hall. Mr. Ager brought

Alderman Musgrove (to the prisoner:) Do you wish to ask this witness any question? The prisoner shook his head with an expression of

Alderman Musgrove (to the prisoner:) Your expeward is unfavourable to you. The prisoner made no observation.

William Thomas Ager, clerk in the issue department of the Bank of England, said: I was present during the whole time, and I have not the slightest doubt that the prisoner is the person. I had to call him back, in order to have the money he had received re-weighed. As there was a large amount of gold, and as some little suspicion was attached, I was sent after him, and I went to the cab which he had waiting for him, and said, "I am sorry, said, "Oh, it's all right;" and he came back, and the gold was re-weighed. At last Mr. Higman told me to let him go.

Mr. Bush said he should produce the rest of the evidence on the day to which the alderman might think proper to remand these. If it would suit the alderman and the prisoner Monday might be selected, The prisoner: As to-morrow will be Sunday, and it is

necessary that I should consult my legal adviser, I should wish for a further postponement, Mr. Bush suggested Tuesday, and the prisoner intimated that he had no objection.

Alderman Musgrove: The case is a serious one against you, and I should wish you to consult your legal adviser, are desirous to say anything. The Prisoner: Mr. Bush can himself bear evidence that I took considerable trouble to ascertain who really

Mr. Bush: I am open to cross-examination upon my ! robbery was discovered.

did forge the cheque. I did so as chairman of the

forged notes in the neighbourhood, he took him into cus- house at the corner of Wardour and Peter-street. When statement, but I now say that the prisoner and others tody. On his arrival at the station, he said he could they came out Evans asked her to go to Greenwich, and consulted me on the subject of this forgery, and wha

The Prisoner: I also went to Coutts with the solicitor connected with the company. The Prisoner was then remanded to the Compter till

On Tuesday, Captain Richardson was again brough before the Lord Mayor, and underwent a long examina tion, in the course of which a good deal of evidence was given confirmatory of the charge against him. He was again remanded till Wednesday, the 9th of September.

FATAL WRECK OF AN AMERICAN EAST INDI-TRADER.-Letters have arrived communicating the melancholy intelligence of the total shipwreck of the American East India Trader, the Gentoo, Comcargo of indigo, saltpetre, goot skins, mats, hides. &c. Her loss occurred on the night of the 29th of same spot where the Duke of Northumberland Indiaman was wrecked a few years ago. The weather at the time was boistcrous, the wind blowing almost a gale from the N.E. and raining heavily. She struck at about ten o'clock, unfortunately with such vio lence as to carry away a portion of the keel and ship's bottom, and the water rushing into the hold, she fell over on her broadside, where she quickly became a complete wreck. With the exception of a lady passenger, her two children, and servant m id. names not mentioned, all on board were saved, amounting to forty individuals, a third of whom were pessengers The unfortunate lady and her children were lost by genuine, the amount had undergone a very important one of the boats swamping after they had been lowered into it. The seamen strove to save them. but a heavy sea swept them beyond human reach The vessel was nearly 500 tons burthen. She was bound to Boston from Calcutta. Her loss is reported

DANGEROUS FRACAS ON A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—On Saturday evening, when the 6.30 a.m. mixed train from Bristol was between Stevenson and Didcot stations, on the Great Western Railway, a quarrel arose between Temple, the engine driver, and Poole, the stoker. A fight ensued on the engine, and if both had fallen off the consequences must have been dreadful, as the train was going at the rate of nearly thirty miles an hour, and there was no possibility of the guards getting to the engine to stop it, the high third class carriage being between them; nor were they aware of the fight until Temple, finding himself worsted stopped the engine, to endeavour to throw Poole off, when they alighted, and succeeded in obtaining a cessation of hostilities until their arrival at | severe on that usual body of men. Hence it shall be my Didcot, when they were reported to Mr. Bishop, the superintendent, who gave them into custody of the guards of the fast train, and conveyed them to Padlington, where their conduct will be investigated by the directors. Their places were supplied by others at Didcot, and the train reached Paddington in

Another Fire in Essex .- On Saturday morning between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at North Ockenden, on the premises of William Eve. Esq., of Ockenden Hall. in consequence of the heating of a stack of clover. The stack first ignited speedily with the greatest fury for three hours before assistance could be procured. Two engines belonging to the Board of Ordnance arrived from Purfleet, closely followed by one from Romford. By great exertions the fire was almost miraculously confined to the five stacks | the air of the pit had not been "singularly pure," but that of hay, as 14 large corn stacks were so closely adjoining the burning masses as barely to allow room for a carriage to pass between them. FATAL ACCIDENT AT APEDALR COLLIERY .- One o

those awful casualties, so trequent in mining districts, occurred at Apedale on Monday last. It appears that the pit No. 1 (Sladdershill) has for some time past been considered dangerous, and great care has constantly been used before the men were allowed to go down it, and commence their day's labour. That these precautions have not been uncalled for. and that they have had their due effect will be ga thered from the fact of this being the first fatal accident which has ever taken place in the pit. On Monday morning a number of men went to the pit headed by Daniel Kelsall, a turnsman, who being sober steady person was much trusted. Kelsall had been in the habit of depositing his safety lamp at a certain point in the pit, sufficiently removed from the foul air to be considered safe. The current of foul air is directed into certain channels by means of drop sheets: but, on the morning in question, the drop sheets were not suspended as usual, the foul air had passed the point, and no sooner did poor Kelsall approach the part with a naked candle, in order to get the safety lamp, than an explosion took place. celsall and a companion named Lightfoot were killed on the spot, and three other colliers were severely burned. There were about thirty men and boys in the pit at the time, besides others descending, when the explosion took place. The rush of air to the mouth of the pit was so great, that the party descending had the greatest difficulty in keeping their places; their hats were blown off their heads. and conveyed a distance of twenty yards up the shaft. On searching the pit to ascertain the extent of the accident, Kelsall and Lightfoot were discovered quite dead: the latter had both legs broken, and was otherwise dreadful mutilated, having been blown upwards of forty yards. The accident is wholly attributable to the absence of the safety lamp, and the neglect in not putting down the drop sheets. We regret to hear that each of the sufferers has left a widow with four young children, and that both the women are at the present time enciente. An inquest was held on the bodies last Tuesday at the Robin Hood. Roggin-row, before W. Hardinge, Esq., coroner, when a verdict in accordance with the facts creatures are in constant danger while the air of the pit was returned.—Staffordshire Mercury.

Cubitt, of Thames Bank, in going to his work, discovered the body of a gentleman lying on the shore of the river, opposite to St. George's Square, Thames the King's Arms public-house, where the usual means were adopted to restore animation by Mr. Randall, a surgeon, but without effect, it being the or more. In the course of the morning the body was identified by a gentleman named Baker, who stated that the deceased was a gentleman of independent property, and respectably connected; his name was William Johnson, and 52 years of age. He had resided for some time past at No. 14, Belvoir Terrace, Vauxhall Bridge Road. He had left home after dinner on the previous evening, with the intention of taking a walk, which was the last time he was seen by his friends alive. It appears that he had been in a low and depressed state of mind for some days past, but his family could form no opinion! whatever how he came in the river. Information has been forwarded to Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for

Westminster, who will hold an inquest on the body. VESSEL PICKED UP .- On Friday, as the Waterloo of London, was passing St. Abb's Head, she spied at a distance the hull of a vessel buffeted about by the wind and waves, as if no person was on board. She Dublin is a large place. What part of Dublin do you made up to her, and on boarding found her to be the Alexandre, a fishing lugger, of Gravelines, apparently about 60 tons burthern. There was no person on hoard, and the masts were cut away as if with a hatchet, the mainmast about two feet and the foremast about seven feet from the deck. Not a rope or block was to be found. The cabin companions was carried away and the hatches were broken up. No provisions were found except a cask of buscuit and a small quantity of potatoes. Not the least appearance of the men's chests or bedding were to be seen She was laden with herring barrels, a few of them Broughty Castle, and afterwards towed to the harbour by one of her boats, where she now lies. What has become of the crew remains as yet a mystery.-

ROBBERT OF EIGHT HUNDERD POUNDS IN GOLD AND SILVER AT THE NORWICH RAILWAY TERMINUS .-Norwich, Tuesday.-Considerable interest was exextensive character, which took place at the terminus of the Norfolk Railway. According to the informa-Mr. Garrington, the chief constable of the city, when a most active search was instituted. A large a view of tracing the plunder, but up to a late hour the city magistrates, and who is the resident director, was engaged the whole day in examining the servants of the company, and the premises in the locale of the robbery, but without arriving at anything satisspoil weighed near half-a-hundred weight, and con-I therefore afford you the opportunity by postponing the sequently its removal must have been a work of jectalready, I must leave it, after merely remarking that I suicide in the river Thames, very nearly opposite ease till Tuesday. I now wish to ask you whether you much difficulty. We understand that on Monday was very much delighted with the day's proceedings. Cremorne Gardens entrance, by jumping from the

Correspondence.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWCASTLE GUARDIAN.

GENTLEMEN.—In last week's Guardian I find un exract from a letter by J. Scott, of Haswell Colliery (and which, it appears, has gone the round of the press, London and provincial), in which he states that, "a few days ago, while a boy was brushing the tram plates with hay, in one of the districts of broken or pillow-workings, a lucifer match, which had by some means got amongst the hay, struck fire, and in an instant all was in a blaze." &c. "And," continued Mr. Scott, "had not the air of the mine been singularly pure, the fate of those poor fellows, working there at the time, would have been but the repatition of a too oft told tale," "After much research and investigation," writes Mr. Scott, "the defaulter could not be traced, nor the manner pointed out mander Holles, master, belonging to Boston, with a how the match came there. Now this sort of incident is of too frequent occurrence, and serves to show the reckloseness of miners with regard to their own preservalast April, on a reef of rocks in Strays Bay, on the tion, and very dreadful has been the retribution. Can such a hint as this prove a warning ! It, at all events, may show that accidents are not so often to be imputed to the guilty neglect of those entrusted with the care of mines, as the public and certain parties are apt to suppose," "Such an occurrence," continues Mr. Scott, 'also goes far to prove that, however well-arranged and

> The writer of the above directly infers, from this circumstance, how cautious the public and "certain parof mines, when explosions occur, and draws the conclusion (in bold relief), that very many of such exp'osions is nearly gratuitous. Any communication will be puncare attributable to the recklessness of the miners themselves-"for," observes Mr. Scott, "this sort of incident is of too frequent occurrence."

With regard to the ignition of a lucifer match, in the manner described by the writer, there is nothing improbable in the case. A lucifer match might get amongst the hay ere it came down the pit, and its ignition, while the boy was cleaning the plates, was really accidental, so far as the boy was concerned. Hence the assumption, that this case is a proof of carelessness of miners, with regard to their own safety, is monstrously absurd and unwarrantable; and the doctrine of Mr. Scott, founded as it is on the above premises, namely, "that the managers of mines ought to be exonerated from all blame," is equally untenable and false. In attempting to repel this outrage on the character of the pitmen of these counties by Mr. Scott, I feel com-

pelled to enter more minutely into the question than I would have done, had Mr. Scott's strictures been less endeavour to place the saddle on the right horse, and in pursuance of this object, I beg to inform Mr. Scott, that relieve our already over burthened pockets of a continual tram plates in the pillars working to be cleaned with loose hay; it is more than twenty years ago since the viewer of the colliery I then worked at precluded the use of old flat rope, cut into short lengths. This colliery was wholly worked with Davy Lamps, and, as the viewer observed, boys were but boys, and who could tell but they might, through ignorance of the result, thrust the smallest of the communicated with four others, all of which burnt straws through the meshes of the guaze for a certain purpose; and it does surprise me that at Hanwell Colliery the old method of using hay for that purpose should still be in use. To set this matter in a stronger light still, for it is a subject of vast importance, I should suppose that it was of an explosive character, and that on the ignition of the lucifer match "the too oft told tale" was repeated. or that a number of our fellow-creatures' lives were sacrificed; then I would suppose it to have been ascertained at the inquest that the explosion arose from the lucifer match, would the Jury have done otherwise than brought in a verdict of "accidental death," and thus exonerate the boy? and I am certain that the coroner would have asked Mr. Scott if no other substance would answer the purpose of cleaning the plates, such as flannel or old rope, wherein lucifer matches could not so conveniently hide and then Mr. Foster would have ordered Mr. Scott not to allow the use of hay any longer for the purpose named. Now, although no explosion took place, Owning to the "singularly pure state of the air," yet I feel certain that Mr. Scott will at once disallow the use of hay, and substitute an iron shovel or pieces of old rope, which will not hide the matches, and at the same time be found more economical to the owners.

The operations of coal-mining, as far as observation can teach us, are made up of incidents and casualties. No miner, properly speaking, can, in pursuing his occupation, foreknow what lays before him; it may be a "bag of gas," or a quantity of water, or he may be exposed to the most imminent danger from the going to sleep of a trapper-boy, | fully request the insertion of the following report, of thus fouling the pit by having his door open when it should | their proceedings, which took place at the Nottingham be shut, as was set forth at the inquest at North Shields Colliery a few years ago, or he may be, as just now attempted to be shown, exposed to the danger of being deprived of life, by the ignition of a lucifer match, if the air of the pit is not "singularly pure." Hence the nehaving the atmosphere of the pit always "singularly pure." hen shall we cease to hear of the "awful retribution, t'the too oft told tale." That there are boys, and even men, who act without proper thought of the danger to much to the chapter of accidents in the pursuit of their avocations, I readily admit; but this I am prepared to prove, that where one single instance of wilful negligence, or recklessness, can be traced to the person of a where the viewers and agents of mines have set the pit that Mr. Scott, and other parties concerned in the managing of coal pits, will take a "hint," and, for the future, (seeing that the lives of hundreds of our fellow- letter, signed by Messrs. Walkerdine, M'Carthy, and

trusted to the care of mines. A few days ago, at West Moor colliery, an officer, one of Bank, just left by the receding tide. A policeman as regards the ventilation, incautiously broke down a was called to the spot, and the body was conveyed to brick stopping (a partition built up to separate the good air from the bad), and his candle coming in contact with the foul air, exploded the same, and severely injured two or three boys who were near him. There were at the surgeon's opinion that life had been extinct six hours | time more than fifty men and boys in the pit, and it was particularly fortunate that the quantity of gas was small, or we should have had a repetition of "a too oft told tale."

> Here then is a case in point (and I could particularize many more) where a party really put in danger the lives of more than fifty individuals, and yet, it has not found its way to the press; a man too, set apart to watch and keep free from all danger, as regards explosions, and who thus exposed his own life, and the lives of others from motives best known to himsel. But this state of things cannot last long. The commissioners, Dr. Playfair and Sir II. Delebeche, having perceived the uncommon carelessness of the officers of the mines, have recommended the appointment of proper inspectors-a recommendation highly necessary, and one which I hope will be speedily carried out into practice.

Yours, &c., Newcastle.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, -I am not much accustomed to seceding bodies in the steps they have taken to form letter writing, but being a brother shareholder in the local unions, and beg to assure our country shopmates, Land Association, I wish to make a few brief remarks on that their cards and correspondence will be treated with this truly and most glorious project -a project which is the greatest respect by the London trade. almost beyond the power to describe, with any precision as to its beneficial results; but the great object I have in few of the reasons which have induced us to take the view, is to point out to the unthinking portion of the Com- steps we have. munity, the great benefits which must ultimately result from this noble undertaking. As it is only in its infancy, we can scarcely make any comparison as to the unlimited extent it will reach as it arrives at maturity; but with a view of throwing some light on the subject, I shall take government of a National Society. The district system as a prelude to the discovery, our first colony-O'Connorville.

In the first place let us take a bird's eye view of the expenditure in wages alone in this locality. I may venture to assert without fear of contradiction, that the monies paid in wages since the 8th of May last, on the cited in this city, yesterday, by a robbery of the most | late Herringsgate Farm, is probably more than has been paid in the farm in wages for the last 40 years. But, if of the trade) spread over the United Kingdom. we compare this small item with the great magnitude of Fourthly. We object to the power of Conference to tion furnished the writer by the railway authorities | the project, it is only in comparison like a grain of sand | spend the trades' money in discussing local squabbles, and the police, it appears that immediately after on the sea shore. One great benefit it confers on the and also for paying for pamphlets, the debt of which was the arrival of the first down train, it was discovered working classes is, by taking a portion of the labour out contracted by private speculators. that the cash box of the company, and which was of the market, which consequently reduces the competikept in the office attached to the station, had been | tion to a certain extent. And, you will perceive also, it | above body in giving compensation to a district where emptied and its contents, amounting to upwards of is not confined to one class of operatives only, but includes there is no account of a strike, as in the case of Clonmel, £800 in gold and silver, carried off. The key was almost every class you can name—such as Carpenters, Ireland, and allow none to those places that had to pay still remaining in the lock, but the cash, what had Joiners, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons, Staters, Plumbers, for Belfast and support their own strike at the same become of it, nobody knew. The necessary alarm Painters, Glaziers, Sawyers, Brickmakers, Sand Diggers, time. was given to the officials of the company, and infor- Well Diggers, Labourers and operatives of every denomimation of the depredation was promply forwarded to nation. When the mechanics, labourers, &c., receive their wages, we find another link added to the chain of benefits by the current turning into a different channel: number of his force were posted in all parts, with thus—the greater portion of their wages will be expended the steps we have done. Carried unanimously. on another class of tradesman, such as Shoemakers. not the slightest clue could be obtained. A general Tailors, Grocers, Drapers, Brewers, Butchers, Bakers, opinion seems to prevail, that the robbery must have &c. There are numerous other benefits attached to this been committed by some party connected with the great land project, that I could enumerate, had I time and Carried unanimously. office. There are suspicions in a certain quarter, space, such as the wear and tear of all kinds of mechanic's but, lest they should not be correct, the omissions of tools and agricultural implements, &c. The benefits atnames is advisable. Mr. H. Bollingbroke, one of tached to this department would reach Sheffield, Birmingham, London, Wolverhampton, and all other large towns in the empire. As for the grand demonstration on the 17th of August.

it would take some little time and space to enter into factory as to the whereabouts of the property. The the merits of it, or to enumerate the benefits sure to flow from it; but as there have been several letters on the sub- sidence, or connection was not known, committed morning there is generally more cash in the office However, there is another link in the chain I must not embankment into the water. Although the clothes than on any other day, there being the receipts of omit, as it is of great importance—that is in spreading of the deceased remained in sight several numutes, Saturday night after the Bank closes, of Sunday, and diffusing the great principles of democracy through from the want of a boat very little exertion could be and of Monday morning. It seems that it should the adjacent town and villages, in and about the neighmade to save her. From her dress and appearance it have been paid into the Bank before the hour the bourhood of the locality. The last link I shall mention would appear that she had been leading a life of proposition was discovered. at present, is one that will complete the chain of benefits I fligacy and prostitution.

have attempted to describe, namely—it will take 3s families, or say 120 souls, out of the labour market, thu shielding them from the tyranny and oppression of the grinding capitalists, and placing them in comparative comfort and independence for the term of their natural life, and their succeeding generations for the period of 999 years. Friends, this is cheering news; this will whisner to the toiling millions that we have commenced a new era-an era of human redemption to the working classes from the slavery and bondage; this is what I consider a practical illustration of Chartism. How are we to obtain all these blessings? Why, all these great blessings and advantages are promised and pledged to us, by simply becoming shareholders of the Chartist Co-operative Land

article they contain, and if you have any doubt, come amongst us, and inquire into the matter, and then judge for yourselves. I remain vours. I. S .- A SHAREHOLDER OF THE LAND ASSOCIATION

To all prejudiced against the Land scheme say, pur-

chase the rules of the Land Association, and study every

Somers Town.

CHARTIST SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir, -I beg leave to ask through the medium of your paper, whether in the suburbs of London, or any of scientific the plans for ventilation may be, so long as the provincial towns, my brother Chartists can inform there is an utter disregard of consequence, accidents will me if any prospect exists of my being able to keep a school until I shall be able to obtain my location on the land, as I am living in Plymonth to serious disadvantage to myseif in consequence of the social depression that ties" should be in imputing negligence to the managers exists, as well as the number offree-schools that have been

> tually attended to by Your faithful Servant, E. ROBERTSON.

5, Market Alley, Plymouth. August 31st, 1846.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS .- The Victim Relief Committee. appointed by the late Convention, having met and appealed to the country, it now becomes our duty to consider in what way we can best respond to that appeal. Let every organised body atonce transmit their monthly pence. But I would call their attention to a more permanent mode of relief, viz., the plan recommended by the Land Conference, of opening a subscription of a penny a week to purchase shares for the widows, &c. The advantages of this plan are self evident, as we should thereby place our friends in that independent position which would be more consonant with their feelings, and at the same time,

had he been blessed with proper forethought he would drain. This may be easily accomplished; we have 10,000 not have (in those of scientific research) allowed the in that Society, if only 1,000 will give a penny a week from the present time till the 1st of December, and another thousand a penny a month, I find it will produce the sum of £75., now this will purchase 14 double shares, and leave a balance of £1. 19s. I say four acres, for I think the Victims should not only be removed from the fear of want, but placed in a situation of comfort and comparative affluence. Besides the widows and veterans should be able to hire some one to cultivate it for them,

The reason for naming the first of December is, that the Land Conference will then assemble, and let every district instruct its delegate to vote in favour of a motion. "That the Victims shall be intitled to be located on the then next estate that may be bought without being ballotted (and where is the man that will vote against such a motion.) To the work then, Brother Chartists, and let us prove that we have not forsaken the martyrs Shell, Hollberry, Duffy, and Clayton, or the law made widows of our exiles. Let us relieve the mind of our veterans from the dread of having to close their eyes amidst the horrors of the Bastile. My brother officers of the Land Society, I know will not mind the little extra trouble, but will at once set about the work, collect the money, and transmit it regularly on the first of each month to Mr. Clark and as actions speak louder than words, I by this post send him an order for 11s. 6d. as our first instalment, for a few friends have determined to pay three pence from the commencement of the Second Section. That many more may be induced to go and do likewise is the earnest wish of your Brother Democrat.

G. W. WHEELER.

THE LONDON SHOEMAKERS.

Reading, September 1st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Dear Sir,-I am instructed by the 5th division of the City of London boot and shoe makers' Society, to respect-Castle, Pore-street, on Monday evening, August 31st. JAS. SAUNDERS, Delegate.

Nottingham Castle.

Fore-street, August 31st, 1846. A general warned meeting, of the 5th division, of the cossity, the imperious necessity, of all mine agents City boot and shoe makers, was held at the above place and date for special business which was laid before them by the meeting's delegates.

Mr. Chamberlain was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Stevenson, on behalf of the extraordinary comwhich they expose themselves and others, by trusting too mittee, laid before the meeting a report of the proceedings of the committee, which report, after a good deal of discussion, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stevenson then laid before the meeting two codes of laws, the one general for the district, and the other boy or an adult workman, there have been ten instances local for sectional government. Each body of laws was read, article by article, and with one slight amendon fire through bravado and recklessness. Trusting ment the whole was unanimously adopted by the meet-

Mr. Saunders, delegate, then read from the Star a Riley, and moved the following :- "That this meeting is not "singularly pure") take especial care that not any is surprised to learn that a base attempt has been made portion of the vast extent of workings shall ever be other- by Messrs. Walkerdine, M'Carthy, and Riley, through MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN IN THE RIVER | wise than "singularly pure," then may Mr. Scott cease | the medium of a letter in the Northern Star, to misrepre-THAMES .- On Tuesday morning shortly after six to be anxious about the public, and other parties, at | sent the differences now existing in the City trade, and to o'clock, a man named Bailey, in the employ of Mr. | tributing such accidents to the guilty neglect of those en- | falsify the return of votes which were taken in the usual manner, and which are to be found in all the delegate books of the five divisions of the trade." The following the many others employed to keep the pit in a safe state, copy of the returns taken from the delegates book will shew to our shopmates throughout the country the real facts of the case.

Returns of votes on David James's motion to reject the eport of Conference

r comeren	CC.	
įsious.	For Rejection.	Against,
1	64	1
2	56	6
3	14	26
4	0	50
5	4	31
	133	I14
ority for	rejection	24

Majorit Such was the true state of the votes on the question to

eject the report of Conference. With regard to the Tramps' Relief Fund, and the debt we are charged with, we repudiate it altogether, we owe not a farthing of it, there are plenty of general levies now due to meet all general expences including tramps relief. Besides, there is no law authorising the secretary to raise such a fund, his power is confined to general levies, every one of which we have paid. We would ask of our shopmates to read down the 4th column in the "Annual Balance Sheet" (without dates) and then they will see the reason why the 1s. 10d., per man, is charged. This meeting, therefore, is of opinion that there is something rotten in the constitution of the Mutual Association, and we give our hearty concurrence to the

We, therefore, beg to lay before the trade generally, a

Firstly. We object to the unprotectedness of our funds; a national trade ought to have more security for their money, than mere confidence in their officers. Secondly. The laws are not suited to the proper

is veritably bad. A district committee living together in one town and called upon to decide upon the wages of ten or twenty other societies, living sixty or seventy miles apart in some instances, is class legislation with a vengeance. Thirdly. We object to the constitution of an administra-

tive committee (two of which are not working journeymen

Fifthly. We object to the unfair proceedure of the

Sixthly. We object to the power to scratch or suspend a district for owing seven or eight pounds and pass by others owing from forty to sixty pounds. These reasons, among others, have induced us to take

Mr. Stevenson then moved that the Editor of the Northern Star be respectfully requested to give insertion in next Saturday's Star of the report of this meeting.

> J. CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman. W. MURRAY, Secretary. W. Stevenson, Delegates. J. SAUNDERS,

Suicide at Chelsea.—Shortly before eleven o'clock

on Monday night a young woman whose name, re-

Foreign Movements.

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

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings

The people by and by will be the stronger."-Byron. REVELATIONS OF RUSSIA.

Circumstances compel us to defer till next week the continuation of the "Revelations of Russia," in the meantime we give the following extracts:-

NO. VIII.

MILITARY DRILL IN RUSSIA. Several of the riders were looking anxiously at the leaping bar, and counting the number of holes at which it was placed, with trepidation, when the Grand Duke, to their utter discomfiture, caused it to be raised several pegs higher.

'Now,' said the Grand Duke to one of his aidesde-camp, 'I think that will do-go and try it.' 'Monseigneur!' replied the colonel aide-de-camp, in an accent of involuntary supplication, 'it is rather

What! dog, whose mother I have defiled!' roared Constantine-and the aide-de-camp, dreading more the wrath of the Prince than the barrier, at once spurred his horse at it; but, in the first place, it was too high for his horse to rise to, and, in the next, he was too nervous to lift him, so that the animal turned short round. The Grand Duke jumped in an instant on his charger, which a soldier held beside him, and leaping backwards and forwards over the bar, he came up to the colonel, and spat full in his face.

'There,' he roared, 'is it too high? Go to the barracks, hound—a month's arrest.'

'I have erred,' repeated the colonel with humility and, watching till the Grand Duke's head was turned to wipe the spittle from his face, he sneaked off to the place of arrest.

Constantine now ordered another of the riders to take the barrier, who, although he was tossed about enter Holstein, and Saxon journals are forbidden in reports of the Marshal, he is always put to flight; but on the saddle, gained such desperate energy from the terrors of the Grand Duke behind him, that he forced his horse to clear it.

'Put up the bar a peg higher." And, on a signal made, another unfortunate officer advanced to attempt the leap; but his hand conveyed a tremulous motion to the rein-once, twice, thrice, his horse refused it.

Dash up against it; spur him at it! thundered the Grand Dake. The terrified rider spurred his horse, and the animal stopped suddenly short, flinging him over its

Oh, the foel!' said the Grand Duke; 'a month's arrest. Now, get on again.' But he could not hold the bridle; his left arm was

'Take him away, I am glad of it: I wish it was his neck! Put up the bar a peg higher. Now, you, In a state which particularly prides itself on being Sir, get upon that horse and take him over.' And supreme in intelligence above its neighbours, those thus half-a dozen horsemen were forced successively whom they reckon their opponents ought to be comto attempt the leap, till they were thrown, or their bated with spiritual arms, and not with police reguhorses thrown down, or the men injured against the harrier.

At length it came to the turn of the two degraded men. The Duke had caused the bar to be so constantly raised that there seemed no chance of being able to leap it. But, if the barrier was before, the thunder of Constantine's voice was behind them. The excadet first attempted, or feigned an attempt, of the futility of which he was beforehand persuaded, for his horse refused the leap. By this then it is that we do not comprehend what purposes time the Grand Dake was furious. "Take him a government journal serves, when it ties up the no to it with more life, hound; use the spur! Dash him to atoms against it! Break all his cursed bones and your own too, or I will have them broken for

it. I have defiled your mother! I will have both man

and horse pricked over with lances." Thus admonished, the degraded officer, who was a good rider and well mounted, lifted his horse so energetically that he carried him to the other side of the barrier, though not indeed without grazing it "He touched—he touched? said the Grand Duke

" bring him back." He leaped back.

Now again,' said Constantine,

This time the horse fell headlong with his rider. 'Put him to it again!' roared the Grand Duke. But all the desperate efforts of the ex-lieutenant from whose nose and mouth the blood was streaming the while, seemed uzable to determine the affrighted and perhaps injured animal to rise again At length the rider let the bridle reins drop in utter discourage ment on the horse's neck. 'Let me crave ten minutes' rest, Your Imperial

Did my horse touch when I leaped it?' asked the Grand Duke. 'In the first place, the bar has since been raise mounted,' said the Lithuanian, growing reckless.

many pegs; in the next, Your Highness is better 'Oh! he reasons with me, he argues. Off your horse: to the barracks. Five hundred lashes with

THE KNOUT.*

Some idea of the exquisite torture inflicted by this most dreadful instrument of Russian punishment may be formed from the following description of the weapon itself, and of its mode of application.

The handle of the knout may be two feet long, a little more or less, to which is fastened a flat leather thoug about twice the length of the handle, terminating with a large copper or brass ring; to this ring is affixed a strip of hide about two inches broad, at the ring, and terminating at the length of about two feet, in a point: this is spaked in milk, and dried in the sun to make it harder, and should it fall, in striking the culprit, on the edge, in would cut like a penkuife. At every sixth stroke the tail is changed, a plentiful supply of these being always kept ready, and wr.1) ped up with much greater caution and care than the executioner's children, and certainly kept

The subjoin d is an account of a knouting punishment, as witnessed by an English traveller :- " A coach. taken at Novergored, brought back to Petersburg, and there sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty strokes of the knout, to have his face marked with a hot iron, his nostrils torn out, and, if he survived, to inhabit into execution in the following manner:-He was taken from the prison about nine o'clock in the morning, and conducted to the police office gate, whence the police master, with the policeguards on horseback, conducted him to the place of execution, about two English miles the beast market being at the end of the Neoski Perspec tive where such punishments are indicted. There is always some ceremony observed, common as these punishments are, and there were several police guards to clear the way; then came the head police master, attended by several district police masters, and, after them, a detachment of police guards on horseback. Next, surrounded by a number of the same guards on foot, walked the criminal, barcheaded, with fetters on his legs and handcuffed. He was a bearded peasant, dressed in the long blue habit which is commonly worn, with striped pantaloons. Behind him walked the two executioners with the knouts under their arms. When arrived at the place of execution, a detachment of regular troops kept the mob clear of the block and brards upon which he was to be fastened.

'The freadful ceremony began with a short prayer, then the culprit was stripped naked to his waist and laid which was launched against our paper in Prussia has down upon the board; his neck was strapped down to a groove, as were his arms to blocks upon each side. The first executioner, taking the knout, began by raising himself on his toes at each stroke, taking, as it were, correct distance—at each blow wiping the blood off with his fingers from the thong, observing an interval of two or three seconds between each stroke. After giving six lashes, he was replaced by the other executioner, who gave the same number as the former, thus changing Marie, entitled "Algeria in 1845-A visit to the every six cuts, and at each time taking fresh thongs. On French Possessions in Africa." The following exreceiving the first stroke, the cultrit shricked violently; tracts show the heavy price France has to pay for but nature soon gave way, and after six cuts the criminal her dear-bought "glory," to say nothing of the loss had not a slight tremor of his fingers indicated life, might have been believed dead.

On this occasion, the culprit was unable to receive mere than 56 lashes; the executioners untied him, and raised him on his legs, the one held his hands behind the man's head to support it; the other took the marking iron, with the letters Vor (thief) cut thereon. This is composed of a number of iron spikes on a fiat piece of wood precisely the same as is used by rope-makers when they clear the hemp; it was fixed in a round wooden handle. Striking the handle with his band, the sharpened irons were driven to the wood, on the forehead and the two cheeks of the culprit. After that he took a pair of piccers, like sugar-nippers; he put one side of them into the nostrii, and the other the outside of the skin of the nose, and with a violent jerk he tore out the nerve; he then repeated the same operation on the other side, and the criminal's torture finished for that day. The poor devil was then placed in a cart and conducted back to prison.

* This extractis not taken from the work entitled "Revelatious of Rassia," but is, we believe, by the same

Russian Law. - A letter from St. Petersburgh states that the Countess Samoilow, a widow who THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

HAMBURG, Aug. 11, 1846. The Prussian government is acting upon a strange and arbitrary principle, and it is impossible that the present discontent in Prussia can last long without some awful demonstration. A short time ago the two important newspapers published in Bremenpapers with very liberal views and well-conductedwere prohibited from circulation in the Prussian dominions. The editor of the Bremen Gazette wrote and printed a reply (which has not appeared yet in any paper), and circulated the same under cover to all the subscribers to his paper in Prussia. I have obtained a copy, which I now enclose, and of which you can make use or not, as you think proper. Prussia has recently added another list of books to those that were previously proscribed, and altogether there appears to be something very rotten in that state at

of the people, who see nothing in them but a want of self-confidence in the covernment, a want too, of anything like a generous view of human affairs. Unhappily, these maxims are with us always the order ship is handled more stringently, there is one state on his jatagan, he uttered the words, "My brethren, be which actually holds for insufficient the police and free!" His voice is powerful, and he is obeyed. At first preventive maxims against the press, which are followed by others. While Prussia threws impediments that he had appeared on any point, they declared them in the way of the journals which are published in selves happy to have a palpable enemy to deal with Germany, and especially forbids the Berlin journals; often had opportunities of capturing him, but would not. Whilst Bavaria prevents the entry of a journal which actually is subsidised by the Prussian cabinet, and religion, he has proclaimed a Holy War. The standard extends the same prohibition to a journal which ap- which is carried before him, was brought from Mecca. pears at the very seat of the Confederation, Den- and probably if any power were to aid him in his plans, mark takes good care to let but few periodical sheets France would soon be nothing in Africa. In the brilliant

We, on our side, shall hold ourselves excused from offering any justification for Prussia, because the Berlin Minister of the Interior has not thought fit until now to justify by any but very slight reasons summary measures against us, and to condemn us without ceremony. This much, however, is certain, that we on our side have always respected every legal order, and that our system of politics has always been based upon the actuality of circumstances, and that we have never lost sight of the considerationwhich decorum demands. If any one has anything to say to the contrary, let him step forward and speak-let him put his complaints in shape if he has any to make, and we will answer him. Haughty silence proves nothing, and in our day there is not a mortal who believes in the infallibility of a cabinet In a state which particularly prides itself on being lations. In accordance with the public opinion of all Germany we could not accord any esteem to the so called 'good press' conducted as it has been in Prussia, and we looked with joy to the announced Journal des Debats of Berlin. We hoped once for all and at last to meet with something like decorum and laws of justice and equity amidst a peaceful and laboridignified discussion of public events from an organ of the government. Whenever, they began their career not with reasonings, but with prohibitions,

speech of other journals "The prohibition of the Bremen journal is in direct In to atoms against it! Break all his cursed bones and adversaries by thoroughly accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently a premature grave, and place them broken for their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to their energies, and most frequently accomplishing opposition to the words which Frederick IV., King to the class of the clas But the rider, smarting under his degradation to position founded on reason; these were the very product the foundation of the versel bearing on her ensign. Free Trade with a detachment of cavelry left Dembetza, and distributed the versel bearing on her ensign. Free Trade with a detachment of cavelry left Dembetza, and distributed the versel bearing on her ensign. The principal of 10,000 men part of which must be recruited every year; all the world! We concede that this tender is persed the band, taking 26 prisoners. The principal of 10,000 men part of which must be recruited every year; all the world! We concede that this tender is persed the band, taking 26 prisoners. The principal of 10,000 men part of which must be recruited every year; all the world! bringing his charger at a safe pace up to the leap.

'Get off, devil's head!' (Chortovu golovo,) roared the Grand Duke. 'Begone to the guardhouse; I able, loyal, and liberal, when duly considered, nor award you five hundred lashes! N. w you, he con- freedom of words ought to be trammeled; and that tinued to the ex-lieutenant: 'and if you don't take the field of public discussion, when truth was the object in the view, ought as little as possible to be encumbered.' Our worstenemies will allow us, we hope, to have opinions and we trust that it will be impossible for them to bring proofs that our opinions are not honourable, not loyal, and not liberal. We are privileged to maintain our position with respect to russia; first, because it is the birthright of every German born to form a judgment concerning German events: secondly, because we have never overstepped the limits of the law; and thirdly, because the written, spoken and printed will of the Prussian king gives us a right to do so, as clear as the sun at noon-day. We have made use of this right, and we a decent and modified tone; nevertheless there took place. M. Baroche, the prisoners Counsel, was

> "At the end of the year 1842 the Allemeine Zeitung silence, read the following verdict :of Leipsig was forbidden in Prussia, because it was a collection of lies, misrepresentations, mischievous t; it was only caused by exceptional circumstances. The ministry went on to say, that to everything which came under the domain of intellect and interchange of ideas and opinions, they wished as much as possihie to give free circulation; and for this reason they wished to have it understood that the unity of the German nationality should be developed more vitally and strongly. On the other hand, according to the ules which they have always followed until now, and which they still wish to follow, 'such prohibitions are especially to be avoided;' and then the ordinance refers to the above cited ordinance of the King of

one of the most perfect levers of the national strength. a lever that ought rather to be strengthened than weakened. One must not look upon the press as a igure in the ombres Chinoises, whose movements are to be regulated by a thread, for the mind does not man-and, of course, a slave-of a nobleman, having for service. Whoever wishes to produce great results den a writing containing an exact recital of all the murdered his master, found means to escape, but he was | must not be turned aside by slight impediments; and | arrangements which he had made, in order that his especially he must not permit himself to give way to attempt might be considered a serious one. the maxim that the public mind need be directed by employees. The public mind may be guided, but it is only by free discussion and persuasion, not by prchi-Siberia for the rest of his life. The sentence was carried | bitions or ordinances of the police. This tutelage of the press is the greatest enemy of the unity of German nationality. It was this tutelage which forced the people to turn their regards upon England and France, and to institute a comparison between their circumstances and ours. The spirit of nationality increased in Germany proportionably as the freedom of the press. Now the press is sacrificed as the goat of expiation, and made to pay for the off-nces and embarrasments which it had no hand in producing. The consequence is, that the German people has turned itself aside from the German press, bowed down as it is by the tyranny of the police, and gathers all its inspirations from England, France, and North America. That the present reaction is at all profitable to German national spirit, no one will by any possibility

> "We have endeavoured to respect every species of authority, and also to regard every kind of decorum. We have spoken our thought plainly of the unconstrained and national developement of Germany, and we intend to continue the subject. The prohibition not persuaded us that we were in the wrong."

ALGERIA.

The startling statements given below we extract from the work of a French author, the Count St. of character, the result of the hideous "razzins" which for the most part constitute the sanguinary and profitless victories gamed over the partisans of Abd-el-Kader.

ENORMOUS COST IN MEN AND MONEY OF THE WAR AGAINST THE ARABS.

The sacrifice of men is proved by some very correct statistical accounts which have been kindly communicated to me. I find that the average mortality during fifteen years is 100 men per day, in consequence of sick-36,560 individuals; consequently during these fifteen years since the occupation, France must have lost

The sacrifice of money is thus calculated. Every year ordinary pay which the soldiers would receive if they estranged themselves from the Propaganda, and were in France; two millions for the navy; two millions for persons employed in the different departments of civil service, viz.: the administration of the interior, of finance, of the police, of rivers and forests, and of the clergy; and finally, one million for the secret fund, for presents and losses. All the items form a total of ten millions of france annually, which multiplied by fifteen for the years of occupation, gives the sum of one hundred and fifty millions.

This appears enormous, but is nevertheless below the

terior to the place of embarkation; to convey them and provide for them in vessels often hired from commercial companies; to clothe and arm them; to nurse them in the hospitals, and leave them their shirts to be buried in. Thus the whole amount is absorbed in a minimum sum assigned to each of the dead, without taking account of the living; from which it may be inferred that the enormous figure of one hundred and fifty millions does not represent one fourth of the real amount. It seems inconceivable that in a country like France.

where men of high capacity control the measures of government-where the chambers of Peers and Deputies carefully investigate all questions submitted to them, and vote the sums necessary for the budgets of different ministerial departments, only after long debates and ample imformation-it was not felt to be a question worth entertaining, whether Algeria should be retained or not. Why has it not been perceived that that colony is a bottomless gulf which is daily enlarging, and that after all kinds of sacrifices it will be necessary to abandon a conquest which brings in nothing save some that the whole world is to be benefited by their new policy, and ealightened by their example. "The veto which Prussia has launched against custom-house duties, not amounting to four hundred our journal, adds one ring more to the long train of thousand francs per annum. Out of that sum the salaries incongruities which all affairs relating to the press of the persons employed in the customs' service must be in Prussia generally present. In all times the paid. There is no tax on fixed property or on persons, maxims of this system have been quarantine laws, which enchain the free spirit of man, as fruitless in on the Arab tribes cannot be considered as receipts, effect as they have been hateful in theory in the eyes for the sale of the cattle produces very little, and the

" One individual maintains the sacred fire among the of the day. One may recken up the ve:os on books Arabs—the Emir, Abd-el-Kader! When a young Maraby hundreds; and whilst on every side the censor- bout of thirty-five, he threw aside his staff, and girding Austria; this last takes offence at the whole of the They seemed to sport with him, and to let him escape in periodical press which is published in other parts of their encounters. It was said that the French troops why is he not pursued? Is it that his horses are more fleet than those of the French? It is pretended he has been defeated but no such thing. At the head of four regiments of regulars, formed in the European manner, commanded by a French captain of artillery, with the his very strong measures. It pleased him to take field pieces carried by camels, and twenty-five thousand Arab horsemen, he is encamped tranquilly on the confines of the Desert, on the other side of the great Atlantic. There his troops repose, until he resolves to commence

> the new campaign. Those who have most reason to complain are the unappy tribes; when the Emir presents himself, they are compelled to enrol themselves in his service; when the French columns arrive, they are shot for having aided the rebels. In this sad alternative their blood is sure to

But let France beware! The government of the sword cannot last for ever. If the French want the head of the Emir, they may soon have it. That he knows. A treaty with him is still, perhaps, an easy matter. To make that will be the wisest course; for after him three other Marabouts are ready to continue the war. But if dangers are apprehended on the confines of the territory, the mismanagement of the interior needs more speedy repression. Men in office unfit for their posts. and scandalous in their conduct, should be dismissed. Let a prince of the blood come as a viceroy, and implant ous population. Unless all this be speedily done, French dominion in Algeria will cease to exist."

WHY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT RETAIN ALGERIA;

It it found desirable to retain this colony, however burthensome, because it is a ready cutlet for troublethe exception of some regiments of heavy cavalry, every persisted in. How should the world receive the so much alarm among the gentry that they all left corps in the French service has been decimated in proffer?

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

COURT OF PEERS .- SITTING OF AUG. 27. The Court assembled at 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once to deliberate with closed doors on the charges against the prisoner. The Court remained in consultation the whole day. The following is a more detailed report of the verdict given in our paper of last Saturday. At a little after six o'clock (the Court having then been seven hours in consultation) the have ever preserved in our judgment of public affairs | do irs were opened to the public, when a general rush now comes this prohibition without the smallest in his place, but the prisoner himself was not present. After the appel nominal had been made. The President rose, and, in the midst of the deepest

"Whereas Joseph Henry is proved to have at tempted to kill the King on the evening of the 29th uppositions upon Prussia and its government, and of July last-a crime provided for by arts. 86 and 88 hese not only in special paragraphs, but in its general of the penal code—and whereas the punishment is "ndency." In the ministerial ordinance referring to to be graduated in proportion to the circumstances it was remarked that it was with the greatest un- and nature of the crime, according to arts. 7, 18, villingness they found themselves forced to proscribe and 30, of the penal code, which declares the peines afflictives et infamentes to be—1st, Death; 2nd, Hard labour at the hulks for life; 3rd, Banishment; and 4th, Solitary confinement; the Court condemns Joseph Henry to hard labour for life."-The Court

then separated. Immediately after the sentence had been prononneed on Henry, the Chief Registrar of the Court went to the prison, and read it to the prisoner. It is said that, on hearing it, Henry struck his forehead with every mark of despair, exclaiming, "Why dishonour me, I who have never injured any one."

M. Baroche, the counsel for Joseph Henry, went

to him on Friday at the prison. The prisoner had ecome very calm and talked fluently for some time, "In the above-mentioned ministerial ordinance we allowing himself, however, to run off occasionally see that it expresses a wish for the unity of German | into incoherent and unconnected ideas. He expressed nationality. That freedom of the press should punish an intention of addressing a petition to his Majesty, no one for the expression of his opinions, would prove praying him to commute his sentence of hard labour for life into banishment. Since his condemnation, Joseph Henry has declared in the most formal manner that the pistols were only loaded with powder, and on some doubts being expressed as to the truth of his assertion, he added that he was ready to prove allow itself to be put upon half-pay until it is wanted it. He then pointed out the place where he had hid-

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Polish Frontiers, Aug. 21-Closely as our frontiers tion concerning the alleged amnesty which the Russian Emperor, in order to gain over the sympathy of the Poles, according to the assurance of the Philo Russians, has lately issued. When the Russian authorities received the news of the late revolutionary plans of the Poles, every one was immediately or who were connected with suspected individuals, were filled with the supposed revolutionists, the number being given at 2.000 to 3,000. When, however, the examination ordered were begun, and stronger proofs than mere ground of suspicion were demanded, it soon appeared that the majority of those arrested 400 who still remain in custody.

Far more important is another piece of news, which has reached us from an authentic source, and which cannot tail to produce a beneficial effect in the interior of Poland, The Prince Governor has, we are asdeveloped plan for the remission of all roof the country such a measure will produce, must infallibly be evident to every one who has had even the remotest opportunity of viewing the effects of such agrarian relations in Poland. The landed nobility will, indeed, not regard the measure very favourably, but the peasant becomes free and independent, and is thus for ever separated from his master, whom he was accustomed blindly to follow. Politically considered, the measure is wisely imagined, and is brought forward at a favourable moment. The Polish peanicen years is 100 men per usy, in consequence of sant is not yet so far advanced in his claims as that the Government cannot win him by moderate concessions; and thus is the young Polish nobility no longer dangerous, being merely a warlike corps of officers without an army. Besides the higher class five millions of france for the army, over and above the of nobility in Poland have already in a great measure turned to the throne, where alone they can find the atmosphere in which they flourish.

FREE TRADE.

We take the following ably-written article from the New York Tribune. Let our readers "inwardly digest" the concluding paragraph, and having done so, then resolve to act accordingly.

BRITISH FREE TRADE. We are not of those who discover or suspect a

mercenary or sinister motive in every act that does

not accord with our own notions. We do not believe

that West India Emancipation was the result of

some deep-laid plot to undermine the prosperity of

We do not think that the British have altered their

Tariff merely to allure other nations into a similar

and to them injurious line of conduct. We doubt

not that the mass of those by whose efforts the re-

countries which might continue to hold slaves.

cent change has been brought about truly believe new policy, and calightened by their example. Men generally believe the conduct dictated by their interests or their wishes consistent with if not absolutely demanded by the highest good. Conceding, then, all that a generous opponent would exact, we ask attention to a summary of the facts in the case. Great Britain has through generations protected and fostered her own Manufacturing Industry. Her laws have given it great advantages, not only in her home market but in those of her vast and populaus dependencies, which overspread the globe. Her overwhelming Navy swept the ocean of all rivals, through the long prevalence of the great wars which desolated the Continent, deranged its Industry and paralyzed its progress in the Useful Arts. Her well defended smugglers penetrated every port which her cannon could not open, bidding defiance to the legions and the Continental System of Napoleon .-At a time when British Manufactures had no real rival, and any presuming rival no chance, her ascendancy in this branch of Industry was establish-Thenceforward, it had been decided and notorious. This or that nation may fabricate some few articles as cheap, or even cheaper, but generally, in the products of the loom, the forge, the workshop, Great Britain surpasses any other nation on the face of the earth, either in cheapness, or in excellence Why is this so? Partly because of the natural advantages which her insular position, so convenient for extensive and advantageous traffic, have secured her; partly because of the richness and proximity of her exhaustless supplies of coal, iron, copper, tin, &c., partly because of her overwhelming Naval ascendancy; something on account of her entire exemption for the last century from invasion. or civil war; more, perhaps, is due to the energetic, inventive, industrious character of her people. Many another nation may rival or even surpass her in one of these points; no one has equalled her in all or the most of them. The result we shall see and

realize. Up to this time, Great Britain has rigidly guarded her own markets from Foreign rivalry in whatever her people could with tolerable facility produce. of other nations whatever she could herself produce by her, have protected and fostered those arts in which their people were less expert; they have learned by sad experience that no article is ever bought cheap when the buyer stands idle during the time it would have taken him to produce it, and that

freely of her. A wise and able Statesman wrests the helm of some and dangerous men in France, who find in it a field her old track, but in due time he disappoints both for their energies, and most frequently a premature grave. friends and adversaries by thoroughly accomplishing and to such an extent has been the mortality, that with sincere and, for the argument's sake, that it will be leader, however, escaped. The event has caused

> The true answer to this question is best evolved by asking another: Is it consistent with the highest and broadest good of mankind that Great Britain should be the workshop and her people the artisans of the whole world? Is it expedient for us and for all men that we send thither our two millions of bales of cotton per annum to be transformed into fabrics in good part for our own wear, and a half a million feed those who there spin for us? Is this wise, be-

neficent policy? To our mind, it clearly is not. If Great Britain would do our spinning and weaving for nothing, we believe it would be most unwise to allow her to do deserves to be better appreciated than it has hitherto been. It was Divinely appointed not merely that the back should be suitably clothed and the stomach duly filled, but that the man, alike in his physical and intellectual nature, should be developed. If we could secure as much animal comfort as now by doing half the work we now do at some one vocation exclusively—say, gold-mining, or timber-cutting, or persuaded Dunel to leave Paris and seek for work wheat growing—we should be unspeakably losers in the country. They accordingly got passports, by changing our present various avocations for that one. Labour is the education, the university of the mass of mankind. The introduction and establish ment of a new art, a new branch of industry in a State or community, is not merely a positive addition to the true wealth of that community, in furnishing labour for many who would else have remained idle, not finding any employment suited to their strength or their faculties, but it tends strongly to develop intellectual as well as industrial resources which else had lain dormant. The naturalization of manufactures in this country has already, while in their infancy, been of vast benefit to mankind by stimulating important inventions and improvements which else had remained unknown. Even British manufactures are largely indebted to American genius aroused to effort by the new processes here set in motion. We cannot doubt that England is to-day the gainer by the establishment here of the new branches of industry which she would gladly have prevented or crushed. Great Britain now appeals to us from a new and

more tenable position. She offers to take some por tion, not of our Cotton only but of our Grain and Meat also, provided we will discard the Protection of our own Manufacturers and buy of her. We cannot believe the best interests of her own people, much less of ours, will be prompted by our compliance. Grant that she can at present fabricate many if not most articles cheaper than we can, we see clearly that the cost of transportation and the risks of profits of Commerce will far more than balance any such disparity, and that the immense cost of sending our Wheat and Cotton to England to supply her workmen with food and raw material where from our fabrics are to be wrought must come out of are watched, and strictly as communication is the Labour of our country or of both. With the and the affairs of the Emir suffer by this deficiency guarded, still the news of what is passing beyond Farmer and Manufacturer working side by side. them cannot be prevented reaching us, however much the fruits of their joint labour must be divided it be delayed or falsified. We are thus now in a posi- between them, and any temporary advantage in prices realized by one will be pretty certainly followed by an increase of force and efficiency on that side tending to lower the price of its product and enhance that of the other. But with thousands of miles of land and water between the two classes, there must be an enormous subtraction from their joint product apprehended on whom the slightest suspicion rested, to pay the cost of transportation, and the burthen of the expence falls inevitably on the party whose proin this manner, it was not long before the prisons ducts are bulky, perishable, and their carriage necessarily expensive. Suppose it possible, for instance, that Wheat shall average (as it will not) One Dollar and a Quarter per bushel in Liverpool, duty unpaid; the farmer in the interior of Indiana, Illinois, or Wisconsin cannot hope to receive over must be regarded as innocent, and that, therefore, in | Fifty Cents a bushel. That is the best he can look order to relieve themselves of an expensive burden, for with the bulk of our Manufactures in England. nothing better could be done than, without further But bring the Manufactories to his neighbourhood ado, to release those against whom no positive proofs | so that he shall find within a day's journey a market could be alleged. This was accordingly done, where- of consumption for his products, and he cannot fail by the number of prisoners was reduced to 300 or to receive more, and at any rate the difference between the price he receives and that which the manufacturing consumer pays for it, will be vastly diminished. But, better still, he will no longer produce merely Wheat, and trembles lest the next sured, received from the Imperial residence a fully- of a fair recompense for his labour, but he will pro- other part, the frontier tribes of Algiers, are always duce a variety of fruits and vegetables always more ready to march as soon as there is powder and That the change in the Corn Laws will enable the manufacturers of Great Britain to produce goods

somewhat cheaper is true, and to this consideration the bounteous subscriptions to the agitation fund of the League are in good part attributable. Cotton is now the predominant interest in the British realm -perhaps beneficently so. The 'lords of the loom' will doubtless reap an ample harvest from their triumph. Be it so; we regret no change which diminishes the power of the aristocratic monopolists of the soil of the sister kingdoms, but we cannot anticipate the lasting advantages from this which its sanguine friends anticipate. Perilous, as Carlisie observes, is that National prosperity which rests on a capacity to produce cotton cloth a farthing an ell land co. Fracted a second marriage with a foreigner at land, for the 547,500 deaths must be taken into account. It was reported in Mark on the costs of the men who have perished in Algeria cannot have condemned to lock her property. Trieste, has been condemned to put up to public auction within the which will be put up to public auction within the which will be put up to public auction within the which will be put up to public auction within the which will be condemned been necessary to prepare stations with a foreigner at land, the appearance would inspire terror, and soon went down. The crew saved themselves while the enormous key with which it is opened however, not of a character to cause any very serious on the costs of the improvements thereon, would be would make a formidable weapon. However, this have cost less than two hundred and serenty-four francs. It was reported in Warsaw worth all the Free Trade or Reforms has been guarded merely by the reputation of the lock of the Bastille.

In Russia,

Foreign Miscellany.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY .- The Semaphore letter, dated, Leghorn, the 15th:-We have just received the most distressing accounts of the disasters occasioned by the last earthquake in the take the chair.

hilly districts of Pisa and Volterra. Entire villages have been destroyed, and the inhabitants are now Campiglia most of the country houses have fallen down. would give way, that they fled into the country. DREADFUL STATE OF JERUSALEM .- A Trieste letter

of the 15th of August, says:—
The last accounts from Jerusalem represent all Palestine to be a prey to the horrors of famine, caused by the rivers and streams being dried up. At Safet many persons had already perished from want of food.

CORN LAW RIOTS IN FRANCE.-In consequence o the increasing prices of grain in France, especially in the east and centre of that country, serious disturbances have taken place among the labouring classes. These outrages have unfortunately been distinguished also by incendiary fires, generally of farm buildings and produce. Detachments of military have been sent to the disturbed districts to preserve order; measures have also been taken to arrest the authors of the incendiary fires, which are particularly numerous in Burgundy, and on the banks of the Loire. At Convret de Villiers (Marne) no fewer than 14 houses and a barn had been burnt down in one night, and at Saulieu, packets of combustible materials had been found in a farm-house. At Chauffailles (Saone and Loire) a scrious riot had taken place. in consequence of a rumour that a company of corn merchants had resolved to purchase all the corn in the market at any price. At Metz the the high prices of grain.

MALTA.—THE DOG-NUISANCE AND THE FRENCH Consul. - A letter of the 13th from Malta contains just occurred here. The residence of the Governor ad interim requiring some repairs, he lately took While she crowded her fabrics into every port that lodgings in the town, leaving a number of dogs in his did not absolutely reject or exclude them, she bought hotel. During the night these animals made such a noise that M. Sontag, the French Consul, who as sparingly as possible. This policy has had its resides in the neighbourhood, was compelled to call day. It cannot be continued. Other nations, taught on the police to remove the dogs. The police refused. on the police to remove the dogs. The police refused. considering they had no right to interfere, and M. Sontag, becoming enraged, declared that he would write to his Government, and procure the expulsion of every Maltese from Algeria. These threats not having induced the police authorities to notice the it is very possible to buy when you have no means of demand of the Consul, he struck his flag, and took paying, but very certain also that the buyer will rue down the arms of France from his residence. He it. It has come to this that England must buy more has since refused to sign the passports of several freely of other nations or they will buy much less | persons who were about to proceed to Algiers. M. Sontag intends to set off for France in a few days."

their country houses and sought refuge in the towns.

Tarnow is full of refugees. TRIAL FOR MURDER IN FRANCE.-The Court of Assizes of the Marne (Rheims) was occupied on the 18th with the trial of Severin Dunel, aged 25, for peared from the evidence, that on April 22 a young and resolve now again to woman, tolerably well dressed, was seen passing along the road from Rheims to Rethel, with a young barrels of flour, with beef and bacon to match, to man, looking like a workman. On the 23d the feed those who there spin for us? Is this wise, be- woman was found murdered at the toot of a hayrick. The prisoner, having been taken up next day, at once avowed his crime. The deceased, he said, had been a woman of bad character, regularly inscribed The Learned Gentleman concluded by referring to it, and sure to prove unfortunate. This thing, labour merly been the mistress of a workman named Dunal who was taken up for some offence, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. Dunel then cohabited with the deceased, and she became attached to him, though he never cared much about her Danal, when his imprisonment was near its end wrote to Dunel for the address of his former mis tress; and as she was unwilling to see him again, she and travelled on foot as far as the place where the drew a little from the roadside, and sat down, when the deceased began to complain of hunger and cold. on the ground near him, struck her on the head with it until he killed her. To make everything sure. he seized her afterwards by the neck and held it tight for some time, in order to strangle her, should she not have been dead. The idea of murdering her had heartily tired of her. He quarrelled with her along 22d, in order to induce her to quit him, but without avail. Finding every attempt to get rid of her quite useless, he executed his purpose. The jury at once found him guilty, and the court sentenced him to death. The prisener heard the sentence passed without betraying any emotion, and on his return to

the prison he ate and drank with good appetite and remarkable tranquillity.
The Czartoriskis,—The German Gazette of Frankfort, under date of Vienna, 23d inst., states that a report was pravalent that the sequestration which had been placed on the property of the Princess Czartoriski, in Galicia, had been taken off on Prince Czartoriski signing a written engagement not to interfere with the affairs of Poland. In case of his breaking it. all his property would be confiscated. ABD-EL-KADER.—The following letter, dated from properly appreciated by distinguished politicians of other Tetuan, August 18, contains some interesting letails on the present condition of the Arab chief:-The port of Tetuan has become the principal point of communication for Abd-el-Kader with Gibraltar, where he has two accredited agents. Money does not seem to have abounded with him for some time. of the sinews of war. Late advices, however, received through the smugglers from Gibraltar, state to his credit in that town. The source of this seade-cription to the former. The cases were all prepared for transport into the interior, and contained, besides the guns, several moulds for balls, spare if he were at home; comes and goes, commands, oreaches, receives addresses, and laughs at all that s done against him in Mequines. The Sultan gives none but illusory, and frequently contradictory orders respecting him and his manœuvres; nor are these orders ever executed by the local chiels and governors; Abd-el-Kader, always protesting his respect for the Sultan, declares that he cannot concientiously take account of the intregues of the has more power and real influence than the Sultan; religion. The city of Fez (the religious metropolis, possessing great weight amid the general anarchy) is moment."

INCOME OF AUSTRIA .- The statistical office. lately established at Vienna, has just published some statements on the finances of the Austrian empire We see by these details, that the receipts of the

however, the chief objects .- Postzeituny. THE LOCK OF THE BASTILLE .- A prisoner, named Mauclere, recently escaped from the gaol of Vendome: cheaper than any body else can. The brief hour of he was easily re-captured; he was not, besides a very triumph past, the Toiling Millions of Britain will find great malefactor. The most curious part of the their day's labour producing just about such a day's affair is, that the lock, which he opened with a rusty bread as formerly, and Union Workhouses as name- knife, is one of the ancient locks belonging formerly Divide et impera. The old proverb also holds good here. What will the rest of Poland say when it learns that Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia are placed under martial law? Will it see in this measure another proof of confidence in Poland, and a preclude to the foundation of a future universal Slavonian empire?

The harvest reports from Poland are by no means of a cheering nature: the rising of the Vistula is, acre of land guaranteed to each family at a rent based of a cheering nature: the rising of the Vistula is, acre of land guaranteed to each family at a rent based of a cheering nature: the rising of the Vistula is, acre of land guaranteed to each family at a rent based of the prisoners than to provide the prisoner sthan to provide the prison of Vendome with one of those redoubtable, while the enormous key with which it is opened while the enormous key with which it is opened. They saved nothing but the clothes they rous and well tenanted as ever. THE REAL REMEDY to the Bastille. After the capture and demolition of

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

Dublin, Monday.—The usual weekly meeting of the above association was held in Conciliation Hall de Marseilles of the 26th ult., publishes the following this day. At one o'clock Mr. O'Connell entered the Hall (attired in his municipal robes) amid loud cheers, and moved that Counsellor O'Dowd should

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting at some length, and commenced by thanking the meeting encamped in the fields. The Government has prohibited the traffic on the railroads. Large fissures opened alluded to the Young Ireland party, and stated that in the ground, and on one point swallowed up several in his opinion no question except the Repeal question. oxen. In the plain of Cesina, between Leghorn and should be discussed in that Hall. He (the Chairman) denounced the conduct of the Young Ireland party; We are without news from the province of Siena. It is he denounced their criminal silence upon that ques a remarkable fact that the districts which suffered most | tion (the Bequests Act) which vitally affected the are entirely covered with sub-alpine marl. The work- interests of the Catholics of Ireland, not merely of men employed in the interior of the mines situate at the the Catholics, but of the l'rotestants, for that distance of a mile from Campiglia felt no thock, whils: question referred to both parties. He arraigned those who were labouring above ground were so terrified, their conduct upon that question—he arraigned that fearing the building under which they were working their silence as tending in no small degree to the passing of that very measure.

Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last day's pro-Mr. O'Connell rose, and after handing in some

money, said he was now in trim for visiting the

Castle, and as he had to go up with the Address from the Corporation to an Irish nobleman, the Earl of

Besborough-a man who was well acquainted with Irish affairs, he would speak to the meeting at once. After commenting on the failure of the potatoe crop, and other matters, he said, he would now refer to a subject of great importance to the association. It had been said that many people were anxious for a reconciliation between the two parties in that Hall. No man was more anxious for a reconciliation than he was, especially a reconciliation with Mr. Smith O'Brien. He would do anything but sacrifice principle to obtain that reconciliation. He could not afford to sacrifice his principles because he would be breaking through the basis of the association. They stood upon the basis of the association. If the Young Ireland party choosed to come in and stand upon that basis they were heartily welcome to do so. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman entered fully into the breach between the Young Irelanders and the Association, and detailed his reasons for compellthe corn in the market at any price. At Metz the workmen are in the habit of meeting in the corn market at their breakfast hour, and discussing their grievances, but no ill result has ensued. The house of Viscount Courval, a large landed proprietor at Pinon, near Soissons, had been attacked, and an attempt made to set it on fire; arms had also been allocations of the coercion fill, in the House of Commons; spoke as follows:—"There is a numerous body in Ireland, numerous even among the Representatives of Ireland, but far more numerous in Ireland, which says that attempt made to set it on fire; arms had also been no legislation of a united Parliament can devise fit carried off. All this betokens a feverish state of carried off. All this betokens a feverish state of things, for which, however, the French journals allege no cause beyond the more immediate one of the high prices of grain. opinion. There is another, I hear, who, if I read rightly their sentiments, as expressed in a newsthe following strange story:—"A singular scene has paper—I will name it—called The Nation, which has great circulation in Ireland, who go beyond the question of legislative union, who would wish not merely to restore such a Parliament as that which lodgings in the town, leaving a number of dogs in his it was the boast of Mr. Grattan to found, and which legislated under the sceptre of the same Sovercian as the Parliament of Great Britain, "but a party which excites no violence, which looks at disturbance as its means, and separation from England as its end." What interest had Lord John Russell? He had no party interest—he is too hign-minded a man to say and think the contrary, when he gave this account of the Young Ireland party. They had attempted to deny it. The reform was carried by moral force. The Anti-Corn-law League was carried by moral force. Why, we succeeded before them, (Englishmen,) and English success was only encouraged by our success. (Hear, hear.) But it was un-STATE OF GALLIGIA.—The Cologne Gazette gives the guilt of treason. They did not understand the fortunate for themselves, they were implicated in State from the hands which had just given it a Free the following from Lemberg, in Gallicia:—We learn law. He said distinctly there are two kinds of Trade direction, and seems about to put the ship on from Tarnow that on the 16th the peasants of Wolga, treason. On the 18th of July The Nation deliberately Jewish emissary, assailed the chateau of that place and pillaged it. The owner of the chateau escaped the college of the chateau escaped the chateau escaped

clippers and raids over Canadian border."

And some have believed that a country haunted with the memory of heroic resistance and proud victories from the field of the yellow ford to the Church of Dungannon, and hot with shame and indignation at suffering and disgrace without end, would at length rise and snatch the liberty so long the murder of Marguerite Aigron, aged 20. It ap- would at length proclaim that patience had limits,

"Right her wrongs in battle line." "We fully confess that much was written in this journal tending remotedly to that end, calculated to stimulate the hope and desire of great and speedy changes wrought by a people's might."-Nation,

guilty of high treason if they held the same opinions as the Young Ireland party did. Several Subscriptions having been handed in, the rent was announced to be £104. 1s. 61., and the meeting separated.

several legal authorities, shewing they would be

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND FREE TRADE.

The inhabitants of the town of Elbing, in Prussia, having some time since addressed a letter of congramurder was committed. Both being tired, with tulation to Sir Robert Peel, on the successful termination of the efforts of the late Premier for the establishment of Free Trade, have recently, as we learn Dunel hearing this, got up, and finding a large stone from the Berlin journals, received the following reply to their memorial:-

L'London, August 6, 1846. "Your address, in which you express your approbation of the great measures of financial and commercial reform occurred to him he said, on the 18th, as he was which I have considered it my duty to lay before Parliament, I have received with very great pleasure. The obthe road several times between that period and the ject of the Income-tax was not only to make good a deficit, but also to lay the foundation of a more just system of taxation, by putting an end to duties before levied on raw materials, as well as those vexatious regulations of the excise, and the duties on many kinds of produce necessary to the comfort of the working classes. The Bill having for its object the limitation of the paper currency, has in no way affected public or individual interest nor has the country been thereby deprived of the advantages. of a paper circulation; but in placing the issue of this medium of exchange under certain reasonable restraints, the Bill has been the means of checking abuse in times of great critical importance to the commercial interests of the country as well as of unusual speculation. This Bill has given to paper money a settled value in making it always exchangeable with specie. I learn with pleasure that the intent and affect of these measures have been

ciple of commercial legislation, which, by order of Parliament, is now in force, has afforded me above all things the most lively satisfaction. The measures proposed for the diminution of Custom-house duties have been brought forward without any similar concessions having been offered by foreign countries; they have been proposed because the general interest of the country dethat a rather considerable sum has recently been placed | manded it. Their effects are sufficiently advantageous to fully justify the steps we have taken, for it is contrary sonable supply is unknown. The last articles arrived to the principles of political economy to purchase at a here from Gibraltar for the Emir are a number of dear rate articles of inferior value; and the authors of muskets of a novel construction, a much superior this measure have thought, without entering into negociations and minute details that the principles of their commercial legislation would be adopted by other nations. Difficulties and obstacles may arise; and financial emlocks, &c. Abd-el-Kader acts in Morocco just as barrassment, which appears to be the strongest argument in support of the protective system, will, in certain countries, be advanced as a reason for continuing it. Individuals who profit by high duties are favourably listened to by the Government; in other cases they form the most numerous part of the population, or at least a powerful party in the legislative assemblics. "Interests are thus represented en masse; but this

That part of your address wherein you admit the prin-

isolated interest cannot long offer resistance to the arguments and manifest interest of the great social body. Christians at his Court. In all this Abd-el-Kader The public finances labour under a double disadvantage; first, by the projudice with which they are regarded, and he is, so to say, the King of all the Marabouts of the the consequent support offered to smuggling; and, se-Country, and these Marabouts would willingly, if condly, by the great expenses incurred in its suppresnecessary, make of him a rallying point for their sion; so that, eventually, it will be seen by those who are responsible for the financial condition of their respective countries, that it is prudent and politic to readvices from Liverpool or New York blast his hopes certainly being operated upon in this sense. On the place, by such moderate duties as will permit the commerce and revenue of the country to increase, those high duties which either diminish, or altogether prohibit, with the great rigour the protective system, will be onposed to the state of another which has adopted liberal principles; and the conviction of the value of such principles will not obtain, unless by the encouragement of the freedom of exchange amongst all the nations of the world; Treasury amount to 150,000,000 florins per annum, the well-being of each individual will be increased, and (about £12,500,000.) of which eight millions are the will of Providence will be fulfilled—that Providence applied to the civil list, and eighteen millions to the which has given to every country a sun, a climate, and a

expenses of administration. The office does not soil, each differing one from the other, not for the pursuit of the purpose to which the remaining 124 millions pose of rendering them severally independent of each are applied; the interest of the debt, the support other, but on the contrary, in order that they may feel of the army, and the construction of railroads, are, their reciprocal dependence by the exchange of their respective produce, thus causing them to enjoy in common the blessings of Providence. It is thus that we find in commerce the means of advancing civilisation, of appeasing jealousy and national prejudice, and of bringing about a universal peace, either from national interest, or from Christian duty.
"I have the honour, &c.,

"ROBERT PEEL."

RENEWED AGITATION FOR THE PEOPLE'SI CHARTER.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT THE WEST END OF LONDON, to form a Central Registration and Election Committee, to act in conjunction with local committees, with a view to returning Members to the Commons House of Parliament pledged to the making of the principles contained in the People's Charter the primary object of their

On Monday evening, August the 31st, pursuant to public notice, the first of a series of l'ublic Meetings for the above purpose, was held at the Literary and and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court Road. This spacious building, said to be capable of containing 1,500 persons, was crowded to excess, with an attentive and enthusiastic audience.

At a quarter past eight o'clock,
Mr. Thomas Clark was unanimously called to the chair, amid the loudest applause. He said—Mr. O'Connor, whose name appeared in the bill, had been called out of town to look at some land, with a view to its purchase for the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, but he hoped to be enabled to return to town in time to address that meeting, and announce his purchase—(loud cheers.) This meeting was held for practical purposes. The Chartists had created a great public opinion, and were entitled to all the benefits arising from the expression of that opinion, (hear, hear,) which gave them a claim to a much larger share in the representation of the country than they at present had—(loud cheers.) True, they had a few good men in the Commons,there was Duncombe and Wakley, (loud cheers,) Fielden and Johnston, (continued cheering,) and a few others; but he did think, such a large and increasing body as the Chartists should have more representatives in that house. The late Convention, holding this opinion, had resolved that a Central Committee, with its local aids, should be formed with a view to the carrying out so desirable an object. (Cheers.) 'That Convention was desirous of seeing a Chartist school erected in every village, so that the rising generation might be thoroughly embued with the glorious principles of democracy. (Loud cheers.) It had also recommended a concentration, and proper organization of the Democratic strength of this Metropolis, and other large towns— (hear, hear.) Its members were also of opinion, that Lecturers should be sent out through the length and breadth of the land, preaching the great truths of Democracy, and organizing Chartist strength, for the forthcoming election struggle. (Great cheering.) That meeting was, perhaps, aware that Lord John Russell had acknowledged the theory of Chartism, by admitting that as the people became enfranchised so did morality increase,—yet, whilst he admitted the theory, he most inconsistently opposed the practice of Chartism—(hear, hear.) However, the Convention had agreed upon the necessity of getting up a National Petition, and continuously agitating the rotten House of Commons, until it did justice to the people. (Great cheering.) The Convention had also shown that it was quite up to the spirit of the age, by declaring in favour of the abolition of the brutal and inhuman system of Flogging in the Army and Navy, and of Death Punishments. (Loud He now had much pleasure in introducing Mr. Philip M'Grath, to move the first

Mr. M'GRATH rose greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, which having subsided, he said he had had placed in his hand the following resolution:-

That this meeting proclaims that political freedom is the natural inheritance of all men, without distinction of class, country, or colour, and, moreover, that the nonenforcement of such principles is the cause of the social inequality, moral depravity, and physical degradation, occupation of building houses and preparing land for London Chartist Hall, on Sunday evening, August which at present characterise the population of the civilised world, and this meeting records its solemu decivilised world. termination to use every honorable means in its power for the formation of an active committee of twenty breathless attention, only interrupted by the loudest for the establishment of such sublime principles, and persons, and the raising of a fund to carry into applause. A few such orations, and Chartism will never to cease agitating until it shall have become the effect the object of such Registration and Election be itself again. basis of the constitution, by the inscription of the People's Committee. He thought they had heard enough to

of its advocates, but they have invariably failed to day was an abomination to the owl, and so might much pleasure in moving—"That a committee be the Charter be to those who could not bear the appointed, and a fund raised." light of truth. Some had said the people were too ignorant to see the advantage of a national debt— (Laughter and cheers)—too ignorant to see the advantage of raising taxes to the amount of thirty millions annually to pay the interest of a debt they never contracted, and therefore it would be doubtless unwise to entrust the people with the franchise. (Loud laughter and great applause.) That debt, with a few other similar blessed institutions in Church and State, constituted England's "glorious constitution," the envy of the world, and the glory laughter)-which the poet had somewhere said-Was this, was that, was t'other thing,

Was everything, and nothing. (Roars of laughter.) He believed that if the people of signatures to the new national petition had would only unite and persevere, they would effect already done much good. Let them proceed in the their emancipation. He trusted this meeting would collection of their fund and the obtaining of their give a new impetus to Chartism. It must bring it out into the light of day. It was for the people to say whether the Chartist organisation and agitation should be grand and effective, or miserable and paltry. Manchester had recently opened a large institution, could not Marylebone do the same? Would the Tower Hamlets lag behind? If the people were only resolved, the game was in their hands, freedom was their own. Mr. M'Grath resumed his seat amidst

the most vociferous cheering.

Julian Harney, who was received with loud cheering, came forward to second the resolution. He said, he held this important meeting to be "a great fact" as the commencement of a renewed agitation for the Charter. Notwithstanding his hatred to the Whigs, he owed it to them to admit that they were the cause of Chartism springing into existence, Lord John's finality declaration had called it forth—it then sprang into existence, and went forth conquering, and to conquer. Again, Sir John Campbell's declaration of its "death," caused it a glorious resurrection. (Loud cheers.) And now that the Whigs were once a large number of claims to be made; and perhaps more in power they had commenced by declaring war against the Charter; Lord John had declared his unter had stated, that a large number of claims had been against the Charter; Lord John had declared his unabated and determined hostility to Chartism, theremade in that town, and that they had lost them after fore it only remained for the Chartists to proclaim all their trouble, in consequence of having no one to undying hatred and hostility to Whigs and Whiggery. (Loud cheers.) He thought Lord John Russell had not done well in courting Chartist opposition, (hear, hear,) he should have remembered that it was Chartist opposition that mainly, in the year 1841, hurled him from power. (Great applause.)
During the late few years of seeming apathy, Chartist principles had been silently but surely progres- entreated their attention, whilst he gave them a leaf sing. Their advocates had been sowing the good from the Leaguer's book. In the County Regisseed, and now the crop of armed men—men armed with intelligence, public virtue, and democratic energy, was springing up as the fruit of their labours. (Cheers.) The Whigs too had begun sowing—sewing the storm and they shall reap the whirljustice of the People's Charter; who would deny its justice? The Nation had said some of the nual value.—3rd. Copyhold, of £10 annual value.—
"points" were an "abomination." Alas! poor 4th. Occupiers of land, or building and land under Ireland was crucified between two thieves, between one landlord, subject to a bona fide rent of £50 a the Moral-force Mokanna of Botheration Hall on year. In the first class, the owner of a 40s freehold the one hand, and the powder-monkey successors of for ever, must have been in possession from the 31st Brian Born on the other. (Great laughter.) of January, in the year in which the claimant re-Brian Born on the other. (Great laughter.) of January, in the year in which the cammant report of Connell had never been honest in his agitation for "Repeal." He used it merely as "a good cry" to extract money from the people and enable him to command Whis patronage. (Cheers.) On the other hand the ferocious anti-English juveniles of the laughter to command with the people and used the same in the case of the owner of the property. If the owner of the property, the other hand the ferocious anti-English juveniles of the laughter.) of January, in the year in which the cammant report to extend the same in the case of the owner of Tuesday evening, September 8, to receive a report from Mr. M'Grath of the property. If the owner of the property. If the owner of the property, the other hand the ferocious anti-English juveniles of the laughter.) of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the other hand the ferocious anti-English juveniles of the laughter.) of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the other hand the ferocious anti-English juveniles of the laughter.) of January, in the year in which the cammant report the owner of the owner of the word of the way of her from Mr. M'Grath of the property, the command that she had placed the said packet, some few weeks previously, in the teached to adopt means to carry out the Convention's resolution. Ernest Jones, Esq. of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the out the Convention's resolution. Ernest Jones, Esq. of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the property must be of the annual value of £10. He had and several other advocates of the popular cause will be an advocate of the owner of the way of her from Mr. M'Grath of the property, the occupant of the word of the way of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the occupant of the occupant of the word of the way of the lease for lives does not occupy the property, the occupant of the occupant of the occupant of the lease for lives does not occupy the property ou of Irish for English tyranny, they had no intention to invest the millions with the rights of citizenship which the Charter would confer. Both parties were the enemics of Democracy, and therefore he denounced their agitation as a transparent sham, a late Convention had agreed to endeavour to effect when all defaulters will be reported to the locality on gross humbug, a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare." Great cheering.) The speaker next took up and defended the points of the Charter; on coming to the would assure them that a means had been found to day evening next, September 7, at the White Hart, defended the points of the Charter; on coming to the "No Property Qualification," he read the following extract from the Times Police Report, as an illustration of the sort of respectable legislators elected under the present system:-

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .-- A young man in the omploy of Mr. Davis, oil and Italian warehouseman, St. Martin'slane, applied to Mr. HARDWICK for advice under these circumstances:-- He went that morning to Denulaine's Hotel, in Leicester-square, where Lord William Page was residing, to ask for payment of £3 due by his Lordship to his master. He was told at first that Lord William Paget had gone out of town, but on expressing his disbelief of this story, and declaring he would remain until he saw his Lordship, he was, after waiting a long time, called into a room, where he found his Lordship. Having mentioned his business, Lord William Paget, who had a small table knife in his hand, came close up to him, and flourishing the knife, told him it was d-d lucky for him that he had not found him in his room, for if he had he wou d have broken his b- head. Lord William Paget, after some further remarks, told him to get out of the room, otherwise he would break his b- nose. Applicant wished to know whether he had any redress for insulting and menacing behaviour when he civilly went to ask for payment of a debt contracted with his master ?

The reading of this extract excited shouts of execration, which it is a pity "his Lordship" lost the benefit of hearing.] Such were their precious legislators under the present system. (Loud cheers.) A Chairman, which was seconded, and carried unani-Parliament of sweeps and scavengers could not possibly produce a worse blackguard than this born-ariswill must be shown through the medium of continu- into practice. ous and energetic acts. The people must prove their devotion by self-sacrifice and indomitable determination; such a people would be more unconquerable than Theban band, more invincible than Macedonian chalanz. (Applause.) Nations from afar were

watching them. Their National Petition had already appeared in several French and Belgian in France, by a Public Supper at the White Conduit papers. (Cheers.) In France the infamous despotism of the money-mongers was ripening to its destruction, and the French democrats were anxiously regarding the movements of the Chartists. In Gertive) Vice-chairman, Colonel Oborski, Julian Harney, many the moral revolt had been long going on and Carl Schapper, Ernest Jones, and J. A. Michelot, would eventuate in a glorious revolution. Poland, P. M'Grath, Samuel Kydd, T. M. Wheeler, Dr. bleeding and leaning on her breken lance, looked to M'Douall, and several other advocates of the rights England, hope giving her breath and life; for of man will also attend and address the meeting. Defuture struggles. (Applause.) Let them persevere moerats of all nations are invited to take part in this then, and be prepared by the next session to say to festival. Supper on table at 8 o'clock precisely. the rotten House of Commons through the medium Tickets may be had of G. J. Harney, Northern Star of millions of petitioners, "Get you gone, make

way for better men." (Immense cheering.) Mr. Samuel Kydd, of Glasgow, rose to support the resolution, and was enthusiastically welcomed. He mercial-road East; C. Keen, 7. Poplar-place, New said, Lord John Russell had boasted of the suppleness Kent Road; J. Moy, 4, Paget-place, Waterloo-road; of the English constitution, and its applicability to J. Overton, 14, Tabernacle-row, City-road; W. Dunthe wants of the people, in the recent free trade nage, 11, Webb-street, Bermondsey; Mr. Arnott, triumph. But, he would just beg leave to hint to 8, Middlesex-place, Somers-town; Mr. Dron, dyer, Lord John Russell, that it was money influence that of Corner forced the measure from a reluctant Parliament—walk, Bermondsey New-road; Mr. Pakes, 22, Little (hear, hear.) He would just put it to Lord John, Windmill-street, Piccadilly; Mr. Parkes, Devonship of was the constitution as pliant in 1819, at the time of street, Lisson-grove; and of the sub-secretaries of the Peterloo massacre at Manchester, when a large all the Chartist localities. meeting assembled to ask for the same measure (Loud cheers.) He was in favour of the People's Charter, because he thought the progressive spirit of the age demanded it—(hear, hear.) Some there were, he knew, who said it would not do to grant that measure all at once; but he looked on such obiectors as being far behind the age. When Lord John Russell intimated his opposition to the principles of the Charter, the other day, he (Mr. Kydd,) would have liked to have had his reasons for so doing. The Whigs had been spoken of—but, said the speaker, I tell you the Whigs are dead and buried. In this respect they had bowed to a nation's will. (Loud cheers) But he wished Lord John Russell

present medley "open question Cabinet," and sat down much applauded. A friendly discussion here took place, in which Mr. Stallwood, Mr. Kydd, Mr. Knight, Mr. M. Grath, and Mr. Wheeler took part, in the course of which held on Sunday evening, August 30th, at Cartfull justice was done to the labours of the London wright's Coffee House, 60, Red Cross Street, City, Chartists, in maintaining and advancing the move- when after enrolling several new members, thanks ment. The first resolution was then put and unani- were voted to the chairman, and the meeting sepamously adopted, amidst much cheering.

Mr. C. Doyle said he had not been much accustomed to spraking of late, having been engaged in the healthy occupation of farming, and the pleasant on "Government and its Seven Ages," at the South He looked upon that resolution as an epitome of nation. In order to secure a representation of our Chartist doctrine. It proclaimed the great truth principles in parliament, it was essentially necessary that political freedom was the right of every sane that they should have in the Commons House a few mind, not convicted of crime, and that was his creed. (Loud cheers.) The Chartists had long been promulgating this dectrine, but they had not yet succeeded in obtaining its enactment. This night and if they only had a few such men to aid and assist would witness the renewal of the agitation, with a Duncombe, all bills of a similar character would determination to succeed. (Loud cheers.) The meet with a similar fate. (Loud cheers.) Messrs. people had no right to ascribe their political and social degradation to either Whig or Tory, but to their own criminal apathy. (Much cheering.) District the much criminal apathy. (Much cheering.) District their own criminal apathy. (Much cheer wings of the press to the farthest parts of the earth. find an opponent with manly courage sufficient to (Much applause.) He believed if his brother Charits writers were incapable of offering an argument in they could very easily obtain a fund of £25,000 support of their abuse. The Nation too had ven- which would enable them to contest many seats, tured to call Chartism an abomination. The light of and return several of their able advocates. He had

Dr. M'Douall came forward to second the resolution, and was greeted with a most cordial welceme. He sai' he felt proud to have the opportunity of addressing them once more. He was grateful to them for the kind reception they had given him. In the movement they had just recommenced, several ate, as it will be regulated by a charge of 5 ? cent things were necessary—first a press, which they had upon the capital expended upon each. in the Northern Star—(Loud cheers)—and he was happy to find the Manchester Guardian had recently The speaker next read a paragraph from a French of surrounding nations. (Loud laughter.) He much newspaper highly eulogistic of the proceedings of feared they were too ignorant to appreciate the late Convention. Past experience showed that blessings of the said glorious constitution—(Increased the system of long balls would no longer do—(Hear, hear)-they must now fix upon certain boroughs and carry them, and place new champions by the side of Duncombe. (Cheers.) The whisper of four millions of signatures to the new national petition had already done much good. Let them proceed in the collection of their fund and the obtaining of their half-past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's votes. Depend on it there was more force in four million votes then there was in as many bayonets. The speaker proceeded to show the necessity for the Charter, by commenting on the splendid palaces on the one hand, and the miserable Poor Law bastiles, with Andover fare, on the other, and asked were not these the effect of class legislation. (Loud cheers.) What was the cause of immense wealth on the one hand, and a squalid wretchedness on the other, but the want of political power by the great mass of the people. (Great cheering.) Hence the necessity of the proposed committee and fund. By such resources, and by such only, would the people be enabled to force their way into the House of Commons,

and thus shew the "people's might, the people's right, (Great cheering.)

Mr. STALLWOOD said, this had long been a pet subject with him, and he believed by exertion the people defend them before the barrister in the revision court. Wigley, the Dusty Miller, Field-head, from seven was a barrister, and doubtless they had others. Would to defend their votes in the barrister's courts. (Loud) cheers.) Not only could something considerable be done in the boroughs, but also in the counties. He notice of claim.—2nd. Leasehold, for a term of not (Applause.) The resolution declared the less than 50 years, originally of £10 annual value; or if for a term of not less than 20 years, of £50 anbeyond dispute, that the Chartists had already created taken at eight o'clock. The late "Play and Ex-36 votes for the county of Herts-each occupant at cursion Committee" will meet at the Whittington

chise. (Loud cheers. (He was happy to find that the day evening, September 9, to wind up accounts. the abolition of the rate paying clause in the Reform | the following Sunday. evade these clauses in Saint Martin's parish, and the Drury-lane, three doors from Holborn, at eight result was an addition of at least one third to the o'clock precisely. electoral list. (Much applause.) Another object re-commended was the obtainment of local power, paro-

cheers.) The resolution was adopted by acclamation. Mr. BARKER moved-"That the following persons constitute the committee :- Messrs. J. Knight, W. ford Broadway, on Wednesday, September 9th, at

Seconded by Mr. Hornby, and carried unaninously. Mr. GRASSBY moved-"That T. S. Duncombe M.P., be respectfully requested to accept the office of President of the Committee, and that his worthy col-

cague, Thomas Wakley, M.P., be solicited to act as

7th, at eight o'clock precisely.

Seconded by Mr. STALLWOOD, and carried by ac-

story produce a worse of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." This highly important meeting, after giving three tocrat and member of the "collective wisdom." they would elect a very different set of men. (Vehe- each, and all, evidently delighted with the enthusias-

Mr. Hennesser moved a vote of thanks to the

clamation.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—The Fraternal Democrats will hold their first annual festival on Monday, September, 21st [not Tuesday, the 22nd, as stated last week] the anniversary of the abolition of Royalty House, Islington. The following members will take Office; T. Clark and T. M. Wheeler, 83, Deanstreet. Soho; S. Ford, Knightsbridge; E. Stallwood, Hammersmith; J. Shaw, 24, Gloucester-street, Com-

Chartist Intelligence.

WHITECHAPEL.

On Sunday evening a numerous and respectable identified. meeting assembled at the Brass Founders Arms, to hear a lecture from our much esteemed friend, Mr. M'Grath, but, in consequence of the unexpected, and, we trust, only temporary indisposition of the Laughter.) Yes, they are gone; for we find the talented gentleman, the audience were doomed to to employ the Irish people, instead of sending them made by Messrs. Knowles and Shaw, which the to seek for charity, or shutting them up in a bastile. had gone a little farther, and proclaimed the great friend. In the course of the evening, the friends Kydd gave some tremendous and satirical hits at the which appeared to give general satisfaction. CRIPPLEGATE BRANCH OF THE CHAR-

TIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. A numerous and highly respectable meeting was

SOUTH LONDON. Mr. Ernest Jones delivered an eloquent address

Forthcoming Meetings.

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES, £2 10s.

The first section of the above flourishing Institution, consisting of 6,000 members, is now complete;

pletion, it numbers at present four thousand members, who have subscribed upon their shares £2,000. meet them. (Hear, hear.) The pot-house Dispatch tists commenced their subscriptions at sixpence each had heaped its senseless abuse upon Chartism, but and went upwards in accordance to their means, months in existence, it has enrolled ten thousand they could warm assily about 0.5 22 000. members, and created a capital of £15,000. The following are the benefits which the society guarantees to its members; holders of one share, a house, two acres of land, and £15; holders of a share and a-half, a house, three acres, and £22 10s.; holders of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. Leases for ever will be granted to the occupants. The society affords facilities for enabling members to purchase their allotments, and thus become free-

> The society having been called into existence for the benefit of the working classes, the rules enable become a convert to their opinions and principles. the poorest to avail themselves of its advantages, as the shares may be paid by weekly instalments as low as three pence.

holders. The rent of the allotments will be moder-

Meetings for enrolling members are held as fol-

SUNDAY EVENING. South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road at half-past six o'clock .- City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn-Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven.—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, at six o'clock precisely.—Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past seven. Gray's Inn Road, Mason's Arms, Britannia-street.—Hammersmith: at No. 2, Little Valeplace, at ten in the forenoon .- Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; at the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, from seven till nine.—Leiccster: at 87, Church-gate, at six.—Bradford: Woolcombers' Arms Inn, Ilopestreet, at five.

Rochester: at the Victory Inn, at half-past seven. -Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's Fields, at 8 o'clock. Leicester: at No. 17, Archdeden-lane, at seven o'clock: - Chepstow: at the Temperance Hotel, Bank Avenue, at eight o'clock.—Armley: at the house of Mr. William Oates, boot and shoemaker, eight o'clock, at Mr. Farrell's Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street. - Belper: at the house of George till nine .- Bristol: at No. 16, Horse-fair, at eight o'clock in the evening.—Darlington: at John Moss's, No. 24, Union-street, at half-past seven.—Chorley Wood Common: at Mr. Barbor's at seven o'clock.— Rickmansworth: at the Cart and Horses, at seven o'clock .- Mile End: at the Golden Cross, at seven

TUESDAY EVENING.

Greenwich: at Mr. Paris's, Cold Bath, at eight clock.—Chelsea: Cheshire Cheese, Grosvenor-row, at eight o'clock.

Aberdeen: the office-bearers meet at half-past seven, at No. 1, Flour Mill-lane Hall .- Brighton No. 2, at No. 3, Charles-street, at eight o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING. Shoreditch: at Chapman's Coffee House, Churchstreet, at eight o'clock.

Tower Hamlets.—A public meeting will be held at the Social Hall, 81, High-street, Whitechapel, on 'O'Connorville" will be entitled to the elective fran- and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal Green. on Wednes-

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S REGENERA-TION .- An adjourned meeting of this committee will chial office, &c.; once get this done, and the obtain- be holden on Wednesday evening next, at eight ment of national power would be very easy. (Loud o'clock, at the Bull's Head, 26, Hyde-street, New Oxford-sireet, Bloomsbury.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD .- Dr. P. M. M'Douall will deliver a Lecture at the Lord Duncan, Dept-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar's oad,-Dr. M'Douall will Lecture on Sunday evening next, September the 6th, at half-past seven

o'clock, subject—"The State Church." VETERAN'S, ORPHAN'S, AND VICTIM RELIEF COM-MITTER.—The next meeting will be held at the office

TER ASSOCIATION hereby call upon the various Metropolitan localities to elect, each, without delay, two individuals, to co-operate with them in getting up Public Meetings to adopt the National Petition; and to take such other steps as may conduce to the benefit of the movement in London. The first meet- at their office, 30, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. Among ing will be held at the office, 83. Dean-street, on

Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. ment cheering.) It had been said "for a nation to tic manner in which all the resolutions had been be free it was sufficient that she willed it," but that carried, and the determination evinced to carry them hittree will meet at the office, 83, Dean-street, on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock.

business.

"Cooper Source."—Having just received an intimation from the treasurer, with reference to this long pending business, I now for the last time convene a at once to the latter, any individual instance of opmeeting of the committee, at Mr. Straughan's, the Old George, Snow-hill, on the evening of Tuesday, strike, and then appealing to the committee for sup-September 8th, where I request each member to be port. Indeed, it must be evident to the least reflectin attendance at 8 o'clock. I mean not this as an ing, that a National Association of the Trades must sarily imposed on me, in the first place, and also the number of private, and public, appeals I have since der them efficient support. A fund, equal even to made for a settlement, that it is the bounden duty of that of the Bank of England itself, would speedily each man to meet me on this occasion.

J. SHAW, Secretary.

SUICIDE OF A MAN UNKNOWN. - On Monday morning a man was found suspended from a ladder by the side of a hay rick, near the Jolly Butchers, in the Green-lanes, parish of Tottenham, where the body now lies. He was about twenty-five years of age, of miserable pittance hitherto paid to the knitters, as dark complexion, with no whicher the body now less. dark complexion, with no whiskers, and about five much as 1s. 6d. per week, per man. From 2s. to 3s. feet seven inches in height. He was dressed in a week was also exacted from each workman, by way light green coat, with gilt buttons, a striped Valencia waistcoat, drab trousers, and a beaver hat, with the name of "Lee, Plummer's-row, City-road," written inside. Up to the present time he has not been

Coroner's Inquest .- Windsor, Tuesday evening. -An inquest, which lasted upwards of three hours. was held this afternoon, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore, before William Marlin, Esq, the coroner for the borough, upon the body of a child, six weeks old, Minister of the present day granting votes of money disappointment. However, an ample apology was named Mary Ann Robinson, who was killed this morning, in consequence of being thrown from one company accepted, but declared at the same time of the waggons containing the baggage of the Grethey would have been much more satisfied with the nadier Guards, on its route to London. It appeared lecture they had anticipated from our eloquent from the evidence that the waggon contained, in addition to a heavy load of luggage, six of the soldiers' truth, that land and labour was capital, and voted a and members of this locality expressed a desire to wives and six children, and that upon its arrival at sum of money to set them all to work, and thus have a lecture from Mr. Samuel Kydd, of Glasgow, the Bridge which crosses the road at Frogmore, enabled them to till their fertile soil, and banished for ever want and misery, by letting the labourer enjoy the produce of the land. (Loud cheers.) Mr. saw very effectively for ever want and misery, by letting the labourer enjoy the produce of the land. (Loud cheers.) Mr. saw very effectively for each the letters of Messrs. O'Connor and O'Higgins, manner in which it had been secured by a rotten rope (totally unfit for the purpose) gave way, falling into the road, between the shalt horse and the fore wheels, carrying with it three of the women, and the whole of the six children. The deceased, who was in the arms of its mother, the wife of Sergeant Robinson, had its scull fractured and its brain severely injured. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

> DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley M.P., Coroner, held an inquest in the drawing-room of No. 15, Brompton-crescent, Brompton, the residence of Mr. George Arnold, on the body of that gentirement from business, a great alteration was noticed inferior article. by his friends, in both his appearance and manners. The following resolution was adopted unanimously but not sufficient to excite alarm in their minds, at the late Conference of Carpenters held in Man-On Thursday he spent the evening at the chester. house of his other neice, Mrs. Holmes, No. 36, Thurioe-square, Brompton, whose husband, after de-fully aware of the benefits derived from a unity of feeling ceased's departure, noticed his altered appearance to amongst the working classes, having the same object in his wife. On Friday afternoon Miss Beere was sent view, earnestly recommend the whole of the Societies in by the deceased to town with some business papers, our Union immediately to join the "National Association and on her return home, between eight and nine for the Protection of Industry," and thereby prevent the o'clock in the evening, she was unable to obtain ad- unjust encreachments of capital, mittance. After waiting some time she fetched Mr. After the transaction of other business the Com-Holmes, who, with a policeman, returned to the mittee adjourned. house, and an entrance having been effected, deceased was found in a back washhouse quite dead, with his throat cut, a looking-glass before him, and a razor and two penknives near him, all marked with blood. Mr. Edward Pollard, surgeon, of Brompton-square, was immediately called in, but human assistance was of no avail, the body being cold. No cause whatever could be assigned for the commission of the rash act. Verdict, "Deceased clied by his own act, but as to the state of his mind, at the time, there was no evidence shown." The distressing event has caused quite a sensation throughout the neighbourhood o Brompton, where deceased was highly respected.

PARENTAL DEPRAVITY .- On Monday last, George Winter, a boy only eleven years of age, together with his mother, were brought before the county magis- into the circumstance, the prisoner was pointed out to trates at Rochester, the former charged with stealing waistcoats from his employers, Messrs. Levy, having left him in the charge of another officer, he proclothiers, of Chatham, and the latter with feloniously. ceeded up stairs to his room, where he found the shoereceiving them. The juvenile prisoner and his bro- maker's paring knife produced, lying on a chair, and ther were both in the same establishment, and much smeared with blood. He then took him into custody, respected by their employers, but according to the and on the way to the station, in consequence of the statement of the unfortunate boy, he had been in remarks made by the crowd that followed him, the duced to steal the waistcoats, which he concealed in prisoner said that he had served the — right, and his trousers pockets, at the instigation of his mother, that had he firearms by him he would have shot him who had pledged them with several pawnbrokers in dead, which he repeated several times in the presence of the neighbourhood, three of whom were present, and the inspector, adding that had witness given him the they all then returned into the meadows. Witness then produced eight waistcoats, which she had left with same provocation he would have served him in the same them. Even the plea of poverty cannot be urged in way; besides it would be a good job if the old mitigation, as the husband of the woman is in res- would die. pectable employment. Both prisoners were commit- In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that he had

Serious Coach Accident .- On Sunday no less than for a week. five stage coaches, heavily laden with passengers, came from Leeds, via Wakefield to Barnsley, it being the annual feast there. On the conveyances reaching at eight o'clock precisely. — Kensington: at eight o'clock, at the Duke of Sussex.—Limehouse: at the Barneley two on three of the about a mile from Barnsley, two or three of them were stopped for the purpose of giving the horses some oatmeal and water. On starting again, the one which was drove by Randall had an accident, one of the hinder wheels breaking completely to pieces, by which the coach fell on its broad side, throwing the passengers down upon the road in all directions. A young man called Bashford, son of Mr. Bashford, shoemaker, Shambles-street, Barnsley, leaped off as the coach was going down, and got very much cut about the face and hands. A female, of the name of Ashworth, fell partly under the coach, the door of which flying open, caught her leg and fractured it. Fortunately none of the other passengers were much injured .- Leeds Intelligencer.

A TEA-PARTY POISONED .- The practice of making the best teapot a repository for small articles was the party complained of sickness in the stomach: almost at the same moment two of the others likeing. It suddenly occurred to one of them to look and his clothes were torn from his person, into the teapot, when to her surprise she discovered a packet of a substance, labelled "Butler's Fly and knew nothing of what had happened. Insect Killer"—poison. They all became alarmed, especially when Mrs. Chappell remembered on the local that he had been side as the test that he had been side as the could not think of dealing instant that she had been side as the could not think of dealing warries. Six individuals had been violent. and continued with them until nearly ten o'clock. The remedies used were successful, and, with the exception of Mrs. Chappell, who is still suffering from the effects of the poison, as well as from much mental anxiety, as being the innocent cause of the accident, the other parties are convalescent. Mr. Bartley, it appears, tested the contents of the paper, and found that it contained arsenic .- Felix Farley's

Bristol Journal. Sames way, John Simpson, James Slater, Thomas Mills, Edmund Stallwood, W. Godwin, James Grassby, John Milne, Ernest Jones, C. Doyle, T. M. Wheeler, P. M'Grath, F. O'Connor, and T. Clark."

Seconded by Mr. Hoppyy and solutions in the purpose of re-organization. excited a great deal of interest in the trotting circles, tried to choke him, holding him by the neckcloth very and attracted a great many sporting men, and after a tight until nearly strangled. Nearly the whole ship's good deal of betting, the start was made. Mr. company took part in the affray. Senks's cob came in at the winning mark before T. H. Gilbert deposed that he was on shore, when he Broome's mare, and covered the nine and a half miles of road in 29 minutes and 52 seconds, a feat unprescrambling gallop, and the affairs remain in dispute. I foreigners in this country, unacquainted with the law, as

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL CHAR- NATIONAL UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIA-TION, FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY. .

A meeting of the Central Committee was held on Monday, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair, a vast number of communications received from provincial secretaries and friends, was one from Wolver-Somers Town.—A meeting will be held on Sunday reply, that such strikes would be supported by the evening next, at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge association, provided, 1st. That previous to any Street, New Road—the chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. As a subject of peculiar interest will be brought before the meeting, a full attendance is requested.

CITY CHARTIST HALL.—Sunday morning, September 7th, a monthly meeting of the relations of the relationship of the responsition. It may be been submitted to the avoidable, and, therefore, entitled to the best support of the association. 7th, a monthly meeting of shareholders will be held to appoint auditors for the last quarter's accounts, timate, as a general rule for the guidance of local to appoint auditors for the last quarter's accounts, and to elect a new Secretary, with other important unions in connection with the National Association, that all cause for subsequent misunderstandings between a particular trade and the central committee. egotistical display, but am of opinion after the amount | be utterly powerless for good, if the Executive canof labour both mental and physical that was neces- not limit the number of men on strike at one time, be exhausted, were each trade to first venture on a strike, and subsequently claim support from the association, without reference to the means at

> Mr. Robson reported his attendance at the "Three Counties Delegate Meeting of Frame-Work Knitof 'rent' for the use of the frames, the original cost of which did not, on an average, exceed £20 each. By this means the frame owner realized an enormous per centage on the comparatively trifling sum expended by him in the purchase of frames, and reluced the hard-toiling knitter almost to "starvation point."

The recital of the grievous wrongs and privations endured by the framework knitters, excited the deepest sympathy on the part of the Committee, who mmediately resolved,—

That the Central Committee of the National Associa-

tion of United Trades deem it their duty to uphold the resistance of the Mansfield framework knitters to the reduction of wages, as proposed by their employers. That the Central Committee purchase such number feel assured that, by the adoption of this plan, they will best be enabled to ensure the Frame-work Knitters " a

Association will not require more from them than an equitable rental for the use of their frames." Mr. Joun Bush reported the result of his visit to the north of England. He had seen the Secretary to the delivered at the grave of a Pole who was interred in the Tin-plate Workers of Birmingham, relative to their burial-ground of that church. In addition to the particustrike. He had also visited the Nail Makers of Lye lars, which appeared in the Star not long since, the rev. G. Waste, and had much pleasure in stating that the Roberts said he officiated on the occasion. No applica-Birmingham agents had promised not to give out any tion was made to him to permit an oration, but one of more iron under the full price. He had also visited the parties commenced one, and he, knowing it to be the the Horse Nail Makers of Belper, who were about to custom abroad, did not object to it. After performing have a meeting with their employers, from which the service at that he went with the clerk to another they hoped a beneficial result. He had also visited grave, and he did not experience any annoyance or incon-

tleman, aged 56, who committed suicide on the night Sheffield, where he found the Carpenters on strike. venience. He gave no directions to prevent or remove of Friday last. It appeared from the evidence gone From fifty to sixty had already gained an advance of the complainant, and there could not have been such into, that the deceased had for about twenty years 2s. per week, and it was expected the whole strike violence as had been asserted without his seeing somecarried on an extensive and respectable business, as a would speedily be settled in favour of the operatives. thing of it; but he saw nothing of the kind, and, in fact, cabinet maker and upholsterer, in Michael's-place, Twenty-one delegate attended the Carpenter's Con- knew nothing of any such disagreeable occurrence till he Brompton, from which, having amassed considera- vention, representing forty three towns, in which saw an account of it in the newspapers, ble property, he retired at the commencement of July towns the Building Trade is generally good. He had last, and removed to the above house, which was his also seen Mr. Forest, on behalf of the Cradley Chain strangers in and not well acquainted with the customs of freehold property, where Miss Beere, one of his Makers, they had 195 men out, but that number was new reduced to 150; they had been paid at the rate. He would not decide upon the different states about across months gives. On the 7th of 150; and 150 men out, but that he would not decide upon the different states. about seven months since. On the 7th of July, just of 6s. 9d. per cwt. for \$th chains. It had been re- ments as to the violence that had been used, but held the after his removal, Mr. Gunning, the solicitor, drew duced to 4s. 9d. per cwt., but since their connection up the deceased's will, in which he left his property with the "National Association of United Trades," greatly to the satisfaction of his family, which conther wages had risen to 8s. 4d, the cwt. The men now The defendants were held to bail. sisted of two brothers and two neices. Since his re- out, are generally employed on American chains, an

That the delegates assembled at this meeting being

Police Intelligence.

BOW SRTEET.

SERIOUS ASSAULT .- On Monday William Norris, a shoemaker, was placed at the bar before Mr. Jardine, charged with committing several assaults upon Henry Figgins, by stabbing him in different parts of the body

Constable 55 F division stated, that about one o'clock a crowd collected he went up, and was informed that a man had been stabbed. Upon making further inquiries him as the person who had committed the offence, and having left him in the charge of another officer, he pro-

ted for trial at the next Quarter Sessions, at Maid- received great provocation, and on a future day he could give a satisfactory account of his conduct. Mr. Jardine ordered him to be remanded, upon his own confession

CLERKENWELL

DARING OUTRAGE, -- On Monday James Manning, s powerful man, twenty-eight years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged by Mr. James Kenny, of the Red Lion, White Horse-ulley, Cow-cross, with having assaulted him under circumstances of a very daring and aggravated nature. It appeared that on Saturday night, about half-past ten o'clock, the prisoner, with seven or eight stout Irishmen, passed through White Horse-alley, creating a great disturbance which attracted Mr. Kenny who came to the door, On making his appearance, the prisoner endeavoured to enter. Mr. Kenny, however, prevented him doing so, on which the prisoner seized him by the throat and nearly strangled him. They struggled together for some minutes until the arrival of Andrews, 66 G. and by their united efforts they got the prisoner inside of the house, when his violence was extreme, and having contrived to get the head and body until he was most severely injured. The neighbourhood was in a state of excitement and uproar nearly productive of a fatal result on Sunday evening until communication was made to the police, when last it appears that Mr. Chappell, a carpenter, re-numerous officers arrived on the spot and rendered their siding in the Cheltenham Road, his wife, and four assistance, but in their efforts to secure the prisoner, friends, had been taking tea together, when one of they were struck, bit, and kicked by him, and it was with the greatest difficulty he was taken to the stationhouse. Mr. Kenny said it was miraculous that he wise felt unwell, and a fourth was seized with vomit- escaped with his life; he exhibited marks of violence, The prisoner in his defence said he was drunk, and Mr. Combe said it was so wanton and unprovoked an

outrage, that he could not think of dealing with it sum-

them, and that they were all more or less affected by Brothers, and Storm, seamen on board the ship, Nicholas it, immediately ran off for a medical man. Mr. the First, timber laden, and lying in the Commercial Bartley, surgeon, of Stoke's-croft, was fortunately at Docks were brought before Mr. Trail, in custody of the home, and on arriving at the house administered to police, charged with having committed a brutal assault each a powerful emetic, and afterwards antidotes, upon James Lovell, Charles Baggot, and Ezekiel Henry Gilbert, servants to the Directors of the Commercial Dock Company. M. May, solicitor, of Deptford, attended to prosecute

on behalf of the Dock Company, and called James Lovell, who denosed that he had been in the employ of the Dock Company during the last thirty-two years. At two o'clock on Saturday, he was at his duty on a raft in the dock. The prisoner, II. Giorious, jumped out of a barge alongside and siezed hold of a boat hook which witness held in his hand, and took it from him. He endeavoured TROTTING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday the match to prevent him from so doing when the prisoner broke in which Mr. Jenks, of trotting notoriety, undertook it in two parts and threw it away. He then knocked

saw Francis Storm throw a log of wood, and Giorious a boat 'nook, at witness, from the ship's side; and if it had of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, S3, Dean-street, Soho, on Monday evening next, September was made that the ceb did not trot fairly, but was a Mr. Trail said, the prisoners were strangers and

well as language spoken. Some allowance ough therefore to be made. He thought a summary conviction would best answer the ends of justice.

This course being assented to, Mr. Trail asked the captain, through an interpreter, what wages his men received per month, and on being informed that the average wages amounted to nine or ten shillings sterling per month, the worthy magistrate said that under the circumstances he should fine the three hampton, making inquiry as to whether individual first named prisoners, Palmgreen, 10s., John Giorious, strikes would be countenanced and upheld by the 20s., and Francis Giorious 10s., and as there was no committee. The general secretary was instructed to specific charge against Storm, he should dismiss him. The captain paid the fines, and the prisoners was liberated.

WORSHIP STREET.

ATTEMPT OF A MAN TO MURDER HIS WIFE,-Richard I weedy, a rather respectable looking man, living in Grove Street, Hackney, and stated to be a foreman in the St. Katherine's Dock, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, on a charge of feloniously cutting and wounding his wife. Robert Payne, Policeman 247 N, stated that between

nine and ten on Sunday night he found a crowd collected

in an excited state about the prisoner's house, No. 4. Grove Street, and on entering the first thing he saw was a pool of blood, which was flowing out of the back room into the passage, and going into that room he found the wife sitting on a chair with cloths about her neck, which was wounded and bleeding. In reply to his questions she told him that it had been done by her husband, who was then gone to fetch a cab to take her to the hospital. A little boy, her son, came in, and the witness sent him for surgeons, and while the latter were drassing the wound the prisoner himself brought a cab to the door, and on calling his wife two or three times by her name, Kitty, asked her if she would go to the London Hospital ? She did not reply to him at first, but afterwards said "Yes." Her removal there, how. ever, was objected to by the medical men, and it was arranged that she should remain at home. The prisoner, who was very much agitated, being told that he must be taken into custody, said, "Don't be too fast," but he afterwards said he knew that it must be so; and on the way to the station house he said to the witness 'I'm aware that I've done it; and I must suffer for it. John Tweedy, the son, a little boy, ten years of age, was then sworn, and said he had seen his father use violence to his mother before Sunday. On that day his elder brother went to Epping Forest, and when he

came home, about seven in the evening, his father was very angry, and told him that he should not have any supper. His mother, on the contrary, said that he should, and told him to sit to the table on which the supper things were laid, and he was accordingly proceed. ing to do so when his father took a knife up from the table, and jobbing with it at the neck of his mother, who was then standing at the dresser, exclaimed, "Now sweat and die!" The blood instantly gushed out, and the witness said his mother was falling, when his brother caught hold of and supported her. His father, he said, then wanted to put a plaister on the wound, of frames as may be requisite for the employment of but his mother would not suffer him to do so, and bound the Mansfield knitters, under the superintendence, and up the wound herself with a handkerchief and apron, in behalf of the Association. The Central Committee until she could receive medical assistance,-The prisoner was remanded for a week.

THE ASSAULT ON THE POLISH EXILES AT SPITALfair day's wages, for a fair day's work,"-inasmuch as the rields.-The parish clerk and beadle at Spitalfields church, with a policeman, again appeared before the magistrates of this office on a summons charging them with interfering with the customary oration about to be

HAMMERSMITH.

INDECENT EXPOSURE .- On Monday a young man of espectable appearance, who gave his name as Henry Benman, but who is known by the name of Jordan was brought up at this Court before Mr. Clive, and several charges of indecent exposure of the person, and indelicate conduct towards females having been proved against Lim, was committed to hard labour in the House of Cor. rection, for three calendar months. CAPTURE OF A GANG OF FIVE BUBGLARS, - Five young

men, all about eighteen or nineteen years of age, described on the police-sheet as George Moore, of No. 3, George-street, Holborn, George Gardener and James Gardener (brothers), of No. 5, Eden-street, Chelsea, John Jackson, of No. 7, Grange-terrace, Brompton, and John Witham alias Greenwood, of No. 20, Pve-street, West. minster, all well known housebreakers, belonging to "Greenwood's Westminster Gang," were placed at the bar, on a charge of having burglariously entered the residence of Mr. Duesbury, a gentleman recently returned from India, No. 1, Upper Gore, Kensington-road, and stealing a quantity of valuable property.

Thomas Stubbs deposed, that he was the keeper of the

Kensington gate of Hyde Park, and lived at the lodge at that gate. That about five o'clock that morning, as he was proceeding through that portion of the Park abutting he was on duty in Feathers-court, Drury-lane, and seeing on the high road, for the purpose of opening the Park gate close to the Halfway House, he saw the prisoners Jackson and Moore, near Messrs. Gray's nursery, walking along the high road, towards Knightsbridge, More having a large picture under each arm. They went on past Park House, when, seeing witness, they turned into the meadow, on which Ennismore Gardens are about to be built, where they secreted themselves behind some pales. Witness went and unlocked the gate, and as he come back he saw the prisoners again come from the back of the wall of Park House without the pictures, and they went down the road towards Kensington, until they met the other three prisoners, at which time he was unlocking the Park gate opposite the Countess of Blessington's, and suspecting a robbery had been committed, went in search of a policeman, and seeing Dunbar, T 91, coming up Gorelane, he told him his suspicions. They then both went to the meadow and searched it, but could neither find the prisoners nor any property. The policeman then returned to the station-house and fetched two other constables, who, with witness, made a closer search of the meadow, and eventually discovered the two pictures pro-

duced covered over with earth. Elizabeth Knock deposed, that she was head housemaid in the service of Mr. Duesbury, who was at present from town. The house was fastened up as usual on Monday night, and none of the inmates were disturbed during the night. That morning, about seven o'clock, in consequence of information she received from the police, she found a number of articles of value missing, and she also discovered that the thieves had entered by means of one of the drawing room windows. The two pictures, the Indian china ornaments, and the napkins

produced were her master's property. Police Sergeant Skelton, B 4, deposed to having, with other constables, apprehended the whole of the prisoners together in Hyde Park, having watched them from Knightsbridge, until he could procure assistance. If the prisoners were remanded, he should be able to produce additional evidence against them in that and other policeman's staff from his pocket he used it about his cases, and also to prove former convictions against the prisoners Witham alias Greenwood, and Jackson, if not against the others.

> SOUTHWARK. HOLY WATER .- On Monday Mary M'Grath was

All the prisoners were accordingly remanded for a

charged with being intoxicated, and refusing to quit the

Catholic chapel in the London-road. A policeman stated that on the preceding day he was called to the above chapel to remove the defendant, who was drunk, and insisted on getting a bottle of holy water before she left the place. He tried to coax her out, but all his efforts were in vain, and when he took her up in his arms to earry her out she kicked and plunged in such a manner that they both fell together, and she afterwards became so violent that he wis compelled to have further assistance in carrying her to the station-house, where she was kept until sober. Mr. Cottingham (to defendant)-This is a serious

charge against you Mrs. M'Grath, it is not the first time you have been here for unruly conduct; and what have

you to say for yourself? Defendant, pulling a large phial out of her bosom, exhibited it to the magistrate, and said she went to the chapel to get it filled with holy water, as she was just starting to pick hops in the country.

Mr. Cottingham-Well, you might have the holy water, I suppose, if you had not gone to the chapel drunk and disgraced yourself. Defendant-Please your worship, I was as sober as I am now, and all I wanted was the drop of holy water.

but they would not let me have it, and that vexed me a lot, and I dare say that I showed my temper. But, your worship, I never go to the country to "hop," without a drop of holy water. What luck could I expect without it? Mr. Cottingham said, there was anouter kind of liquid, namely, gin, that he was afraid she was much fonder of than holy water—that as sie now appeared penitent, he should not inflict a fine, but allow her to go to pick hops. The defendant having made her curtesy then quitted the Court, ejeculating that she should have her bottle of holy water to take with her into the country.

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Westminster, Saturday, September 5, 1846.

Le Populaire,

Vice President."